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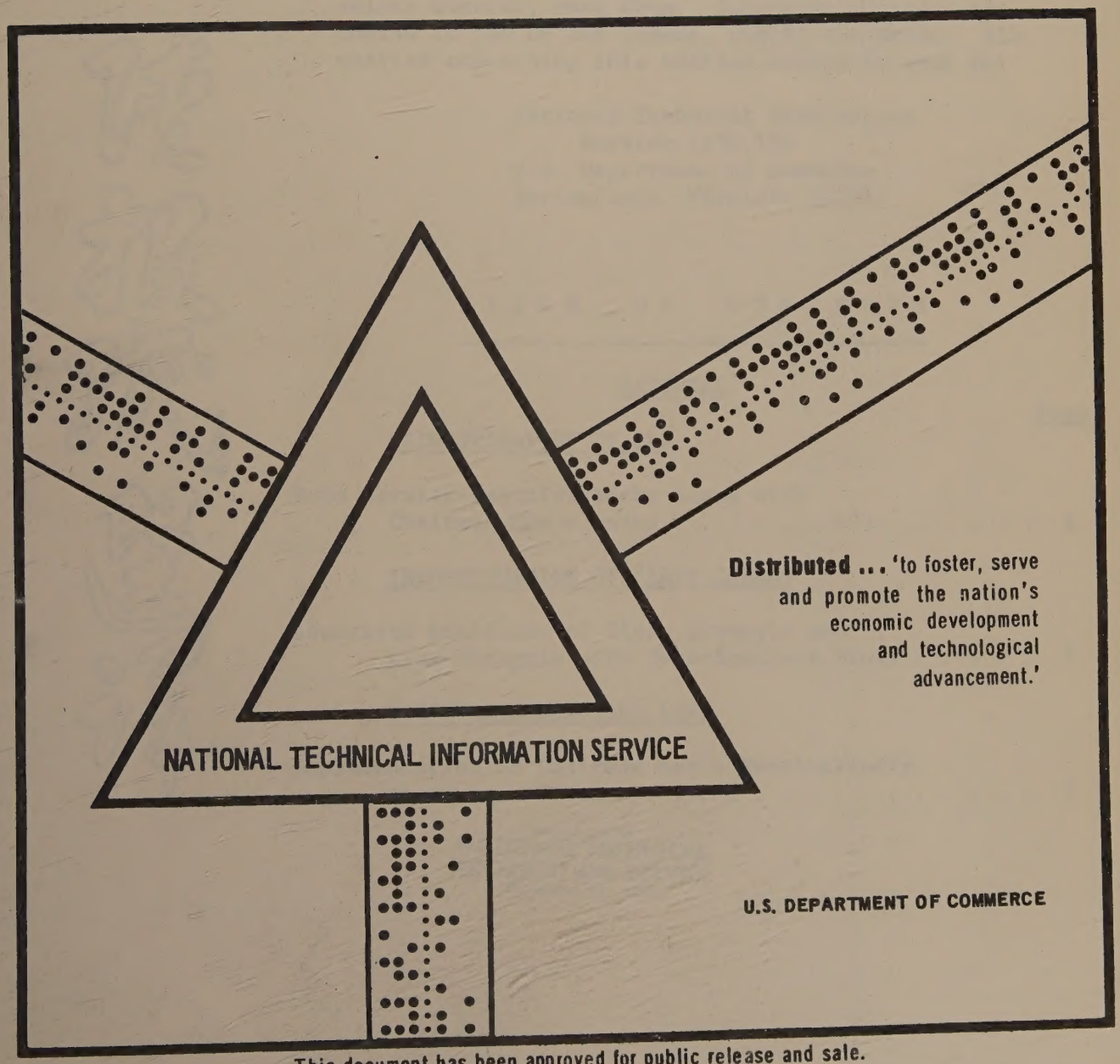
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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 12, 1971 No. 4934

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Read Marxist-Leninist Books Along with Chairman Mao's Works

- In study, the study core group of the Party committee of a PLA Lanchow air force unit delves into a basic Marxist-Leninist viewpoint in the vigorous criticism of a revisionist fallacy, and increases its ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 25, 1971)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) In the course of studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, the study core group of a Lanchow PLA air force unit has developed the revolutionary study style of combining theory with practice. In relation with history, taking note of the status quo and bearing in mind problems in line struggle, the group studies Marxist-Leninist books along with Chairman Mao's works and criticizes in the process the absurd reactionary theories of revisionism, old and new, strengthening its ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, members of the study core group of the Party committee of the Lanchow PLA air force unit, in enthusiastic response to the great leader Chairman Mao's great call, "Read and study conscientiously and master Marxism," have energetically and assiduously studied Marxism-Leninism. But at the outset, due to failure to study properly Marxist-Leninist books along with Chairman Mao's works and failure to lay emphasis on living study and application in relation to the major problems in actual class struggle at home and abroad, many comrades ended up with the study of Marxist-Leninist books many times over without acquiring a deep understanding of the spiritual essence of Marxism.

Later, they reviewed our Party's history of two-line struggle in the study of Marxism-Leninism, studied the Center's newspaper and magazine comments on the three milestones of Marxism, and criticized the various absurd theories of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his partner Yang Hsien-chen and the like who were bent on thoroughly splitting up Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. They all came to understand that Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Hsien-chen and their kind sought a thorough split in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought with the object of wiping out the history of the proletarian world revolution and the history of the development of Marxism, in order to peddle their revisionist trash and foist sham Marxism upon the revolutionary people. They all said that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought formed a unified and integral proletarian revolutionary doctrine which developed continuously in the struggle with revisionism, old and new.

Revisionism, old and new, constitutes a system of bourgeois reactionary thinking originating from the same source. Therefore, to increase the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, we must study Marxist-Leninist books along with Chairman Mao's books and criticize in the process the reactionary absurd theories of revisionism, old and new.

In study, they thus emphatically read Marxist-Leninist books along with Chairman Mao's works and delved into a basic Marxist viewpoint in the vigorous criticism of a revisionist fallacy. This made for the continuity of a penetrating study effort.

Chairman Mao teaches, "As Marxist champions of history, we should not cut history into fragments." In compliance with such a teaching, in the study of Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works, members of the Party committee pay attention to the historical background behind every point discussed by the proletarian revolutionary teachers and the concrete state of the then prevailing class struggle. The aim is to see how Marx and Lenin taught and how Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed their teachings, and to understand and study in the process the proletarian revolutionary teachers' standpoints, viewpoints and methods, so as to understand the spiritual essence of their every work and every important conclusion and criticize the anti-Marxist fallacies.

In "The Civil War in France," Marx pointed out that after the victory of the uprising, the forces of the Paris Commune "should have immediately marched on the completely defenseless Versailles and thoroughly wiped out in one swoop Thiers and with him his plot of a 'landlords' assembly.' The Central Committee failed to do this" and so gave the enemy a breathing spell which resulted in the failure of the Paris Commune.

In studying such a passage of Marx's teaching, they linked the situation of the then prevailing class struggle with the historical experience of the Paris Commune in studying Marx's idea on the continuing revolution. Meanwhile, they also studied Chairman Mao's article, "Carry the Revolution Through To the End." When Chairman Mao wrote such a piece, our war of liberation was approaching nationwide victory. The great call, "Carry

the revolution through to the end," issued by Chairman Mao smashed the plot of pseudo Marxists like Liu Shao-ch'i who vainly sought an end to the revolution half way, and steered the Chinese revolution toward nationwide victory.

The leading cadres further studied the brilliant work by Chairman Mao: "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." When the three major socialist reforms in our country were basically completed, Chairman Mao put forward in time the great task of carrying through to the end the socialist revolution on the political-ideological front and criticized the fallacious theory spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i that the main contradiction in the country had become "a contradiction between an advanced socialist system and backward social productivity," and also smashed the plot of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind to stage a capitalist comeback.

They further studied what Chairman Mao taught at the Central Work Conference of Peitaiho in August, 1962, and at the 10th plenary session of the 8th CCP Central Committee in September: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must sharpen our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly." Thus Chairman Mao put forward the Party's basic line for continuous revolution throughout the whole historical period of socialist society.

By associating things with the historical background and studying books by Marx and Lenin along with Chairman Mao's works, the leading cadres acquired a relatively deep understanding of the doctrine of continuous revolution as a basic Marxist principle and a relatively clear understanding of the differences between genuine and sham Marxists.

Members of the Party committee have come to understand that the struggle between genuine and sham Marxism always revolves around the most practical problems in the Chinese revolution and world revolution. Therefore, in unfolding criticism against revisionism, they took reality into account and the criticism of modern revisionism as its main effort. Meanwhile, they associated the fallacious theories represented by modern revisionism and old revisionism and traced them to their source in a penetrating and thorough criticism. For instance, in the criticism of the "theory that armed struggle is out of date" spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, they associated the effort with the criticism of the fallacious socialist theories such as "the parliamentary way" and "peaceful growing of capitalism into socialism" advocated by Bernstein, Kautsky and their kind.

In the light of the usual teachings of revolutionary teachers, they all come to understand that violent revolution is a Marxist universal truth and that the "theory of armed struggle being out of date" advocated by modern revisionists is a carbon copy of the theory of "peaceful transition" of the old revisionists and a new ploy against proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship under current prevailing conditions. Though put differently by old and new revisionists, the theory is in essence one and the same, being directed against seizure of political power by the proletarian dictatorship and against the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. To recognize or not recognize the principle of armed seizure of political power has hitherto been a touchstone telling genuine Marxists from pseudo. Thus, as far as the fundamental problem of violent revolution is concerned, they have increased their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism.

In their study, members of the Party committee pay attention to an understanding of the spiritual essence, and direct vigorous efforts to understand the basic Marxist principles. In the study of Marxist epistemology, they focus their attention on such a fallacious idealist theory as that "geniuses create theories" formulated by political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i by stealing individual terms and phrases from Marx and Lenin, and study repeatedly Chairman Mao's writings on such points as: "Apart from their genius, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin could work out their own theories mainly because of their personal participation in the then prevailing class struggle and in practical scientific experiment. In the absence of the latter factor, no genius can do anything" and "Man's correct ideas can come only from social practice."

Meanwhile, in association with the struggles of Engels' criticism of Duhring and Lenin's criticism of Machists, the leading cadres study the relevant writings by Marx and Lenin. From the teachings of the proletarian revolutionary teachers, they have come to understand that the issue whether it is geniuses who create theory or practice which produces theory, or whether man's knowledge is inborn or acquired is a struggle of principle between the materialist and the idealist philosophical lines, and a fundamental line of distinction between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism. Through delving into basic Marxist viewpoints on the materialist theory of reflection, they see more clearly the reactionary features of the fallacious idealist theories of political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY CADRES

Associate Realities of Class Struggle and Line Struggle with Conscientious Study

- Leading members of the CCP Shanghai hsien committee continuously increase their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 25, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, June 24) Chairman Mao teaches, "It is necessary to teach cadres some Marxism-Leninism, and the more they know about it, the better. This is to say we must practice Marxism-Leninism and not revisionism." In compliance with this great teaching, the leading members of the CCP committee of Shanghai hsien, Shanghai municipality, have closely combined the realities of current class struggle and two-line struggle with the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, adhering strictly to the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialist society. They have thus strengthened their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and increased their will to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

By studying Chairman Mao's teachings on the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialist society and Marx's and Lenin's writings on proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship, the leading members of the Party committee of Shanghai hsien have raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of continuous revolution.

From his childhood, a deputy Party committee secretary of the hsien had participated in revolution and stood the test of war and democratic revolution and resolutely waged struggle against the class enemy. Later, under the poisonous influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of the class struggle," he relaxed his effort in class struggle. In the early stages of the great proletarian cultural revolution, he committed a mistake. Through study this time, he said, with a deep understanding acquired, "The Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialist society personally worked out by Chairman Mao scientifically shows the objective law of class struggle in a socialist society. By implementing the Party's basic line, we advance from victory to victory in socialist revolution and construction. To forget the Party's basic line is to forget the revolution or forget the proletarian dictatorship. Thus we shall lose our bearings and do the revolution a disservice. We must never forget class struggle, never forget the proletarian dictatorship and never forget the Party's basic line."

Simultaneously with the assiduous study of the Party's basic line, the leading members of the Party committee of Shanghai hsien also conscientiously study the great proletarian teacher's writings on whom to rely on, whom to unite with and whom to fight. Lenin said, "Without getting united with the peasant masses, the revolutionary vanguard unit will fail in the

revolution." Chairman Mao said, "Only by forming a firm alliance with the poor peasants and lower-middle peasants can the proletariat lead the revolution to victory; otherwise, it will be impossible to do that." In the light of the objective practice of the three major revolutionary movements launched in their own locality, they realize deeply that the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants constitute the main force in launching the three major revolutionary struggles in the countryside.

When staying with a production team to launch the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign, a leading member of the Party hsien committee at first got the campaign off on a very dull note due to reliance on only a minority. Later, he studied Chairman Mao's saying that "the masses are the real heroes" and repeatedly subjected the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to education in the Party's basic line. With great fanfare, he gave publicity to the great significance of the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign and energetically organized the poor and lower-middle peasants to plunge into it. This enabled the campaign to spread with rapidity. Very soon a counter-revolutionary was dragged out. The facts gave him profound education. He said with deep understanding, "At a time of war when the proletariat is seizing political power we must rely upon the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, in carrying out rural socialist revolution and construction, we must likewise rely upon the poor and lower-middle peasants. The poor and lower-middle peasants are the most active supporters of the socialist road. Only by relying on them can we handle the collective economy well, and only in this way can we resist the intrusion of spontaneous capitalist influences and consolidate the proletarian dictatorship. In the whole historical period of socialist society, we must firmly implement the Party's rural class line formulated by Chairman Mao and carry socialist revolution through to the end."

"The change of world outlook is the most fundamental change." In the study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, the leading members of the Party committee of Shanghai hsien consciously throw themselves into the effort and assiduously remold their world outlook.

In the course of study, the leading members of the Party committee of Shanghai hsien vigorously criticize the idea of "revolution has reached its end" and further strengthen their initiative of making continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. They said, "The Party's basic line for the socialist period personally worked out by the great leader Chairman Mao insures the triumphant advance of the socialist revolution along the Marxist-Leninist line. However, we thought of 'revolution having reached its end.' Such an idea actually shows that we have forgotten the proletarian revolutionary cause. Hereafter, we must never forget the Party's basic line and must fight for the realization of communism all our lives."

* * *

MAO'S REVOLUTIONARY LINE

Implementation of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Means Victory

- The Party committee of Hsingho hsien, Inner Mongolia, takes care to raise the consciousness of Party members and the masses of the line struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 24, 1971)

To usher in the 50th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party, the CCP Hsingho hsien committee of Inner Mongolia has developed in depth mass activities in line education to raise higher the level of consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and people throughout the hsien in class struggle, the struggle of the lines and continuing the revolution to promote the flourishing development of revolution and production.

At the impending arrival of the glorious festival of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Party, the CCP Hsingho hsien committee, looking back on the historical process of the victorious advance in battle by the people of the whole hsien under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and studying Vice Chairman Lin's political report at the "9th Congress" of the Party, deeply realizes that "the history of the Party is a history of sustained victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line over the 'Left' and right opportunist lines. Our Party being what it is today, our army being what it is today and our people being what they are today, are all due to the fact that we have Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." Just as Vice Chairman Lin has pointed out in his political report at the "9th Congress," "The entire history of our Party has borne out this truth: Departing from the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Mao Tse-tung's thought, our Party will suffer setbacks and defeats. Following Chairman Mao closely and acting on Chairman Mao's thought, our Party will advance and triumph."

In the activities of line education, the CCP Hsingho hsien committee, leading the broad masses of cadres and people, studies Chairman Mao's relevant works as well as the documents of the "9th Congress," discusses the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party within the past half century, and in relation with their own personal experience, remembers hardship and counts blessings, recalls sufferings, thinks of the power in the hands of the proletariat, and warmly sings the praise of the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of Hoshaoyingtzu brigade of Tahulun commune recalled how before the great proletarian cultural revolution, because of the interference and sabotage of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, evil elements burrowed their way into the leading body of the brigade. For a time the bourgeois ideology ran wild, the collective economy was ruined and for several years running they had to subsist on grain supplied

by the state. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, because of the vigorous grasping of class struggle and the struggle of the lines as well as the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the evil elements were dragged out and there was a rapid change of appearance.

Last year the masses of the brigade after 50 days of arduous labor, carried out water conservation construction, made more than 2,100 mow of stable and high yield fields and scored a bumper harvest in agriculture, succeeding for the first time in many years to have surplus grain to sell to the state and at a single bound leaped into the advanced ranks of the hsien. The cadres and masses of this brigade at a discussion meeting said, "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is indeed good and the poor and lower-middle peasants cannot for a single moment be without it. We must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day."

In order to enable activities on line education to continue and develop in depth, the CCP Hsingho hsien committee has led the masses to integrate closely the study of the Party's basic line throughout the historical period of socialism advanced by Chairman Mao with the study of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking. For example, by studying Chairman Mao's thesis on the universality of contradiction, they are able to understand profoundly the protracted nature of classes, class contradiction and class struggle in a socialist society. By studying the thesis of Chairman Mao that contradictory aspects transform themselves in the opposite direction under given conditions, they are able to understand profoundly the danger of capitalist restoration and the importance of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. By studying this way, everybody is able to have a deeper comprehension of the Party's basic line.

Formerly the secretary of the Party committee of Nanwan commune used to think that since he had come from a good background, experienced hardships and been through the ordeal of war, he would never change politically, and because of his length of service, his wide range of knowledge and great experience, his orientation could hardly be wrong. For a time he neglected politics and buried his head in production, thinking that "no matter what has been said or has been told, work cannot be done well if output is low." Recently in studying the Party's basic line throughout the historical period of socialism, he made a study of such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" and realized that under the situation of the protracted class struggle and struggle of the lines,his former idea of "never changing" and "hardly be wrong" was purely metaphysical, inconsistent with laws governing the development of things and an indication that the pernicious influence of the theory of the dying out of the class struggle had not been eradicated.

Since then he has conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works, consciously used the concept of class struggle and the struggle of the lines to analyze problems and to guide work. Leading the masses he vigorously criticized the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the reactionary theory of productivity disseminated by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and their stripe of political swindlers, and his consciousness of the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has greatly risen.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "No one in a leading position is competent to give general guidance to all units unless he draws concrete experience from particular individuals and events in particular subordinate units." In launching education on line activities, the leading members of the CCP Hsingho hsien committee have gone deep into reality, carried out investigation and study, and conscientiously summed up and popularized the advance experience of the masses. Recently, they led more than 200 cadres organized into study groups and went to various communes and brigades so as to understand the situation of the development of line education, and modestly learn from the masses.

In the past Opup'ing brigade of Opup'ing commune was a unit notable throughout the hsien for its backwardness. In the activity of line education, the Party branch of the brigade, vigorously grasping the fundamental principle of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people and in conjunction with the living examples in its brigade, has actively talked about the advantages that could be gained from implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and giving prominence to proletarian politics, raised the level of awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants as well as commune members and enabled the thought of "farming for the revolution" to sink deep in the heart of the people. A new situation appeared in revolution and production and it has become an advanced unit of the hsien.

An important leading comrade of the hsien Party committee, leading a study investigation group, came to this brigade, studying from the cadres as well as the poor and lower-middle peasants on the one hand and summing up with them the experience of how basic level Party organizations carried out line education well among the Party members and masses on the other hand, popularized the experience in the whole area afterward and impelled the further deepening of line education activities throughout the hsien.

* * *

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Run Schools in the Three Great Revolutionary Struggles, Train Technicians from Among the Peasants

by

The Nanking Agricultural College Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 24, 1971)

In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching, "Education should be revolutionized" and using the "May 7 Directive" as a guideline, we have taken "the road of training technicians from among workers which the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant followed," inherited the spirit of the "Anti-Japanese Military and Political Academy," and studied the experience of the Kiangsi Communist Labor Academy in running schools, and on the basis of vigorously criticizing the revisionist line on education. In December 1969, we went deep into the countryside and in collaboration with the I-hsing hsien revolutionary committee, experimentally set up I-hsing "May 7" Agricultural Academy.

Under the unified leadership of local Party organizations, I-hsing "May 7" Agricultural Academy has set up schools at various levels by relying on the masses. The main school is situated in the hsien town and subsidiary schools are located in communes. The main school conducts a course for the training of agricultural specialists. The term of schooling is two years, and the students are mostly agro-technicians from communes who are not detached from production. The students of the subsidiary schools are all agro-technicians of brigades and production teams who are also not detached from production. At present there is a total of nearly 10,000 students spread over 46 communes in more than 800 brigades and 8,000 production teams throughout the hsien.

In the past year and more, the Agricultural Academy, by maintaining the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating the people in the process of training and building a new force of agro-technicians, has played a definite motivating role in the development of agricultural sideline production. In the early part of this year, the Agricultural Academy won the commendation of the local leadership as well as the poor and lower-middle peasants as an advanced collective, and its representatives attended the 1st Kiangsi Provincial Conference of Activists in Living Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought.

Strengthen Leadership by the Party, Form Three-in-One Combination of Hsien (Commune) Leadership, Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants, and School Teachers and Students

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "Higher institutions of learning should grasp three things: First, Party leadership; second, the mass line; and third, integration of education with productive labor." Our practice

in operating schools before and after the great proletarian cultural revolution has proved beyond a shadow of doubt from both the positive and negative sides the infallibility of the truth of this directive of Chairman Mao.

The address of the main school of I-hsing "May 7" Agricultural Academy is that of the I-hsing branch of the former Nanking Agricultural College. The I-hsing branch was founded before the great proletarian cultural revolution. At that time although the school was also operating in the countryside and offsprings of poor and lower-middle peasants were recruited in the student body, yet because of the interference from and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, the road taken was still that of "three-detachments."

This time in setting up I-hsing "May 7" Agricultural Academy, we summed up the lessons of the past, vigorously criticized the revisionist line for education, established a three-in-one combination leading body of hsien (commune) leadership, poor and lower-middle peasants, and revolutionary teachers and students, and carried out unified Party leadership. The revolutionary leadership group of the Agricultural Academy's main school is composed of representatives of the I-hsing hsien revolutionary committee, the Nanking Agricultural College revolutionary committee, responsible commune members from where the school is situated, as well as representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants, teachers and students. Responsible comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee are concurrently serving as principal leading members of the Agricultural Academy. The heads of revolutionary leadership groups of the subsidiaries are generally filled concurrently by the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the Party branch of communes, and the leading bodies of the subsidiaries are composed of representatives of cadres of communes and brigades, poor and lower-middle peasants as well as teachers and students.

The setting up of the three-in-one combination leading bodies has enabled some several hundred cadres to take part directly in leadership work in the main as well as the subsidiary schools, implemented great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants--the most reliable ally of the working class," and changed the phenomenon of domination of schools by bourgeois intellectuals.

Facts have proved that the setting up of three-in-one combination leading bodies and the exercising of unified leadership by the Party are conducive to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on education and the firm maintenance of the correct orientation in running schools. In the process of running the schools, the three-in-one leading bodies have conscientiously implemented the Party's mass line, fully mobilized the activism of cadres at various levels and broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants toward operating schools, and effectively stimulated the deepening development of struggle-criticism-transformation in school as well as the carrying out of teaching work.

The power of recruiting students is directly vested in the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and leadership at various levels, so as to insure the good political quality of the students. For example, of the 183 students in the first year of the main school, more than 85 percent are of poor and lower-middle peasant backgrounds, more than 75 percent are Party or League members, and quite a number are activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

With the support of leadership at various levels and poor and lower-middle peasants, a three-in-one combination teaching force has quickly been built up in the Agricultural Academy. This is part from the more than 30 teachers and cadres we have sent out to take part in the work of the Agricultural Academy, the main school has also engaged three poor and lower-middle peasants as vocational teachers and at the same time engaged more than 30 workers, peasants and soldiers as well as revolutionary technicians to participate in the teaching program as part-time teachers. Facts have proven, the poor and lower-middle peasants are good at giving prominence to proletarian politics, possess rich practical experience, and are a most vigorous revolutionary force in the three-in-one combination teaching force.

A student once suggested: "This year the acreage of late ripening second crop in double cropping is bigger and the pre-harvest crop (fore season paddy) and post-planting crop (after season paddy) will create great contradictions as regards time and labor. What should be done?" The poor and lower-middle teachers replied, "'Nurse' the fore season crop and use 'shock tactics' on the after seasoncrop. Promote the all-out revolutionary spirit and score not only a bumper harvest for the fore season crop but also insure high yield in the after season crop."

After that, a former teacher working on the spot said with deep emotion, "If I were to answer the question, I would naturally have adopted the compromise method of 'harvesting the fore crop first and delay the planting of the after crop' to alleviate the contradiction. I would never have thought of giving play to the human factor. The poor and lower-middle peasant teachers are good examples for us to emulate politically and vocationally."

In the practice of education and revolution, we deeply realize that in order to insure the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on education, we must carry out mass movement in a big way under the leadership of the Party committee at various levels and vigorously grasp the struggle between the two lines.

Closely Integrate the Three Great Revolutionary Movements in the Countryside, Carry Out the Three-in-One Combination of Teaching, Scientific Research and Production

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," all arrangements of work in I-hsing "May 7" Agricultural Academy have been closely integrated with the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. Since the

setting up of the Agricultural Academy, with the close cooperation between such units as the hsien production command group and the agricultural technique popularization center, and under the unified leadership of the local Party organizations, a three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research and production has been carried out.

Vocational teaching with the "8-Point Charter for Agriculture" as a guideline, local main farm crops as the key link, and principal problems in production as the main theme has, in accordance with the normal sequence of seasons of production, forms an interconnecting, organic and unified whole with the relevant curriculum. Last year, the arrangements for vocational teaching closely revolved around the slogan, "Bring about the three great developments of double cropping, duckweed production, and pig breeding," sounded by I-hsing hsien, and poor and lower-middle peasant teachers were invited from such advanced "learn-from-Tachai" units as the Lungch'iao brigade to lecture on such subjects as the cultivation of double crops, the production of duckweed, and the cultivation of the three kinds of wheat, so as to enable teaching to integrate closely with the central task of agricultural production at that time. In that way the students were able to obtain a lively education, and to immediately put into practice the things they learned which not only improved the quality of teaching but also stimulated the development of production.

Last year the main school of I-hsing "May 7" Agricultural Academy carried out 14 periods of collective teaching. In each period attention was duly paid to the grasping of key links in current local production, prominence was given to the main point, and appropriate arrangements were made well before the start of the farming season. Scientific research was also carried out in close conjunction with production. Under the unified organization of the main and the subsidiary schools, the students universally carried out the planting of high yield fields, experimental fields and seed beds as well as other scientific experiment activities.

Last year, in the main school alone, the students carried out investigation on more than 150 subjects, and with the support and cooperation of the cadres of communes and brigades as well as the poor and lower-middle peasants, fine results were obtained by the majority on the whole. Because most of the research subjects were key problems in production at the time, the fruits of research could be applied in time to production, so as to build up and enrich the content of teaching. For example, in the special topic of research carried out by Futung subsidiary school on the prevention of plague disease of cold water paddy in mountainous regions, good result was obtained in the same year for popularization throughout the hsien.

In order to satisfy the demands from various quarters of agricultural and pastoral production in I-hsing hsien, the Agricultural Academy has adopted since last year and in cooperation with the veterinary center and other units in the hsien the method of running mobile schools. It has held more than ten short-term classes for veterinary medicine and insecticide "920" production. Barefoot veterinarians from various brigades in the whole hsien were also retrained once again. Since this year, the main school has also added a one-year training course in fine strain selection and breeding techniques, and also gave two periods of collective instruction.

Apart from that, the Agricultural Academy, taking the road of simplicity for the sake of expediency, has also opened a small-scale pharmaceutical plant for the production of insecticide and veterinary medicine urgently needed by local agriculture and animal husbandry. After the production technique of insecticide "920" was widely popularized, the Agricultural Academy set up a laboratory for analyzing insecticide "920". Thanks to the service provided by the schools to the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, they are greatly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The people demand popularization and, following that, higher standards; they demand higher and higher standards month after month and year after year," I-hsing "May 7" Agricultural Academy carried out in the past year a great deal of popularization work. On the basis of popularization, higher standards have been achieved. For example in the early part of last spring, the advanced experience of the breeding of duckweed in spring of the Huasi brigade in Chiangyin hsien was popularized by the main school and the subsidiary schools in the whole hsien. Hupin brigade of Hoch'iao commune, by conscientiously studying this experience and developing this experience in practice, was able in the first year of popularizing of duckweed to succeed in breeding duckweed in every mow of single-crop late ripening rice. This new experience after popularization was again popularized by the main and the subsidiary schools of the Agricultural Academy throughout the hsien. By means of such constant popularization, and the constant raising of standards on the basis of popularization the development of scientific technique in production and agriculture is effectively promoted.

In close conjunction with the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, I-hsing "May 7" Agricultural Academy has carried out three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research and production, which has enabled an agricultural education network, a scientific research network and technical popularization network to be initially formed in I-hsing hsien, covering the whole hsien, the ch'ü, and the communes and brigades. In that way, the condition of the "three-detachments" of the former Agricultural Academy has fundamentally been changed.

Place the Changing of the Thinking of Students in a Primary Position, Carry Out the Three-in-One Combination of Study, Work and Labor

I-hsing "May 7" Agricultural Academy was established on the front of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, and it lays emphasis on the political training of the students, with class struggle as the main course and remolding of the thoughts of students in a position of primacy above all work. On the first day of class in the main school, the first textbook given to the students is a copy of Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles." The first course they attended is a lesson on remembering hardship and counting blessings and recalling sufferings and reckoning power given by poor and lower-middle peasants who had suffered great grievances in the former society. In vocational teaching, attention

is also paid to giving prominence to proletarian politics and placing Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of vocational courses. As in the case of when teaching cross-pollination, in light of the condition that the seed supply work could not catch up with the demands of production in I-hsing hsien. The students are first directed to study the policy of "self-reliance," to criticize and repudiate the "catty of seed" and "set of thesis" reputation--building ideas of bourgeois specialists of the past and to establish the thought of growing seeds for the revolution. The students said, "This kind of study is correctly oriented, there is zeal for work, and the more one studies, the broader the mind becomes."

The non-separation of students of the Agricultural Academy from their home communes or brigades is favorable to the close cooperation between school education and socialist education, and strengthens their resistance against corrosion and their ability to withstand changes in character. The cadres as well as poor and lower-middle peasants of the communes and brigades are all the time concerned with the political growth of the students, and the moment ideological problems are discovered among the students, they would immediately provide them with timely assistance. After the students joined the school, the school on many occasions organized criticism and repudiation of the idea of "study in order to be a bureaucrat," to enable them to set rigid demands on themselves consciously with the criterion of becoming successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and firmly establish the thought of studying for the revolution.

In order that the students may not become separated from the poor and lower-middle peasants, from production and labor and from the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside during the course of their study, I-hsing "May 7" Agricultural Academy has closely integrated study, work and labor together. The main school has carried out the "3-3 system" of teaching (one-third of the time in collective study, another third of the time in going back to the subsidiary schools run by the communes and brigades to take part in the work of agricultural technique popularization centers, and still another third of the time in collective productive labor). In that way, the students are able to take problems in production to the school for study, and bring advanced techniques back to direct production and participate in the teaching work of subsidiary schools, teaching as they work, and studying as they teach.

By means of "after many repetitions of the process of going from practice to knowledge and then back to practice" the students have learned to take the initiative, and to study in a more solid and practical manner.

In accordance with the Marxist-Leninist principle of theory of knowledge, the first year of the main school is devoted in the main to arrangements for the students to take part in popularizing advanced techniques and production practice and also to giving of lectures on vocational and fundamental theories.

In the second year, under the logical premise of not slackening on current production practice, a more systematic teaching of theory is carried out, and four vocational courses as well as specialized subjects such as the cultivation of crops, the breeding of fine strains, plant protection, soil, fertilizer, and irrigation are held to raise the scientific and theoretical level of the students.

After two years of production and practice a demand is set on the students of the main school that they not only must be familiarized with mastering various important agricultural operations and techniques, but must also more systematically master some theoretical knowledge. In work they are required to have the ability to organize production and carry out scientific experiment independently.

After more than a year of operation, I-hsing "May 7" Agricultural Academy in the running of schools during the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside has turned out a hardcore force of nearly 10,000 students for class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment. Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the first generation of peasant college graduates in I-hsing hsien is growing up vigorously and strong.

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LOWER LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Communist Party Committee of Old Revolutionary Base Area Carries Forward Fine Work Style

(NCNA-English Nanchang, July 1, 1971)

the communist party committee of hsingkuo county in east china's kiangsi province ran a class at changkang township recently for its members to study chairman mao's great revolutionary practice of making investigations and study in the area in the early 1930's and to sum up their own experience.

during the second revolutionary civil war period (1928-1937), our great leader chairman mao came to hsingkuo county to make the noted investigation of changkang township and set a brilliant example for the party in making investigations and study. members of the hsingkuo county party committee went to the site where chairman mao held a fact-finding meeting to study his great revolutionary practice and restudy his brilliant articles "preface and postscript to rural surveys" and "be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work". they also studied related teachings of marx and lenin. this gave them a deep education.

at the study class, members of the party committee summed up their experience in leading the people to transform hilly land on the basis of investigation and study. the county has many barren hills subject to serious soil erosion. before the great proletarian cultural revolution the transformation of the hilly land and prevention of soil erosion made little progress owing to interference and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

in the light of chairman mao's teachings on investigation and study the members of the new county party committee have made investigations in all the 200 production brigades of the 34 people's communes in the county. they became familiar with the three different types of soil formation on the hills and the different ways worked out by the peasants to manage them. in summing up the peasants' effective but inexpensive methods, they recognized that revolutionizing people's thinking was of prime importance in improving the hills and fields and increasing output and that the key was to do a good job of ideological revolutionization in the leading body. so they held an on-the-spot meeting at a production brigade with good experience in this work. they organized the cadres and peasants to study conscientiously chairman mao's line and policies on socialist construction and criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash. thus the cadres and peasants became more aware of the struggle between the two lines. some advanced methods of transforming the hills were popularized throughout the county which transformed 13,000 hectares of hilly land one winter and the next spring.

the party committee members reviewed the experience and recognized that investigations and study are the basic condition for making the two active leaps, from matter to consciousness and from consciousness to matter, in the course of knowing the objective world and a basic link in knowing and changing the world correctly. chairman mao teaches: "the

twofold basic task of the leading bodies of the communist party is to know conditions and to master policy". only by going into reality and among the masses to make investigation and study with a marxist class stand, viewpoint and method is it possible to really know the conditions, enable one's own thinking to reflect objective reality correctly and carry out still better chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies.

at the class the participants studied in connection with their practical experience chairman mao's philosophic essays "on practice" and "where do correct ideas come from?" and some related chapters from engels' "anti-duhring". they understood that marxism holds that the laws of a thing exist objectively and in the course of struggle people can discover and know the laws, anticipate the future, and use them to guide their actions and change the world. correct ideas are a correct reflection of the laws of the development of objective things.

last year the county party committee decided to popularize a good strain so as to win a good harvest of late rice. but some cadres did not agree because the strain had formerly been tried in the county and the experiment failed then. members of the county party committee went among the masses to make investigations. they visited nine production teams which had planted the good strain six years running and obtained stable, high yields and several production teams which had failed. with mao tsetung thought as the guiding principle they studied over and over again the perceptual knowledge gathered from investigations and raised it to a theoretical level. they grasped the essence and laws and generalized the principal experience and popularized it throughout the county. as a result the county got a good harvest of late rice. through the analysis of this fact they gained a deeper understanding that the laws of a thing are not conceived in people's minds but exist objectively. only by making serious investigation and study in the three revolutionary struggles of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment can people know and grasp them. in association with this fact they made a deep-going criticism of idealist aprioriism and understood better the significance of adhering to the materialist theory of reflection.

in "reform our study" chairman mao pointed out: "the fundamental link in changing the party's style of work is to carry out plans for investigation and study throughout the party." taking chairman mao's great revolutionary practice as their brilliant example and in association with their own thinking the leading members of the party committee summed up their experience. they recognized that in order to have a good style of work in the leading body, the following three points were essential: one. smashing empiricism and fostering the work style of making investigations and studying conscientiously. some comrades thought that they had been in hsingkuo a long time and were well acquainted with its conditions so they could do the work well by relying on their experience. they recognized through study that the revolution is developing and conditions keep changing. if they did not go into reality to make investigations, become familiar with new things and study new problems they would lag behind the development of the revolution. if they merely relied on experience they would be deceived by the gibberish that investigation and study are "out of date", which liu shao-chi and other political swindlers advocated and slid onto the path of idealist aprioriism. two. smashing bureaucracy and fostering the work style of going into reality. they understood that to make investigation and study they must

throw off "official" airs and go to work at a selected grassroot unit for a period with their problems in mind and modestly learn from the masses. three. smashing the ideology of sluggards and fostering the spirit of pondering painstakingly for the revolution. when they made investigations among the masses they must tax their brains and apply the method of class analysis in studying the enormous amount of first-hand material and see both the positive and negative aspects of a thing. they must pay attention to the principal tendency and another tendency which may be covered up. they must seize the essence of a thing and grasp its objective laws. only in this way would they acquire the right to speak and the ability to lead the work.

PARTY BRANCHES

Communist Party Branch in Northwest China Advances in Course of Struggle

(NCNA-English Sian, June 30, 1971)

a rural communist party branch in the yenan administrative region of northern shensi province has stayed in the forefront of class struggle for 36 years. the hsinshengku party branch was set up in 1935 when our great leader chairman mao led the workers' and peasants' red army into northern shensi at the end of the long march.

hsinshengku is situated near yenshui pass and at a yellow river ford. it was an outpost of the revolutionary centre of yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region in the years of the war of resistance against japanese aggression (1937-1945) and of the war of liberation (1946-1949). under the guidance of chairman mao, the hsinshengku party branch led all party members and the peasants in waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the enemy and defended the position well. the militiamen broke through the enemy's heavy blockade at the risk of their lives there and forded across the yellow river to bring supplies back to the border region. many workers and peasants enlisted in the army and the women, old and young who remained in the locality, made great efforts to support the front. they all made important contributions to the revolution.

after country-wide victory, the party branch bore in mind chairman mao's great teaching "to win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li". it carried forward the revolutionary tradition and continued to lead the people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. it has helped them turn the desolate mountainous village into a new socialist area which has been praised as the "tachai of yenan".

shortly after country-wide liberation, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi came up with his trash about "consolidating the new democratic system", advocated the development of a rich peasant economy and stirred up an evil trend to restore capitalism in the countryside. this encouraged polarization between poor and rich in the locality. the party organization realized that this meant returning to the old path. it convened many meetings of

party members and cadres to discuss how to stop this tendency. it led the peasants in studying chairman mao's teaching "after the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there will still be enemies without guns; they are bound to struggle desperately against us, and we must never regard these enemies lightly." they were determined to fight the enemies without guns and firmly take the socialist road.

veteran communist lu hsueh-tsai fought in the forefront. he joined the party in 1935, followed chairman mao in fighting in northern shensi, performed meritorious deeds in battles and returned to his village after liberation. he took the lead in setting up a mutual-aid team in the village. all the village's twelve poor and lower-middle peasant households got organized in less than half a year. the movement for agricultural co-operation proceeded apace. later, guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the peasants went forward in the movement to set up people's communes.

the party organization also led them in transforming nature. a handful of class enemies tried to undermine this and the party organization led the masses in fighting resolutely against them. the peasants heroically cut a ditch along mountain slopes to lead in water and build dams and reservoirs and improve farmland. with deep-seated hatred for the class enemies and full of enthusiasm for the socialist cause, lu hsueh-tsai led the peasants in transforming the hills year after year. he always offered to do heavy jobs despite hardship and fatigue. when the peasants were once building terraced fields on a stony slope, a ten-feet long boulder lay athwart the land. some persons suggested giving up the plot. but other pieces of land could not be linked up without this plot and farming would be hampered. he was determined to remove the boulder. others tried to dissuade him owing to his age. but he insisted on doing the job and cooperated with lu hsiung-piao, a member of the party branch. his hands bled as they tackled the boulder with chisel and hammer. he kept working tenaciously and selflessly for the revolution. he said: "i've been a communist from the days of yenan and have been educated by chairman mao for dozens of years. so long as i live, i will work for communism from morning to night, continue the revolution and never retreat." they kept on, blasted the boulder and used the pieces to make a field embankment.

under the leadership of the party organization, the people have completed in a decade about one million cubic metres of earth work, transformed 8 hills and 4 rocky gullies, built more than 200 silt detention dams and 23 hectares of stable, high yield terraced fields and afforested 32 hectares. all this helped raise grain output year by year, consolidate the collective economy and improve the living conditions of the people.

the party organization always pays attention to building the party ideologically and educates the party members to maintain vigorous revolutionary spirit.

a veteran party member hao yung-chi made contribution in overthrowing the local tyrants and distributing land during the agrarian revolution, in supporting the front during the war against japanese aggression and in the mass production movement in the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region. after country-wide victory however, he was poisoned by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and for a time he was content to rest on his laurels and relaxed his vigilance.

seeing this, the class enemy attempted to drag him down and sabotage the collective economy. aware of this serious class struggle, the party branch mobilized the people to promptly expose the class enemy's scheme aimed at restoring capitalism. this veteran militiaman who had been dauntless when facing enemies with guns, began to become conscious of the acute class struggle confronting him. helped by the people, hao yung-chi re-studied "report to the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china" and other brilliant works by chairman mao. he regretted his mistakes and was moved. he made a serious self-criticism and his consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines rose. since then he has tended the collective sheep with revolutionary determination. when the class enemies incited some people to divide the collective flocks among individual households, he joined the poor and lower-middle peasants to expose the scheme of the enemies and condemned their attempts at sabotage, and defended collective sheep raising. with the aim of tending flocks for the revolution, he did a good job though he is over 70 now. people praised him as an old herdsman loyal to the revolution.

the party branch pays attention to tempering the younger generation in struggle and admits into the party truly advanced elements of the proletariat. this guarantees that party leadership is always in the hands of those who are loyal to marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. lu hsiung-lu, now the party branch secretary, is one who has matured politically with the help of veteran party members.

lu hsiung-lu was secretary of the communist youth league branch in 1956. he devoted his energy to running the agricultural cooperative well and firmly stood in the forefront of class struggle. a rich peasant once stole collective cattle. lu hsiung-lu crossed mountains and arrested the bad element. when lu hsiung-lu was only 15 years-old, he attended a meeting of shensi province's afforestation activists. in the autumn of that year, he was sent to school by the party branch. he studied hard for the revolution. on his return to his cooperative, he was assigned bookkeeper. lu hsiung-lu became party branch secretary in 1962. when liu shao-chi took advantage of china's temporary economic difficulties to press for san tzu yi pao (the extension of plots for private use, and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households), lu hsiung-lu led the party members and masses in firmly responding to chairman mao's great call "never forget class struggle." they hit back and ferreted out two class enemies who were attempting to sabotage the collective economy. this struggle helped consolidate the socialist position. the area was hit by heavy hailstorm and mountain torrents in 1966. lu hsiung-lu organized the party members and others to study chairman mao's great teaching on self-reliance and hard struggle. veteran party members were invited to relate how people in the difficult years of the war of resistance against japanese aggression responded to chairman mao's great call "ample food and clothing by working with our own hands". at that time they opened up land and supported the war of resistance with the grain they produced. led by the party branch, the commune members of the whole brigade went all-out to overcome the ravages of nature. they set upright the lodged young plants, replanted and repaired field embankment, dams and reservoirs. they got a good harvest.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the party branch has become even more vigorous. over the past years, the party branch has educated young people in revolutionary traditions. this has helped them carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions and march ahead along the road indicated by chairman mao.

RURAL TEACHERS

Kwangtung Teachers' College Sends Mobile Groups to Train Teachers for Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, July 1, 1971)

kwangtung teachers' college has kept to the principle of "walking on two legs" in running schools. apart from training teachers at the college, it has sent a number of mobile groups to the countryside to help train teachers. the integration of education with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment has stepped up the ideological revolutionization of the college's teaching staff.

following our great leader chairman mao's teaching "revolutionize education", the college has sent 31 mobile teaching groups to the rural areas on 4 occasions since july 1969. they ran 31 training courses for middle school teachers at the regional, county or commune level. the enrollment was more than 8,000 primary and middle school teachers from 40 counties and cities in the province. the groups also visited 91 communes where they helped some 10,000 teachers on the spot. this promoted the revolution in education and created experience in transforming old teachers' colleges. workers and peasants as well as revolutionary teachers and students commended the teaching groups on their achievements.

rural education has developed rapidly since the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants have taken power in culture and education. a number of primary school teachers were transferred to middle schools to teach and many educated young people who had settled in the countryside and demobilized armymen took up teaching. an urgent task of the revolution in education was finding ways to raise the level of the teachers as quickly as possible.

to help along the excellent progress in the revolution in education, kwangtung teachers' college sent part of its revolutionary teachers and students to make investigations in the countryside. based on their findings, they suggested sending mobile teaching groups to the countryside. the college's leadership and teachers and students thought this was a good way to train proletarian teachers with more, faster, better and more economical results, as well as promoting the remoulding of the college teachers' world outlook. only through practice in the revolution in education could the divorcement from proletarian politics, from reality and from the worker-peasant masses characteristic of the old teachers' college

be completely ended and could the college be turned into an educational position that really serves the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

what should be the focus of the mobile teaching? should it be an all-round implementation of chairman mao's thinking on the educational revolution or should it be a pure concentration on raising the vocational level? someone said: "it's enough if we can give some help in raising their vocational level." adhering to chairman mao's teaching "politics is the commander, the soul in everything", the college organized the teachers and students to criticize the purely vocational viewpoint and gave them education in political line. this was aimed at eliminating the remaining influence of the revisionist fallacy "give first place to intellectual development". they came to understand that they should use proletarian thinking to educate the trainees through every kind of work and every lesson. if they paid attention to vocation only and forgot ideological revolutionization, they would inevitably go the bourgeois way. they concluded that the teaching groups should not only do their best to remould their own world outlook through practice, but exert every effort to guide their teaching with mao tsetung thought and propagate it.

led by local revolutionary committees and helped by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the groups use three methods in teaching, in the light of local conditions:

1. they run training classes. these are set up in normal schools in the seats of administrative regions or counties. the trainees are mainly primary and junior middle school teachers; and some are demobilized armymen and educated young people. after three to six months' training, they go back to teach in junior and senior middle schools. the main courses cover chairman mao's thinking on the revolution in education, the summing up and exchange of experience in the educational revolution and some necessary vocational knowledge. all this aims at raising their level in guiding the teaching with mao tsetung thought.

2. they give coaching. the mobile teaching groups go to the communes and production brigades, particularly mountainous and remote villages to help the teachers on the job. different methods are adopted to coach teachers who study in their spare time to raise their level. when some local teachers have difficult teaching problems, the mobile teaching groups help solve them in the school; when the difficulties are common to the teachers, the teachers are summoned to the commune where a short training course is given. this generally takes place during the busy farming seasons so as not to affect teaching time. the mobile teaching groups going to hainan island and mountainous northern kwangtung were warmly praised by the local minority people for their help.

3. they set up a spare-time coaching network. the teaching groups help the communes create a coaching network under unified leadership. the network has its own coaches, system, sites and scope of activities, including the discussion of teaching material, the preparation of lessons, the making of experiments, coaching and the exchange of experience.

the groups persist in giving prominence to proletarian politics. when they go to a place, they study chairman mao's thinking on educational revolution and spread it among the

people. training classes are based on their investigations. the groups put mao tsetung thought in command of teaching, coach teachers to help solve problems arising in teaching and organize experimental classes. repeated practice brought good results. composed of ten to twelve teachers from different specialties, each group works in a county. the group then selects a point to train local teachers while going to the communes to help teachers on the job raise their teaching level.

chairman mao teaches: "in the great proletarian cultural revolution a most important task is to transform the old educational system and the old principles and methods of teaching." in the course of training others, the members of the mobile teaching groups are re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and helped to revolutionize their thinking while they raise their own teaching level. this promotes the educational revolution in the college.

a very important task of the educational revolution is to quickly build up a contingent of teachers of the proletariat. in line with the party's policy of uniting with, educating and remoulding intellectuals, the college organized the teachers to teach in the college, join the mobile teaching groups or temper themselves in the "may 7" school by turn. in the past year and more, more than 180 teachers and cadres have worked in the mobile teaching groups. they joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in field work and in criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line. they learned the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants in managing schools and consolidating political power. the teachers made great efforts to remould their thinking and great changes have taken place in their thinking.

their practice plays an active part in transforming the old college. the curricula and teaching methods of the old college were divorced from the three great revolutionary movements. the diverse bourgeois and academic teaching systems have been ended by the mobile teaching groups which teach in close connection with social practice.

the group in the shaokuan area worked in a place once afflicted by schistosomiasis. within two weeks, the group conducted lessons in class education with the help of local poor and lower-middle peasants, gave lessons in mathematics in the form of surveying a water conservancy project to eliminate schistosomiasis that was 4 kilometres long involving 30,000 cubic metres of earthwork, gave lessons in physics in the course of putting up 2,000 metres of electricity line and installing electric lights. in order to understand chairman mao's poem "farewell to the god of plague" better, they made investigations of the misery of the local people when schistosomiasis was rampant under the reactionary rule of the kuomintang. students felt these teaching methods were vivid and effective.

the groups compiled teaching material suitable to local middle schools. this contributed to the efforts to improve the teaching material in the college. with the teachers continuing to work in the college, they compiled a "rural survey", dealing mostly with surveying land, highways and reservoirs, the material has as its basis the workers' and peasants' experience in surveying and draws on certain useful theory from old college teaching material.

in the past year and more, the mobile teaching groups have created some experience for the college's educational revolution. they are resolved to hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, give prominence to proletarian politics so as to carry the proletarian educational revolution through to the end.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Advanced Inner Mongolian Herdsmen Admitted into Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Huhehot, June 30, 1971)

a number of herdsmen in the inner mongolian autonomous region have been admitted into the chinese communist party on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party.

tempered in the three great revolutionary movements, especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the new party members have a good understanding of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and are fired with the determination to fight all their lives for the realization of communism. many are activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

nearly half of the new party members on the silinghot league grassland are study activists and have attended banner (county), league and the autonomous region level congresses of representatives in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. they are making even greater efforts to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought so as to further revolutionize their thinking and lead the masses forward continuously in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

a new party member in a brigade of the chenlan banner was a leader of a militia company. she led the militia in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. taking the kutien meeting resolution and the resolution of the enlarged session of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party on strengthening political and ideological work in the army as their guiding principle, they persisted in giving prominence to proletarian politics. the company made outstanding achievements in building and defending the frontier and became a model militia company.

at the age of over 50, pamao, formerly a poor herdswoman, in a brigade of szutzuwang banner was recently admitted into the party. though having difficulties, she earnestly studies chairman mao's works and applies what she has learned to grasping revolution and promoting production. at the beginning of this year, the grassland was deep in snow. pamao and other herdsmen had to remove the snow from the grazing grounds. it was heavy work, but she volunteered to do more. encouraging themselves with chairman mao's teaching on fearing neither hardship nor death, she and other herdsmen led the sheep to the grazing grounds several

kilometres away every day, despite the heavy snow and bitter cold. after more than 40 days of hard struggle, they triumphed over the snowstorm and protected the 12,000 sheep of the collective.

the new party members are all ordinary herdsmen. before being admitted into the party, they were organized by party organizations at various levels to study chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the new party constitution adopted at the party's ninth national congress. they also criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on party building and such revisionist trash as the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of "joining the party in order to climb up" advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this helped raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and helped them understand the party's basic line more fully.

they are determined to follow chairman mao's teaching "the party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy". they intend more conscientiously to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, remould their thinking and with the masses contribute to building new socialist pastoral areas.

POWER TRANSMISSION

Peking Power Company Improves High Tension Power Transmission Line Between Peking and Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, July 1, 1971)

the major high tension power transmission lines between peking and tientsin have been improved by the peking power company workers under the guidance of the party committee and with the help of tientsin electrical workers. with higher voltage sensitivity, the transmitting capacity of the lines has been raised four times and loss of power reduced 50 per cent. in this work, the party committee has led the workers in grasping the struggle between the two lines on technical matters.

as the existing 110,000-volt high tension power transmission lines between peking and tientsin could not meet the rapid expansion of production, the peking power company last summer planned to build a new 220,000-volt transmission line.

when the plan was under discussion, the workers, cadres and technicians conscientiously studied chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and building the country with diligence and frugality. the workers suggested that a technical transformation be carried out to double the transmitting capacity of the existing lines so as to save the state investment for other socialist undertakings. the company party committee supported them and with them studied chairman mao's teaching

"in drawing up plans, handling affairs or thinking over problems, we must proceed from the fact that china has a population of 600 million people, and we must never forget this fact." they heightened their enthusiasm for the project by linking their study with the history of the struggle between the two lines in the power industry and sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

some persons asserted that the voltage could not be raised because the 110,000-volt lines could not withstand such an overload. besides, they argued, the problem of discharge accidents was not easy to solve since the towers were low and the space between the lines was small. the company party committee mobilized the masses to use mao tsetung thought as their weapon to sharply criticize the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. they set up a three-in-one combination group with veteran workers as the mainstay and cadres and technicians taking part. the group studied chairman mao's teaching "discover the truth through practice, and again through practice verify and develop the truth." after carefully investigating the towers and the lines, the group made an experiment in raising the voltage in the laboratory. it then made on-the-spot experiments. the success of their experiments showed that the workers' proposal was feasible. based on their rich experience, the workers found effective measures to solve the problems of preventing discharge accidents and ensuring safety on windy days and other technical problems.

as the lines could not afford to stop supplying electricity for the workers to make technical transformation on the lines, the workers, armed with mao tsetung thought, learned the advanced experience of anshan workers who introduced free live-line operations. they began the work after extensive experiments and preparations. in a few months they finished the work in close coordination with tientsin workers and with the assistance of commune members living along the line. then the transforming stations at both ends were renovated and expanded. the whole line was on 220,000-voltage on the eve of may day this year.

the existing line was thus improved to function as a 220,000-volt line and the need to build a new 220,000-volt line was eliminated. this cut costs by three-fourths, the use of steel by more than 90 per cent and aluminium wire by 60 per cent. construction time was halved and a great deal of farmland did not have to be used.

SHIP-BUILDING

First Chinese-Made 20,000-Ton Freighter Launched

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 1, 1971)

s.s. "Changfeng", the first 20,000-ton freighter made in China, was successfully launched on June 27. Workers of the Shanghai Kiangnan shipyards made this new achievement in the mass movement "in industry, learn from Taching" by carrying out Chairman Mao's great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

The ship was designed by a worker-technician-revolutionary cadre group with the workers at the core. They gathered data in studies made at harbours in Talien, Tsingtao, Nanking and Shanghai and from the masses of dockers, seamen and other navigation workers. The body structure of the ship, its equipment, meters and instruments were designed to meet varied navigational conditions in different places. All the materials used were made in China.

In their living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, the ship builders sharply criticized idealist aprioriism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and bourgeois classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. This heightened the workers' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and aroused their great revolutionary enthusiasm which ensured successful launching of the freighter on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China.

OIL WELL DRILLING

"Red Flag That Never Fades"--Chinese Heroic Drilling Team Opens New Oilfield

(NCNA-English Peking, June 30, 1971)

China's famous 1202 oil drilling team has carried forward the spirit of the Taching oilfield where it worked for ten years and has made outstanding achievements at a new oilfield since the spring of 1970. People praise it as "a dagger that never dulls, a red flag that never fades."

Since being set up in 1953, the drilling team has always been in the van of Chinese drillers. In the fifties, members of the team travelled across desert areas and fought against sandstorms to drill oil. In the sixties they worked and lived in hard conditions in Taching oilfield and helped refute the western bourgeois allegation that China was an "oil-deficient country". The total drilling footage fulfilled for the state by the team in the 17 years was more than six times all done in 42 years of old China.

In the first evening the drilling team arrived at the new oilfield, its members studied Chairman Mao's three constantly

read articles ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains") and his philosophic works "on practice" and "on contradiction" in an old rickety warehouse. they reviewed their experience and discussed how to open the new oilfield at high speed.

in the big leap forward in 1958, the 1202 drilling team worked at an oilfield in karamai in sinkiang. at that time chinese oil drilling remained at the level of a footage of several hundred metres per month and it took a few months to sink an oil well. guided by chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", members of the drilling team studied and applied chairman mao's philosophic thinking in a living way and gave full play to their initiative and stepped up the drilling footage to 1,000 metres per month and 10,000 metres annually.

1961 was the hardest time for taching. u.s. imperialism continued its economic blockade while soviet revisionism cut off petroleum supplies. at home the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi stirred up the evil trend of closing down industrial enterprises. workers of the team drilled 32,746 metres in nine months and outstripped the soviet "meritorious drilling team", thanks to their study of chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction" and his three constantly read articles. they displayed the spirit of revolution plus drive.

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line during the great proletarian cultural revolution, workers of the team fought resolutely against liu shao-chi and company's interference and sabotage. they worked hard at drilling while denouncing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and exposing the class enemies' vicious plot. using old drilling machines of the forties and drilling bits of their own devising, they set a record in 1966 by drilling 100,000 metres in a single year, leaving u.s. "ace team" behind.

the drilling workers realize deeply that mao tsetung thought is the source of wisdom and strength and chairman mao's revolutionary line is the fundamental guarantee for winning victories. they agreed that chairman mao's great call "in industry, learn from taching" has expressed great attention and support to the taching workers. political line decides everything and taching oilfield and the 1202 drilling team owe everything to chairman mao's revolutionary line. team leader chu ching-hua said with emotion: "so long as we carry forward the taching spirit and advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line we'll be invincible at the new oilfield."

a number of cadres and veteran workers were drawn from the 1202 team to reinforce others and a great number of new workers added shortly afterwards. only one-third of the veteran members remained. the leading comrades of the team studied the three constantly read articles with the young workers and encouraged them to set the principle of serving the people whole-heartedly as their criterion and to follow the brilliant examples of chang szu-ten, norman bethune and "the foolish old man" who removed the mountains, and urged them to remould their world outlook in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and to be chairman mao's good workers. nurtured by mao tsetung thought and educated in the taching spirit, the young workers made rapid political progress. many of them have become part of the backbone of the team and some have become group leaders

or team deputy political instructors. a dozen have been chosen activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

the drilling team has sunk wells at many oilfields in the country and is able to deal with various types of complicated strata. but at the new oilfield they encountered a stratum of pebbles such as they had never encountered before. the usual water drilling method was inexpensive, but it caused either well seepage or cave-ins of the well walls or the drills got stuck. some drilling teams had adopted the mud drilling method and sometimes had to pour around 100 sacks of high grade cement into the well. this increased production cost greatly and slowed down drilling.

the drilling team boldly put forward the suggestion of water drilling. members of the team repeatedly studied chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction" and made an investigation of the geological conditions and laws of strata among a dozen of other drilling teams. then the workers and technicians of the team analysed various contradictions in using the water drilling method. they proposed a number of technical measures and experimented with them one by one. finally, they varied the drilling method to cope with different types of pebble strata. at long last they succeeded. this reduced the cost of drilling a well by more than 10,000 yuan and drilling advanced rapidly.

the past 17 years were replete with hard struggles for the team. it displayed the spirit of hard struggle wherever it went. like 10 years before in taching, the first question they asked when they arrived at the new oilfield was: "where is the well to be sunk? they did not care about their food and lodging. when the comrades at the headquarters told them to take it easy until the drilling machine arrived, the workers said they must race against time and suggested repairing the road and levelling the well site right away. they walked some 15 kilometres to the site of the well early next morning, carrying their luggage, tools and food. they built the road and levelled the ground.

within 24 hours of the arrival of the drilling machine, the workers completed installing all the equipment and the derrick. in the past people would not instal a derrick at night, but the workers broke with this convention in order to start drilling sooner.

the team finished drilling the first well in the new oilfield less than 20 days after it drilled its last well in taching.

the team drills deep wells. it is used to travelling a distance with machines, tools and luggage. although the new oilfield is in complicated terrain with loose soil that is slippery after rain, this has never daunted them.

the third well they drilled was in a low-lying place. the derrick was bogged in mire before it reached the well site more than 20 metres away. then it rained for several days, and the site was flooded. the drilling team party branch encouraged the workers to think out ways to fix the derrick. they decided to bring stones and lay a foundation for the derrick. the party branch committee members walked with shoulder-pole at the head of the team. party cell leader yang hsien-chung made a pontoon boat from some empty oil barrels and planks. the boat overturned as it crossed a culvert. he stood in the water and picked up the stones and pushed the

boat forward. in this way they transported some 150 tons of stone, sand and cement in one and a half days. after another week's struggle, they overcame the mire and fixed the 40-metre high 60-ton derrick in position.

the workers were overjoyed to see oil gushing out of the well.

the team members have persisted in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. in just one year they drilled more than 20 good wells and created four new records, including one for reduction of drilling costs. the team is widely praised by the workers throughout the oilfield for its devotion to socialist construction. this pace-setter of the taching oilfield has become a standard-bearer wat the new oilfield. not long ago it was elected an advanced unit at the oilfield and at the provincial level.

VETERINARY SCIENCE

PLA Unit Applies Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking to Prevent and Treat Fatal Disease of Newborn Mules

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, June 30, 1971)

a research group of a unit of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army has grasped the incidence of hemolytic disease (dissolution of red blood corpuscles) among new-born mules and summed up a method for its prevention and treatment. the group was guided by chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking.

the group has both saved mules with the ailment from dying and prevented its occurrence since 1968.

excerpts of a recent article by the research group describing how they triumphed over the disease follow:

hemolytic disease of newborn mules is acute and usually fatal ailment. bourgeois academic authorities formerly asserted that it was "incurable".

assigned to find ways to prevent and treat this disease we first studied chairman mao's teaching "the movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." we know that all things move and develop, as do man's knowledge and ability to transform things. people always progress from ignorance to knowledge and from knowing little to knowing more. the assertion a disease is "incurable" is metaphysical and contrary to materialist dialectics.

so we went among the herdsmen and grazed horses and mules with them by day and stayed in the stables to observe the baby mules right after birth and to grasp the laws of change before and after their contracting the disease. we found that the newborn mules were lively before taking milk but some of them became listless and stood dully after nursing. we guessed that the disease was connected with the mares'

milk. what factor in the milk caused the baby mules to become diseased? we made laboratory tests of the mares' milk and the blood of the young mules. we studied chairman mao's teaching "often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." guided by this teaching, we found after many tests which involved failures and setbacks that the mare's milk contained an antibody responsible for the disease. after entering the newborn mule's blood stream the antibody destroys red corpuscles and causes hemolytic disease.

according to chairman mao's teaching on grasping the principal contradiction, we decided that hemolysis was the principal contradiction and that the most effective solution was a blood transfusion. we first had to find correct blood donors. veterinary clinical practice has not yet solved the problem of distinguishing between the blood types of horses, mules and asses and a wrong transfusion could cause the death of the baby mule. we experimented by giving transfusions of blood from parent mares to six diseased young mules. the sick mules took a turn for the better. but a few days later they all had a relapse. this led us to discover that the blood of the parent mares also contained antibody. we mixed blood from the donor horse and the sick young mules and made repeated tests. we finally determined which blood could be transfused and which could not be and thus solved the problem of sources for blood transfusions. then we replaced some antibody-containing blood of the diseased baby mules with antibody-free blood. this was much more effective.

we also applied chairman mao's philosophic thinking in studying the proper time, amount and speed of blood transfusions and grasped the laws. this method makes it possible to cure all diseased baby mules.

chairman mao teaches: "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level." this teaching encouraged us to continue our research.

in order to prevent the occurrence of this disease we studied with the herdsmen and experimented with artificial feeding of new-born mules for a time and this prevented the disease. but the method was rather troublesome. was it possible to let the young mules take mare's milk without illness resulting? after experiments we found the antibody in the mare's milk destroyed only the red corpuscles of the baby mules but not those of foals. so we had foals' mares nurse the baby mules and their mares nurse the foals. none of the young animals became ill.

then we suggested the use of herbal medicine to prevent the hemolytic disease. we succeeded after many experiments. after taking a kind of herbal medicine a baby mule can imbibe its mother's milk without becoming sick.

AGRICULTURE

China Gathers Good Summer Crops

(NCNA-English Peking, June 30, 1971)

commune members in china are gathering good summer harvests. with deep proletarian feelings for the party and chairman mao, they are enthusiastically making grain deliveries and selling surplus grain to the state in support of the country's socialist revolution and construction. this is part of their concrete action to greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct chinese communist party.

the good summer harvests were achieved by the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres by firmly grasping class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, energetically implementing the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and working hard as they deepened the mass movement to learn from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture.

reaping began in the south in may and moved northward. at present the work has virtually come to an end, with the exception of a few districts where the season comes late. this summer's output of wheat, rapeseed, legumes and other summer crops showed varying degrees of increase over last year. shantung, kiangsu, szechwan, yunnan, kiangsi, peking, shanghai, chekiang, kweichow and kwangtung reported an increase of around 10 per cent. people in hopei, honan, shansi, shensi, anhwei, hupeh and tientsin wrested a good harvest of wheat and other summer crops after an arduous battle against drought, insect pests and crop diseases. rapeseed showed a marked increase in many areas, notably in anhwei, hupeh, hunan and kweichow provinces where the increase exceeds 20 per cent over last year's. a number of advanced units have emerged in various parts of the country in changing from low yield to high yield or from high yield to still higher yield.

in response to chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories", the party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels throughout the countryside have led the cadres and commune members in the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they relentlessly criticized idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this helped raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and in continuing the revolution and implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. after the autumn harvest last year, party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels worked for good harvests of summer crops as a great support for the socialist revolution and construction. they began sowing, field work, harvesting and other tasks at earliest possible time and did them well, providing conditions for the good results.

in conscientiously implementing chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", they grasped grain output and at the same time expanded acreage for industrial crops. acting according to the needs of the state, many regions made preparations for sowing more rapeseed and sowed wheat at the same time. the rapeseed acreage in

szechwan province this year was 7.9 per cent above last year's. many advanced units got good harvests of both grain and oil-bearing crops. chiating county on the outskirts of shanghai correctly handled the relation between grain and industrial crops. while doing a good job of raising grain output, measures were taken to increase the output of rapeseed. the county got 40 per cent more rapeseed than last year.

drought, insect pests and plant diseases affected the summer crops in north china this year. when the harvest season came in the south, it rained for days on end. this created difficulties for the peasants. taking the tachai production brigade as their example and carrying forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the commune members plunged into a hard struggle against elements. their efforts enabled many areas to reduce losses and other areas to overcome difficulties to achieve a good harvest.

in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching "every year we must attend most closely to three things -- the harvesting, storage, and use and consumption of crops", party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels made all-round arrangements for the summer harvest beforehand. their motto was: "harvest in good time and with great care." people from cities and towns went to the countryside to help with the harvesting. workers went to repair farm implements and machinery and bring means of production and consumer goods. while the summer crops were being harvested the peasants also pay attention to the field management of the autumn crops.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Enver Hoxha Greets 50th Anniversary of Founding of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English July 1, 1971)

comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, sent a message on june 29 to the central committee of the communist party of china and comrade mao tsetung, most warmly greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

the message reads in full as follows:

the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade mao tsetung,

peking

dear comrades,

on the historic and jubilant occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic communist party of china, i, on behalf of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, all the albanian communists and the entire albanian people and in my own name, extend the warmest revolutionary greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china, all the chinese communists and the fraternal chinese people.

on july 1, 1921, the chinese communists headed by comrade mao tsetung created the fighting headquarters of the chinese proletariat -- the communist party of china. the founding of the fraternal communist party of china fifty years ago has played and will play a decisive role not only for the destiny of the chinese revolution and the chinese people, but also for the destiny of world revolution and the oppressed and exploited peoples the world over striving for emancipation.

the chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party and the illumination of chairman mao tsetung's marxist-leninist theory, smashed the evil feudal-bourgeois system and the foreign imperialists and established the new political power -- the people's republic of china after a legendary valiant struggle lasting more than a quarter of a century. within a very short period, the chinese people rehabilitated the war-ravaged economy and began to advance triumphantly along the road of achieving brilliant victories in all spheres of state life. the hundreds of millions of free people as masters of their own country have given full play to their creative power as never before. new china has become an invincible socialist giant and an insurmountable bulwark for the enemy and it has become the defender and inspirer of all the oppressed.

the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao tsetung under the conditions of and for the purpose of defending the dictatorship of the proletariat, is the greatest historic victory achieved in

recent years by the great and glorious chinese people and all the revolutionary peoples of the world. this revolution has smashed the traitorous line of renegade liu shao-chi, consolidated the victory of socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat and blocked the road to revisionism and capitalist restoration in china.

red china has emerged ever more powerful following the glorious victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the revolutionary enthusiasm, stamina and creativity of the 700 million fraternal chinese people have risen higher. by adhering to the marxist-leninist line of self-reliance, deepening the revolutionary movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, implementing the principle of grasping revolution, promoting production and preparedness against war and persistently carrying out the decisions of the ninth congress, the chinese people have constantly achieved successes in the socialist construction of their country and are triumphantly advancing towards communism.

the communist party of china, loyal to marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, has enriched and enhanced the marxist-leninist theory with her great revolutionary practice and experience and her valiant struggle for a half century. she has inspired all the marxist-leninists and all the exploited people the world over and given them inexhaustible strength which makes them dare to struggle and dare to defeat the u.s. imperialists, the soviet revisionists and all reactionaries.

today, therefore, all the revolutionary communists, proletarians, freedom-loving people and all progressives in the world are turning their eyes with unbounded admiration and gratitude to the glorious communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung for all they have done for the cause of the proletariat, the oppressed peoples and socialism.

dear comrades:

the great fighting friendship which links our parties, peoples and countries has been forged in revolutionary storms and in the joint struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. it is firm as steel and pure as crystal, because it is based on the invincible principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it is a great example for and encouragement to the world people. the albanian party of labour will steadily strengthen the friendship and cooperation with the heroic communist party of china in the interest of our peoples and in the interest of revolution and socialism in the world.

we albanian communists and people celebrate as our own the birthday of the glorious communist party of china -- the most powerful shock brigade of international communism. with feelings of infinite love and deep respect, we hereby extend greetings to chairman mao tsetung, the brilliant founder and leader of the heroic communist party of china and the most esteemed and dearest friend of our party and people, and to all our comrades-in-arms the chinese communists and working people. we sincerely wish that the heroic communist party of china would grow and become steeled steadily, always march from victory to victory, still further strengthen the people's republic of china in all fields and hold still higher the victorious red banner of marxism-leninism and communism.

Long live the glorious communist party of china, a party tempered in storms of revolution and a brilliant example of loyalty to the cause of communism exclamation

Long live chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the most esteemed friend of the albanian people exclamation

Long live the unbreakable fighting solidarity between the communist party of china and the albanian party of labour exclamation

enver hoxha (signed)

first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour

tirana, june 29, 1971

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Paper "Vanguard" Hails 50th Anniversary of Founding of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Melbourne, July 1, 1971)

"vanguard", organ of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), carried an editorial recently greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

the editorial said: on july 1, 1971 the communist party of china will be fifty years old. this anniversary is a great historic event for the communist party of china and the chinese people.

it went on: "the communist party of china after its foundation in 1921 led the chinese people in great struggles. these included the struggle against the internal oppressors, the struggle against japanese militarism, the final struggle against chiang kai-shek backed as he was by u.s. imperialism. the chinese communist party led the chinese people to final victory of liberation in 1949.

"since then, it has led the chinese people in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism.

"the great proletarian cultural revolution was an epoch-making event in china and in the world. it smashed the revisionist plans for restoring capitalism in china."

the editorial said that the history of the chinese communist party has been characterised by the struggle between the two lines, the line of marxism-leninism against the line of revisionism. the defeat of the enemy agent liu shao-chi was the continuation of this struggle.

the editorial stated: "the history of the chinese communist party is inseparable from the name of chairman mao. inheriting, defending and developing marxism-leninism to an entirely new stage, he has acted at every stage of the chinese

revolution as its great helmsman. when he was followed, victory was won; when he was not followed, setbacks occurred.

"the present triumphant position of socialism in china is a proof in practice of the correctness of chairman mao's line."

the editorial salutes the communist party of china, its great leader chairman mao and vice-chairman lin piao and the chinese people.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Fetes Cambodian Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Belgrade, June 29, 1971)

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, gave a banquet this evening in honour of sarin chhak, foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia now on a visit to yugoslavia.

the banquet was also attended by huot sambath, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to yugoslavia, and hak seang layny, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs of cambodia, who accompanies sarin chhak on the visit.

chu li-ching, counsellor, yuan yun-tou, military attache, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CANADA

Head of Canadian Government Economic Mission Entertains Leading Members of Chinese Departments at Luncheon

(NCNA-English Peking, June 30, 1971)

jean-luc pepin, head of the visiting canadian government economic mission and minister of industry, trade and commerce, and madame pepin gave a luncheon here today to entertain leading members of the chinese departments concerned.

present were pai hsiang-kuo and chou hua-min, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade; vice-minister of metallurgical industry lin tse-sheng; vice-minister of agriculture and forestry yang li-kung; vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries sun hsiao-feng; vice-president of the people's bank of china chiao pei-hsin; and leading members of the departments concerned wang jun-sheng, ling ching,

chu chien-pai, wang wen-tin, peng chin-po and yang yang as well as leading members of various chinese national import and export corporations.

all the members of the canadian government economic mission and journalists accompanying the mission were present.

also present were ralph edgar collins, canadian ambassador to china, and madame collins and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

Canadian Ambassador to China Gives Reception on Occasion of Visit of Canadian Government Economic Mission to China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 1, 1971)

ralph edgar collins, canadian ambassador to china, and madame collins gave a reception in the canadian embassy here this afternoon on the occasion of the visit of the canadian government economic mission to china.

present were jean-luc pepin, head of the canadian government economic mission and minister of industry, trade and commerce, madame pepin, members of the mission and newsmen with the mission.

also attending were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade; chi peng-fei, chinese acting foreign minister; leading members of the chinese departments concerned chou hua-min, lin tse-sheng, sun hsiao-feng, yang li-kung, chiao pei-hsin, wang jun-sheng, ling ching, hsu han-ping, yang yang, wang wen-tin and peng chin-po; and leading members of chinese national import and export corporations.

CUBA

Cubans Continue to Protest Against US Persecution of Fishermen

(NCNA-English Havana, June 29, 1971)

people in cuba have continued to demonstrate in various ways their angry protest against the u.s. imperialist crime in the abduction and persecution of four cuban fishermen.

the four fishermen were kidnapped by the u.s. authorities on high seas on may 26.

in a message of protest, workers at "radio habana" pointed out that the abduction was the continuation of a series of u.s. acts of aggression and provocation against cuba. protests against this new crime of u.s. imperialism have also come from employees and workers of the national porcine genetics centre, the "naiti" sugar mill, the national institute for agrarian reform and the tobacco and transport industries, and from workers in tailor's shops at guantanamo,

students of the "sagua la grande" study and work school and working people in many other sections.

workers and fishermen of the nation have raised their labour productivity in reply to the new u.s. provocation. this year 16,000 sugar cane cutters did a job which in the last harvest was done by 23,000 people, and in a shorter time. fishermen at cojimar worked with greater application and zeal to show solidarity with their four fellow workers in u.s. prison. the mother of one of the four fishermen has written a letter to a fishing fleet to encourage its crew to "continue their work with ever greater revolutionary fervour and ardour so as to deal another blow to imperialism".

cuban paper "granma" in successive editorials denounced u.s. imperialism for its persecution of the cuban fishermen and praised the tit-for-tat struggle carried out by the detained fishermen against the u.s. authorities. the editorial on june 17 said that the abducted fishermen "are not isolated. the cuban working people will not hold back in their action till they (the fishermen) are set free". the editorial on june 12 pointed out that the detention of and arbitrary sentence on the cuban fishermen by the u.s. authorities are by no means an isolated event, but an implementation of the u.s. government's long-standing policy against cuba. "cuba will stand together with those latin american countries which defend their natural resources against the united states, even if the limits defined by them are 200 miles", it said. the editorial affirmed that cuba "has always respected the regulations established by the littoral countries on the fishing zones, and can never agree with the united states in its disputes with chile and peru in relation to the limits established by these countries."

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Ambassador Calls on President of Ethiopian Senate

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, June 30, 1971)

yu pei-wen, chinese ambassador to ethiopia, called on abiye abebe, president of the ethiopian senate yesterday. the president had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Military Delegation from Republic of Guinea Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 30, 1971)

a military delegation of the republic of guinea led by sagno mamadi, secretary of state at the presidential office in charge of army and civil service, arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence.

members of the delegation were sano tidiane, guichard guy, traore diarra, kaba abdouranamane, doumbouya gnoumamoudou, camara kaba, fofana boubacar and keita sory.

the distinguished guinean guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by chang tsai-chien and peng shao-hui, deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang ta-chin, commander of the p.l.a. artillery; huang chih-yung, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of the departments concerned chen mu-hua, chou hsi-han, hsuen shao-ching, chao chieh, tsui ping, li tung-han, pan yung-ti, chai cheng-wen, ho ying, chou jung-kuo, ting hsi-lin and chao chun-cheng as well as more than 1,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen of peking.

peking airport today was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the peoples of china and guinea and between the two armies. p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen who had gathered there for the arrival of the distinguished guests carried streamers inscribed with slogans including "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and guinea exclamation" secretary of state sagno mamadi and other distinguished guinean guests stepped down from the plane and met the welcomers in the company of deputy chiefs of general staff chang tsai-chien and peng shao-hui and others. at this juncture the people beat drums and cymbals and enthusiastically shouted slogans: "salute to the guinean people exclamation" "firm support to the guinean people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

present at the airport were:

mamadou diop, guinean ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy;

assane guindo, malian ambassador to china;

almamy youssouf ly, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mauritanian embassy in peking; and

military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking.

Deputy Chief of PLA General Staff Chang Tsai-chien Gives Banquet in Honor of Guinean Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 1, 1971)

chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome sagno mamadi, secretary of state at the presidential office in charge of army and civil service of the republic of guinea, and all the members of the guinean military delegation he is leading.

guinean ambassador to china mamadou diop and diplomatic officials of the guinean embassy in peking attended.

deputy chief of general staff chang tsai-chien and secretary of state sagno mamadi spoke at the banquet.

deputy chief of general staff chang tsai-chien in his speech said that in order to liquidate the colonialist forces, consolidate national independence and safeguard state sovereignty, the guinean people and the guinean people's army, under the leadership of president sekou toure, have waged indomitable struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. he added: in last november, in firm response to the call of president sekou toure, the guinean people and army, united as one and filled with hatred for their enemies, valiantly resisted the armed invasion by the portuguese mercenary troops organized by the nato bloc headed by u.s. imperialism, thus victoriously defending the independence and security of their motherland.

chang tsai-chien pointed out: should the enemy dare to invade guinea again, what awaits them will only be a more ignominious defeat.

he continued: the present international situation is favourable to the people of various countries in their struggles to win and safeguard national independence and unfavourable to imperialism and its lackeys. at present, whether in asia, africa and latin america or in europe, north america and oceania, the revolutionary struggles are developing vigorously. on the vast land of africa, the african people, who have for centuries deeply suffered from the imperialist and colonialist oppression, are more awakened than ever before, and the african peoples' struggle against aggression, subversion, interference and racial discrimination is daily developing in depth. he expressed his firm belief that by expressing solidarity with and supporting each other, the african people, united as one and persevering in struggle, would surely win still greater victories in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

the deputy chief of general staff said: though china and guinea are tens of thousands of miles apart, our two peoples have long since sympathized with, encouraged and supported each other in our common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

he expressed the conviction that through the visit of the guinean military delegation, the friendship and friendly relations and cooperation between the two peoples and armies of china and guinea would surely continue to be strengthened and consolidated.

secretary of state sagno mamadi expressed his delight at the warm welcome the guinean military delegation was given in peking. he said: this bespeaks the unbreakable friendly relations existing between the people of china and guinea.

he pointed out that because of its policy of progress and social democracy, the republic of guinea fills the reactionary classes with fear. it has become a permanent target of imperialist attack. that is why on november 22 of 1970 imperialism with fascist portugal as the beachhead trampled underfoot all rules of international law and unleashed a perfidious aggression against the republic of guinea, he added.

at this juncture, the people's republic of china pledged unfailing solidarity with guinea. this is a source of real encouragement for us, he said.

mamadi pointed out that living under the menace of a new aggression by imperialism and its lackeys, the republic of guinea will once again prove to the world this verity of chairman mao's historic statement "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." mamadi said: guinea has made every fighter a valiant defender of the motherland. no aggressor shall trample on a single inch of the national territory without meeting with fierce resistance of our people.

secretary of state mamadi congratulated the people of cambodia, viet nam, laos and korea, the palestinian people and the people in africa, asia and latin america on their victories in the struggle for freedom and unity.

present at the banquet were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff; chang ta-chih, commander of the p.l.a. artillery; huang chih-yung, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of the departments concerned, including chen mu-hua, chou hsi-han, hsuen shao-ching, wang chen-hsiang, chao chieh, tsui ping, li tung-han, pan yung-ti, chai cheng-wen, ho ying, chou jung-kuo and ting hsi-lin.

also present were military attaches of embassies of various countries in china.

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Gives Farewell Reception for Chinese Women's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Conakry, June 30, 1971)

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua gave a farewell reception here yesterday evening for the chinese women's basketball team which will soon conclude its friendly visit to guinea.

among the more than 120 guinean guests present at the reception were: madame jeanne martin, secretary general of the general secretariat of the all-african women's confederation, second vice-president of the guinean national assembly and general secretary of the national confederation of guinean women; fadel gissin, president of the guinean basketball federation; traore mamadou, chief of protocol of the ministry of state for foreign affairs and all the players of the guinean women's basketball team.

speaking at the reception, madame jeanne martin said that the friendly visit of the chinese women's basketball team

to guinea "has further strengthened the militant friendship between the peoples of guinea and china."

she added that the great chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao always give effective support and aid to the people of guinea and that the guinean government and the guinea democratic party highly appreciate the powerful solidarity the chinese people showed to the guinean people when guinea was subjected to the november 22, 1970 aggression by the imperialists and portuguese colonialists.

she expressed the sincere wish that the friendship between the peoples of guinea and china will be further consolidated and developed.

chinese ambassador han ke-hua and head of the team chi yu-hua also spoke at the reception. they expressed, first of all, sincere thanks to the guinean government and people for their warm welcome and enthusiastic hospitality shown to the chinese women's basketball team, and highly praised the guinean people under the leadership of president sekou toure for their new victories and successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for safeguarding national independence and in developing national economy, culture and sports.

ambassador han ke-hua stressed that "all the victories and successes the guinean people have won are a heavy blow at the enemy of guinea at home and abroad and an encouragement to revolutionary peoples. we regard every victory of yours as that of ours. we reaffirm to you that the 700 million chinese people resolutely support your just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for safeguarding national independence."

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts wishing a long life to president sekou toure and to chairman mao.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Comrades Chou En-lai, Yao Wen-yuan and Kuo Mo-jo Give Dinner in Honor of Japanese Cultural Circles Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 1, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the japanese cultural circles delegation with iwao shiraishi as its leader and torao miyagawa as its deputy leader.

other japanese friends on the visiting cultural circles delegation present at the dinner were: norio shirato, secretary-general of the delegation; members of the delegation akiyasu todo, hotsuki ozaki and koichi nomura; and secretary of the delegation shoko sato.

present at the dinner were representatives of chinese cultural, educational and sports circles and leading members and staff members of the departments concerned chou pei-yuan, wu hsiao-ta, wang hsiao-yun, sung chung, hsia nai, li hsi-fan, liu chun-hua, hsu yin-sheng, chiu chung-hui, li fu-teh, chou pin, huang shih-ming, tang chia-hsuan and chang shu-chiu.

President of Japanese Table Tennis Association Koji Goto Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 30, 1971)

koji goto, president of the japanese table tennis association, and his wife suzuko goto arrived in peking by plane this evening for a friendly visit upon invitation.

arriving with them on the visit were kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; yoshiko goto, daughter of koji goto; roichi ando and shiro otsu, permanent directors of the japanese table tennis association; koichi moriyama, kanae yamada and takesato watanabe.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by leading members of the all-china sports federation, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the table tennis association of china li ching-chuan, fu chih-hang, chao cheng-hung, lu ting, wu hsiao-ta, sung chung, tsou po-hsien and pan chih-kang as well as coaches and players of the chinese table tennis team including hsu yin-sheng, chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching and cheng min-chih.

present at the airport were torao miyagawa, deputy leader of the visiting japanese cultural circles delegation; norio shirato, secretary general of the delegation, and shoko sato, secretary of the delegation.

koji goto and li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, made speeches at the airport lounge. koji goto said: during the period from january of this year to this date, we visited china and the chinese table tennis delegation visited japan. and now we are among you again. we feel very happy that we have made friends with each other through the exchange of these friendly visits over this short period of time.

li ching-chuan said: we extend a warm welcome to the arrival of mr. koji goto and mrs. goto and other japanese friends. he said: in recent years, exchanges between chinese and japanese friends have expressed the aspirations of the people of china and japan for the development of friendly relations. we sincerely hope that such friendly relations will continue developing.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Workers' Party of Korea Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 1, 1971)

the central committee of the workers' party of korea yesterday sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, most warmly greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the full text of the message reads:

peking,

the central committee of the communist party of china:

the central committee of the workers' party of korea, in the name of the entire party membership and the korean people, extends the warmest congratulations and militant greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china, the entire party membership and fraternal chinese people, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the c.p.c.

the founding of the c.p.c. was an epochal event which ushered in a new phase in the revolutionary history of the chinese people.

the c.p.c. founded by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, has grown and strengthened as the organizer and guide of all the victories of the chinese people.

the past fifty years covered by the c.p.c. have been a history of an arduous struggle for freeing the people from the yoke of all oppression and exploitation by the enemies within and without and for building socialism under the banner of marxism-leninism and a history of glorious victory.

the c.p.c., leading the chinese people, beat down the reactionaries at home and japanese imperialism and other foreign aggressors and led the people's revolution in china to victory, and founded the people's republic of china, the first state of proletarian dictatorship in the history of the chinese people.

the victory of the people's revolution in china and the founding of the people's republic of china under the wise leadership of the c.p.c. marked a fundamental turn in the life of the chinese people and a historic event which dealt a heavy blow at the world imperialist forces and turned the balance of forces in the international arena decisively in favour of the side of revolution and socialism.

following the victory of the revolution, the great chinese people, holding high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and bringing into full play their creativeness and initiative, have turned the backward china into an ever stronger socialist country with solid economic strength and powerful national defence forces.

the chinese people have attained brilliant victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. they have smashed the revisionists' vicious attempt to restore capitalism, strengthened more firmly the revolutionary positions, given an

entirely new complexion to the country, and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

as a powerful anti-imperialist force in asia, the people's republic of china holds high the banner of proletarian internationalism, energetically backs up and supports the revolutionary struggle of the peoples who oppose imperialism and colonialism and strive for freedom and independence. her international position is enhancing with each passing day.

today the chinese people, closely rallying round the communist party of china with comrade mao tsetung as its leader and comrade lin piao as its deputy leader, are vigorously unfolding the struggle for successfully carrying out the fighting tasks put forth by the 9th national congress of the communist party of china and are making new great achievements in the revolution and in all fields of production.

our party and people rejoice at all achievements scored by the fraternal chinese people, regard these as their own and express warm congratulations on them.

our two countries are as closely related as the lips and the teeth. the militant friendship and friendly solidarity between the two parties and the two peoples of korea and china are cemented with blood in the flames of their protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle waged under the banner of the proletarian internationalism against the common enemy, japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism. they have stood the test of history and proved unbreakable.

today we rejoice very much over the daily strengthening and developing of the traditional relations of friendly cooperation between our two parties and peoples.

we will, as always, fight side by side with the fraternal chinese people, our revolutionary comrades-in-arms and reliable ally, in the joint struggle against u.s. imperialism, revived japanese militarism and all reactionaries and for the victory of socialist cause.

our party and our people sincerely wish the c.p.c. and the chinese people new, great success in the future struggle for liberating taiwan, further increasing the overall might of the country and winning the victory of the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause and socialism and communism.

the central committee of the
workers' party of korea

pyongyang, june 30, 1971

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnam Workers' Party Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 1, 1971)

the central committee of the viet nam workers' party sent a message yesterday to the central committee of the communist party of china, most warmly greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. full text of the message reads as follows:

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

dear comrades,

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the glorious communist party of china, on behalf of the viet nam workers' party and the working class and people of viet nam, we extend our most cordial and warmest greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and respected and esteemed friend of the vietnamese people, to all the members of c.p.c. and the working class and the 700 million fraternal people of china.

the coming into being of the c.p.c. marked a decisive turn in the development of china's revolution. armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought and under the leadership of the c.p.c., the chinese people have waged a protracted, arduous and extremely valiant struggle, winning one victory after another.

the crushing of the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, and the establishment of the people's republic of china, have opened a new era -- that of independence, freedom and socialism, the most glorious era in china's history. this extremely glorious victory is a very important event in the history of the world revolution since the great victory of the russian october revolution, and a heavy blow to u.s.-led imperialism, it has tipped the world power balance definitively in favour of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace, and vigorously encouraged the liberation movement of the oppressed peoples.

promoting the spirit of self-reliance and self-support and striving diligently, the chinese people have gained big successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction, rapidly turning the people's republic of china into a powerful socialist country with modern industry, developed agriculture, great national defence potentials, and advanced science and technology. the marvellous achievements in the development of nuclear weapons and the successes in space conquest have clearly shown the great vitality and creativity of the working class and people of china.

the communist party, government and people of china have constantly upheld their anti-imperialist banner, resolutely supporting and assisting the peoples now struggling to gain or defend national independence and for a new life, thereby making big contributions to the world people's revolutionary cause. the prestige and international standing of the people's republic of china have thus been heightened constantly.

the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people are greatly elated at the vigorous progress made by the chinese people under the leadership of the c.p.c., and consider this as a great inspiration to them in their revolutionary cause.

viet nam and china are neighbours as closely related as the lips and the teeth. the peoples of the two countries entertain a long-standing friendship towards each other. since the birth of the political parties of the working classes of the two countries, the militant solidarity and friendship which bind our parties and peoples together on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism have been unceasingly consolidated and strengthened.

the vietnamese people always bear in mind that throughout their revolutionary cause -- their previous fight against the imperialists for independence and freedom, their current struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and their cause of socialist construction -- they have received from the party, government and fraternal people of china a whole-hearted and vigorous support and a great, effective assistance. chairman mao tsetung has said: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area."

the viet nam workers' party, the d.r.v.n. government, and the vietnamese people express their sincere and deepest gratitude to the communist party of china, to chairman mao tsetung, and the government and fraternal people of china, for their very precious support and assistance.

the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation of the vietnamese people and of the other indochinese peoples is now in the flush of victory. still, the u.s. imperialists remain very stubborn and perfidious. for the sake of our national and international duty and acting upon our beloved president ho chi minh's testament, we vietnamese people will resolutely persist in and step up our resistance to completely defeat the u.s. aggressors, liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north, and proceed to the peaceful reunification of our fatherland, while strengthening our close solidarity with the fraternal peoples of laos and cambodia in accordance with the spirit of the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples with the resolve to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressors out of the indochinese peninsula.

we sincerely wish the communist party of china and the fraternal chinese people new and still greater achievements in their socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as their struggle against u.s.-led imperialism, thus making an important contribution to the struggle of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

may the militant solidarity and the great friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of viet nam and china last for ever on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism exclamation

the central committee of
the viet nam workers' party
june 30, 1971, hanoi

DRVN Military Delegation's Visits in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 30, 1971)

the military delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by tran sam, vice-minister of national defence, yesterday visited a unit of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in peking and was warmly welcomed by the commanders and fighters. the delegation was accompanied by yen chung-chuan, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff. ngo thuyen, vietnamese ambassador to china, and col. nguyen dong, military attache of the embassy, went with the delegation on the visit.

comrade tran sam and other vietnamese comrades visited the exhibition of clay sculptures of "the rent collection courtyard" on 28 in the company of yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence.

Delegation of China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau Leaves Peking for Friendly Visit to DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, July 1, 1971)

a three-member delegation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau left here by air today for the democratic republic of viet nam on a friendly visit at the invitation of the viet nam tourism. the delegation is headed by ti wen-wei.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of the chinese departments concerned yang kung-su, lu wei-chao, cheng yu-chu, chang yu, pi hsueh-chien and liang yu-chuan.

present at the airport was tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Shipping Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, June 30, 1971)

the polish shipping delegation led by jerzy szopa, minister of shipping, left here for home by air today after attending the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the inauguration of the chinese-polish ship broker's company held in shanghai and paying its visit to peking and shanghai.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by yang chien, minister of communications, and leading members of the departments concerned li ting-chuan, tung hua-min, han li-ping and pang chin-chiang.

present at the airport were polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

Meetings Held in Shanghai, Gdynia to Mark 20th Anniversary of Inauguration of Chinese-Polish Shipbrokers Company

(NCNA-English Peking, July 1, 1971)

activities marking the 20th anniversary of the inauguration of the chinese-polish shipbrokers company were held recently in shanghai, china, and in gdynia, poland.

a celebration meeting was held at the shanghai head office of the chinese-polish shipbrokers company on june 26. among the more than 200 people present at the meeting were: yang chieh, chinese minister of communications, ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of departments concerned and representatives of workers, staff and seamen of the chinese side of the company.

also present on invitation were: jerzy szop, polish minister of shipping, and members of the polish shipping delegation led by him then visiting china, franciszek stachowiak, polish ambassador to china, workers and staff of the polish side of the company and seamen of the polish ships then anchoring at shanghai.

minister yang chieh and minister jerzy szop spoke at the meeting. on the evening of the same day a celebration cocktail party was held at the chinese-polish shipbrokers company.

in poland, a meeting to mark the occasion was held by the gdynia branch office of the chinese-polish shipbrokers company on june 29. among the 200 people present at the meeting were: stefan perkowicz, polish deputy-minister of shipping, balce, vice-president of the presidium of the gdansk provincial people's council, chinese and polish workers and staff of the company and representatives of departments concerned.

yao kuang, chinese ambassador to poland, attended the meeting by invitation. ambassador yao kuang and deputy-minister stefan perkowicz made speeches at the meeting.

a film/reception was held at the company on june 28.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Central Committee of Romanian Communist Party Greets 50th Anniversary of Founding of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 1, 1971)

the central committee of the romanian communist party sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the warmest congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.
the full text of the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

dear comrades:

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the central committee of the romanian communist party and communists and all the romanian people extend the warmest congratulations and comradely cordial salute to the central committee of the chinese communist party and all the communists and people of china.

in the past fifty years, the communist party of china has led the heroic struggle of the masses of the people against imperialism and reaction, for the victory of proletarian revolution and for the building of a new society. the creation of the people's republic of china as an independent socialist state with tremendous manpower and material potentials has effectively destroyed the imperialist and colonialist system and brought about an essential change in the balance of forces on international arena in favour of socialism and peace.

under the tested leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung, the fraternal chinese people have worked with self-denial and creative energy, brought about profound and renovating transformations and obtained remarkable successes in the cause of socialist construction, in the development of industry, agriculture, science and technology and in raising the standards of their material and cultural life. the romanian communists and people heartily rejoice over these achievements, considering them to be of great significance for the enhancement of the influence and prestige of socialism in the world and for the strengthening of the forces fighting against imperialism and for freedom, national independence and social progress.

please allow us to avail ourselves of this occasion to point out with elation the fruitful development of friendly relations and fraternal solidarity between our parties and countries on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and socialist internationalism. we are convinced that the recent visit to the people's republic of china by the romanian party and government delegation headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu as well as its meetings and talks with chinese party and state leaders will contribute to the continuous consolidation of the friendship and multifarious cooperation between the romanian communist party and the chinese communist party and between the romanian socialist republic and the people's republic of china in the interests of both the peoples and of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

dear comrades, on the occasion of this great anniversary, we wish you new and brilliant victories in developing and bringing about the prosperity of the people's republic of china.

the central committee of
the romanian communist party

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Central Committee of South Vietnam National Front for Liberation Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 1, 1971)

the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on june 26, extending warmest congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. full text of the message reads as follows:

peking

the central committee of the communist party of china,

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, on behalf of the south vietnamese people and the n.f.l., we wish to convey to the central committee and all the members of the communist party of china, and the fraternal chinese people our greetings of militant solidarity and our warmest congratulations.

in the past 50 years, under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china led by respected chairman mao tsetung, the fraternal chinese people have recorded many great victories in setting up the people's republic of china and building china into a socialist country endowed with modern industry, developed agriculture, powerful national defence and advanced science and technology. noteworthy is the important advance in the sphere of nuclear weapons and space conquest.

the splendid victories recorded in the chinese revolution have made a great contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the world's people against u.s.-led imperialism and colonialism.

the south viet nam people and n.f.l. greatly rejoice at the fraternal chinese people's tremendous successes and consider them as a strong and precious encouragement to their just struggle.

in their strugggle against the u.s. aggressors, for national salvation, the south vietnamese people have always enjoyed the deep sympathy, unreserved support and wholehearted, great and effective assistance of the communist party, government and brotherly people of china.

on this occasion, we sincerely express our profound gratitude to respected chairman mao tsetung, the communist party, government and fraternal people of china.

though having sustained heavy setbacks, the u.s. imperialists are obdurately carrying on their "vietnamization of the war" policy in south viet nam, intensifying and expanding their war of aggression in cambodia and laos and brazenly violating the sovereignty and security of the democratic republic of viet nam. but confronted with the strength of militant solidarity and determination to fight and to win of the three indochinese peoples, the u.s. imperialists are getting bogged down deeper and deeper in a position of passivity and confusion and will be bitterly defeated.

implementing beloved president ho chi minh's sacred testament, the people of south viet nam, fighting shoulder to shoulder with their blood-sealed compatriots in the north and with the khmer and lao peoples, are resolved to overcome all difficulties and hardships, and persist in and vigorously step up their struggle against the u.s. aggressors, for national salvation, till complete victory.

we sincerely wish the fraternal chinese people under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china still more brilliant victories in the cause of building the strong and prosperous people's republic of china and liberating taiwan, and still greater contributions to the revolutionary struggles of the world people against u.s.-led imperialism and colonialism and for independence, democracy, peace and social progress.

may the close friendship and militant unity between the vietnamese people and the fraternal chinese people be everlasting exclamation

the central committee of the
south viet nam national
front for liberation

south viet nam

june 26, 1971

US

Huge US Budget Deficit in First 11 Months of Fiscal 1971

(NCNA-English Peking, June 30, 1971)

the u.s. federal budget rolled up a deficit of 25.6 billion dollars during the first 11 months of the fiscal year that ends june 30, 1971, according to a washington report quoting the u.s. treasury department on june 28.

in his budget message on february 2, 1970 to the congress for fiscal 1971, nixon declared that he would submit "a balanced budget for 1971". he even foresaw a surplus of 1.3 billion dollars. the fact is, however, that the u.s. financial and economic crisis is deepening as the result that the nixon administration is bent on following the policies of aggression and war. in his budget message on january 29, 1971 to the congress for fiscal 1972, nixon had to admit that the deficit for fiscal 1971 was estimated at 18.6 billion dollars. nevertheless, the u.s. budget deficit in the first 11 months of fiscal 1971 has exceeded nixon's estimate by seven billion dollars.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Color Film of Modern Revolutionary Ballet "Red Detachment of Women" To Be Shown in Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, June 30, 1971)

the ljubljana film company of yugoslavia held a ceremony for the premiere of the chinese colour film of modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" at ljubljana city, capital of the slovenian republic, yesterday evening.

the ceremony was attended by more than 500 people including s. krajer, president of the people's assembly of the slovenian republic; v. nafner, vice-president of the executive council of the slovenian republic; l. szentjurc, member of the yugoslav federal executive council; m. poljaszek, president of the commission for culture and education of the slovenian republic; and f. sztiglicj, president of the motion picture artists union of yugoslavia.

wang chin, counsellor of the chinese embassy in yugoslavia, was also present.

the viewers warmly applauded before and at the end of the film show.

the first public showing of the chinese film began at ljubljana from june 30 and it will be shown in big cities of other republics of yugoslavia.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 13, 1971 No. 4935

****
* NATIONAL *
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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Running Factories by Schools and Linking Factories With Schools To Carry Out Three-in-One Combination of Teaching, Scientific Research, and Production

by

Workers-PLA Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team stationed at Wuhan University and Revolutionary Committee of Wuhan University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 27, 1971)

In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "Education must serve proletarian politics and must be combined with productive labor," we have since March 1969 sent 35 educational revolutionary practice teams deep into factories and rural areas to actively carry out educational revolutionary practice and have set up ten small-scale factories in schools. Practice proves that running factories by schools and linking factories with schools to carry out three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research, and production is a profound revolution for transforming old universities.

Conscientiously Implement Chairman Mao's Directive Regarding Running Factories by Schools, Turn School-Run Factories into Bases for Three-in-One Combination

After its arrival of the university, the Worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's directive regarding "running factories by schools." Short of capital and equipment, members of the team relied on their red hearts and pairs of hands to overcome various difficulties and set up ten small-scale factories including an air battery-cell factory, a transistor parts factory, a plant for multiple-purpose

use of biological resources, and others as bases for the three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research, and production.

In the course of running factories by schools, a violent struggle was waged between the two lines and between the two ideologies around the question of how the factories should be run. The focal point of the struggle was whether it was politics or technology which should take command. The revolutionary teachers, students, and staff and workers of the whole university repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "Politics is the commander and the soul," and persistently and unswervingly traversed the road of giving prominence to proletarian politics. They persisted in self-reliance, run factories with diligence and thrift, opposed ostentation and foreign styles, and opposed stretching hands out for aid from the State. They persistently unfolded mass movements, opposed "running factories by experts." They exerted efforts to catch up with and overtake world advanced levels, climbed scientific and technological peaks, and opposed "the philosophy of foreigners' slave" and "the doctrine of crawling behind at a snail's pace."

When the teachers and students were planning to set up a specialized control machine plant, some people said: "We have only one empty building and some old books, how can we run a factory with these?" Some bourgeois "experts" said: "The production of automatic control machines will require at least 20-30 sets of equipment and will take two to three years." They assumed an attitude of "reading a book while on the back of a donkey"--waiting for developments.

The revolutionary teachers and students conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" as well as the deeds of "making revolution with three large cauldrons" of Kirin Oil and Fat Factory, penetratingly criticized and repudiated "ostentation and pursuit after foreign styles" and the work-style of young bourgeois gentlemen of stretching hands out for State aid. The teachers and students promoted the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, restored old equipment and used waste materials, produced 150 pieces of large and small instruments and equipment, and trial produced various products including calculators for procedural-controlled tube-bending machines, procedural-controlled cutting machines as well as fluidics components. The comrades said with profound understanding: "Bearing diligence and thrift in mind, you will have no waste materials in your hands. Arduous struggle is a magic weapon and is indispensable to the making of revolution."

When the Factory of Multiple-Purpose Utilization of Biological Resources accepted an assignment of making multiple-purpose utilization of hog bristles, a chemical fiber "expert" ridiculed them, saying: "How many foreign languages can you read? Foreign countries have made an effort to produce protein fiber for several dozen years with milk and peanuts as raw materials but they have so far failed to produce fibers of the required tensile strength. How can you do it with hog bristles?"

The revolutionary teachers and students studied Chairman Mao's relevant directives, realizing that they must establish proletarian ambitions and aspirations in the course of socialist construction, must dare to traverse roads never traversed before by others, and to scale peaks never climbed before by others. They relentlessly criticized the reactionary fallacy that "China can only be a raw-material country" disseminated by political charlatans of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They expressed their wish: "We will certainly transform hog bristles into fiber." After experimenting for several hundred times, they finally succeeded in the trial production of spinnable viscose fiber and nylon fiber from hog bristle protein and trial produced pharmaceutical chemicals such as water-soluble protein and sulfanilic acid. They fostered and trained over 300 technical personnel for other provinces and promoted the development of multi-purpose utilization of hog bristles.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All laboratories and affiliated workshops of higher technological schools that can turn out products should carry out production as much as possible, after meeting the requirements of teaching and scientific research." School-run factories should be developed into bases for effecting the three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research, and production. However, due to the influence of the reactionary fallacy that "production is everything" disseminated by political charlatans of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some people wanted to operate factories like laboratories, and some people wanted them to carry out production exclusively without doing any teaching so as to separate education from productive labor and theory from practice.

To cope with this situation, we led the teachers and students to make an in-depth study of Chairman Mao's educational ideas and the experience in educational revolution of Tsinghua University. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Take study as the principal work and simultaneously learn other things," they persistently put the nurturing of men in the first place in running factories in the school, and conscientiously handled well the following contradictions:

(1) The contradiction between the continuity of production and the phased nature of teaching plans. When school-run factories accept assignments from the State, their production must not be interrupted. But due to the phased nature of teaching plans, it is impossible for teachers and students to continuously stay on production work in factories. Our method to resolve this contradiction is this: Factories take charge of specialties and are organizationally combined with them so that unified arrangements for teaching, scientific research, and production under the unified leadership of the Party branch may be made. In drawing up production plans, ample leeway is provided for teaching requirements. In addition, a certain number of workers are employed to insure the normal progress of production and the phased progress of teaching.

(2) The contradiction between the relative stability of production and the continuous changes in the content of teaching. Production requires relative stability of products, while teaching requires ceaseless consolidation

and new changes of content so students may learn the latest scientific and technological advances.

To resolve this contradiction, the factories select two or more than two well established products for small-quantity production so as to link up production with teaching. At the same time, teachers and students are organized to carry out technical innovation, research into and trial production of new products to meet teaching requirements. For example, the air battery cell plant manufactures air battery cells as established products and at the same time conducts research into and trial production of fuel battery cells. The students link up the production of air battery cells with their study of the theory of electro-chemistry. At the same time, they apply their theoretical learning to directing research on the low-temperature characteristics of air battery cells and to directing the trial production of fuel battery cells, in order to further study advanced science and technology.

At present, the students have reached an advanced level in their study of the low-temperature characteristics of air battery cells, and their new practice has demolished the one-sided theory of "inefficient changes in low-temperatures of battery cells" carried in previous documents, putting forward new theoretical views. This not only elevated the quality of products but also insured the advanced nature of the content of teaching.

(3) The contradiction between the limited character of products and the all-round character of teaching requirements. A product contains only some partial knowledge of a certain specialty, but teaching requires the students to grasp systematic knowledge of the specialty. To resolve this contradiction, we select typical products which embody the key links of our country's scientific research and production as well as the direction of technological development. This enables us to activate the principal contents of specialties and to explain general rules so as to enable the students to understand many aspects by learning only one aspect. Furthermore, through the linking-up of factories and schools, we select new typical products and carry out reform in laboratories in order to make up for the limited character of products.

Run Schools with Open Doors, Link Up Factories with Schools, and Run the University in Society

With the running of factories by schools, is it still necessary to run schools with open doors and to link up factories with schools? A fierce struggle between the two ideologies and between the two lines also existed on this problem. Political charlatans of the like of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i disseminated such ideas as "It is possible to foster first-rate scientists only within laboratories," and they advocated the running of schools behind closed doors.

Under the influence of such a reactionary fallacy, some people advocated the setting up of more and larger factories, asserting that "with the running of factories, the school no longer needs to have cooperative ties here and

there with outside factories." In the course of linking up with outside factories, some people wavered upon meeting with difficulties, saying: "To link up factories with schools is a good idea. But there are many difficulties and link-up is impossible." Still some other people were of the opinion that the worker, peasant and soldier students came from the forefront of the three revolutionary movements, and that since "they were selected from thousands of candidates for admission into the university, it is unlikely that they will change even if they don't go out of the school for two years."

We organized the revolutionary teachers and students to study Chairman Mao's teachings concerning the necessity for science and engineering students to be in touch with the reality of society, relentlessly criticized the aristocrat and revisionist educational line of running schools behind closed doors and fostering the spirit of "three-detachments" as pushed by political charlatans like Liu Shao-ch'i. This enabled everyone to understand that the forefront of the three revolutionary movements was the best classroom in which there were the largest number of teachers with the most lively and the richest teaching materials. Their practice inside the school cannot be substituted for their practice in society and the school-run factories cannot replace the broad horizon of society. Although the worker, peasant, and soldier students came from the forefront of the three revolutionary movements, they are also liable to fall into "three-detachments" if they do not keep in touch with the reality of society and do not link themselves with the worker, peasant, and soldier masses. Therefore, whether or not the operation of the university is linked to society is a principal question of what banner is to be raised, what road is to be traversed, what orientation is to be followed firmly and what kind of people are to be fostered.

In the course of running schools with open doors and linking up factories with schools, we encountered quite a few concrete problems, such as the contradiction between teaching and production, the contradiction between the conducting of educational revolution and participation in technical innovation, and the contradiction between a point and the whole area. We resolved these contradictions principally by the following means:

(1) Vigorous propaganda of Chairman Mao's thought on educational revolution and active effort to win support from the leadership of units to be linked up.

It is impossible to succeed in the running of schools with open doors and linking up factories with schools without the support of the leadership of various units and without participation from the workers. At the beginning, some of our comrades had insufficient understanding of this point and failed to take the initiative to win support from factory leaderships. Some individual leadership comrades of factories also showed insufficient concern over educational revolution, welcoming teachers but not students to their factories. They welcomed them to make technical innovations at the factories but did not welcome their teaching lessons there. This problem could be resolved if we conscientiously study and conduct vigorous propaganda of Chairman Mao's thought on educational revolution and if we increase the understanding of the great significance of running socialist universities well.

Teachers and students of the analytical chemistry specialty went to Tayeh Steel Works in August 1969 to receive re-education from the worker class, to carry out practice in educational revolution, to vigorously propagandize Chairman Mao's thought on educational revolution, and to take the initiative to report their work results to the leadership of the factory, winning vigorous support from the leadership of the factory. Under the leadership of the factory, they set up a three-in-one combination leadership team composed of the leadership, workers, and revolutionary teachers and students for the purpose of unified arrangement of teaching, productive labor, and technical innovation, enabling educational revolution to become an integral part of factory operation.

Over the past year, the factory and school cooperated to set up an experimental class in the chemical analysis of iron and steel, and trained 250 workers for the factory. The teachers and students completed six items of technical innovation including the high-temperature rapid analysis of tungsten from alloy steel. They joined together with comrades of the factory to sum up the 20 years' abundant practical experience of the workers and technical personnel and compiled and published "Operation regulations for analysis of iron and steel," receiving welcome from the workers. They joined together with old workers of practical experience to compile teaching materials on analytical chemistry to strengthen and enrich the contents of teaching.

The factory also sent four master workers who had good records in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and who had abundant practical experience to the school as concurrent teachers. The practice proved that the link-up between factories and schools not only pushed educational revolution forward but also promoted the factories' production.

(2) Firmly uphold the close combination of educational revolution with technical innovation and mutual cooperation and mutual promotion between factories and schools.

Correct handling of the relationship between educational revolution in the school and participation in technical innovation in the factories is an important question for the running of schools with open doors and the link-up of factories with schools. In order to handle well the relationship between the two, it is necessary to regard factories as bases for the practice of ideological revolutionization of the students and teachers, their remolding through labor and educational revolution. It is also necessary for the school to accept a number of technical innovation assignments from the factories.

The specialty of computing technique accepted an assignment from a factory for the trial production of an automatic-controlled cutting machine and invited the factories' workers and revolutionary technical personnel to the school to make research and production jointly. After a successful preliminary trial production of the cutting machine, the teachers and students went to the factory to carry out on-the-spot readjustment and revision. While doing readjustment and revision of the cutting machine, the teachers

and students carried out study and work simultaneously, not only enabling the students to learn the designing theory and manufacturing technique of computers but also compiling new teaching materials through the summing up of experience.

(3) Persistently carry out long-term link-up, using a point as the key spot and carrying out integration between points and whole area.

The running of schools with open doors and the link-up between factories and schools is not a makeshift method but a long-term guideline for implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line. We used selected and relevant units as points and sent long-term educational revolution practice teams to train 430 worker and peasant students for the link-up units, and completed 31 items of technical innovation. From the link-up units, we invited 25 workers and revolutionary technical personnel to the school as part-time teachers, actively creating conditions for building bases for the three-in-one combination.

However, after the enrollment of worker, peasant, and soldier students in the school, some people were of the opinion that "the historical mission of the practice team has been completed" and advocated the withdrawal of these teams. We grasped this question in time to conduct education and to explain the great significance of long-term link-up. This enabled everyone to further understand the necessity to persist in the long-term operation of the educational revolution practice teams as an important way of running schools with open doors and enabled them to make appropriate readjustment and shuffles of members of the educational revolution practice teams according to requirement of teaching tasks. Previous practice has shown that those specialties which sent educational revolution practice teams would report smooth progress in running schools with open doors and in the link-up between factories and schools, and those which did not send teams would encounter relatively large difficulties.

For the purpose of enabling the students and teachers to keep in extensive touch with the reality of society and to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers; of promoting ideological revolutionization to immediately apply the masses' new experience and new achievements in the three revolutionary struggles to strengthen teaching materials; and of enabling the rapid popularization of the school's results of teaching and scientific research to society, various specialties also adopted the method of "going out" and "inviting in" to establish connections with more factories aside from the long-term link-up with one factory. This enabled the school to closely communicate with the society, to change the situation of running schools behind closed doors of old universities, and to push forward the penetrating development of educational revolution.

Using Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking as Guiding Principle, Correctly Handling Several Relationships in "Three-in-One Combination"

After the establishment of three-in-one combination bases inside and outside the schools, it is necessary to use Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking as a guiding principle to organically integrate the three items of teaching, scientific research, and production and to correctly handle the following several relationships:

(1) Destroy the notion that "books are at the center," persist in learning through practice to handle well the relationship between learning and working simultaneously and systematic study.

Old universities used books as a center and classrooms as centers, severely separating theories from practice and completely turning upside down the laws of recognizing things by men. We complied with Chairman Mao's teaching: "Practice, knowledge, practice again and knowledge again," stressed to start from practice, carried out learning and working simultaneously, and closely coordinated teaching with practice. Our method was to let the students contact reality, to understand fundamental conditions, to grasp key questions for repeated practice, to study theory on this basis, and to apply their learned theory as guide to practice again.

For example, the specialty of electro-chemistry cut itself from practice to give lectures on the designing of batteries, but the students kept shaking their heads after two days' lectures. Subsequently, they went to factories to carry out lecturing and demonstrating simultaneously, enabling the students to listen, to see, and to practice with their hands simultaneously, and enabling the students to understand easily with far fewer lecture hours.

Practice shows that learning and working simultaneously is an effective teaching method but it cannot completely replace the necessary study of theories. While stressing learning and working simultaneously, we paid attention to organically linking the simultaneous learning and working with systematic studies.

Take the specialty of industrial micro-biology for example. Teachers of the specialty organized students to participate in the production of a transformer lubricant through the de-waxing by petroleum microbes, with the teachers' on-the-spot teaching and the students' on-the-spot learning, enabling them to understand quickly basic theories and technique of industrial micro-biology.

As regards the important point of sieving and selecting germ species, the teachers and students were organized to tackle difficulties by means of raising the transformer lubricant's characteristics of resisting low temperatures. They sieved and selected a new germ species which eat more wax and breed rapidly, enriching the contents of teaching and raising the quality of products. Finally through the summing up of systematic teaching, the students were able to understand basic methods for the separation, identification,

sieving and selection of germ species and to learn theories of germ classification and cultivation, enabling their learned knowledge to extend from fragments to a complete area and to change their perceptual knowledge into rational knowledge.

(2) Destroy "the philosophy of foreigners' slaves" and "the doctrine of crawling behind at a snail's pace," persist in learning of new scientific achievements to handle well the relationship between the advanced nature of scientific research and the nature of going-from-shallow-to-deep in teaching.

The development of science progressed from a low-level to a high-level and from simplicity to complexity, but the giving of lessons cannot be conducted according to the procedure of development. We relentlessly criticized "the philosophy of foreigners' slave" and "the doctrine of crawling behind at a snail's pace," stressing that various specialties must start from learning new scientific achievement in order to grasp necessary theoretical knowledge to link up study with application and study with creation.

Practice has shown that the advanced nature of scientific research and the nature of going-from-shallow-to-deep in teaching are in conformity with each other. For example, the radio specialty was engaging in a scientific research task for producing a complex product which involved much basic knowledge and technique and it seemed very difficult to start. However, generally speaking, advanced things are developed from ordinary things and complex things are composed of simple things. We made a simplification of this complex scientific research task, divided it into several parts, and divided each part into basic circuits and components. The students' simultaneous learning and working to link up every individual part has enabled them to insure the completion of the scientific research task, to learn new scientific achievement, to actuate specialized teaching, and to learn basic theories. In the course of linking up scientific research with teaching, the teachers made explanations and arrangement to postpone for later discussion parts of the content which were relatively hard and relatively complex. In this way, it is more convenient for the students to carry out practice again under the guidance of theories.

(3) Destroy old experimental systems which separated theory from practice, persist in the development of scientific experiment to handle well the relationship between production practice and scientific experiment.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment are three great revolutionary movements for building a strong socialist nation." Socialist universities of science and engineering shoulder the important task of scientific experiment and require full manifestation of the function of laboratories. Laboratories of old universities were severely separated from reality, pretended to be mysterious, and led the thriving scientific experiment into a blind alley. After criticizing and repudiating the old experimental system of separating theory from practice, some people attached insufficient importance to the function of

laboratories. They studied the experience in educational revolution of the Tsinghua University and gradually overcame this one-sided cognition. We persisted in the guideline of self-reliance, proceeded from the requirement of the three revolutionary struggles, stood firm to catch up with and overtake others, carried out transformation and construction of the existing laboratories by the following principal means:

First, we link up the production of typical products with the reforming of laboratories. The participation in production practice is an important link in carrying out teaching but has certain limitations. On the one side, due to the factories' large-scale production and the consecutiveness of technical processes, it is not easy to see clearly internal changes, and this requires imitative and anatomical experiments to expose internal laws. For example, the Plant for the Multi-Purpose Utilization of Biological Resources used mixing machines to produce protein viscose fiber. The students said: "Who knows what kind of medicine is produced in the closed bottle-gourd?"

Subsequently, they adopted a method of phased and imitative experiment, and the students were able to understand quickly the theories and process of chemical reactions of protein. On the other hand, the link up of typical products with teaching could not completely stimulate basic knowledge and techniques and it is necessary to conduct certain kinds of experiments according to the requirements of teaching and production.

To meet the requirements of teaching, we also carried out the trial production of small amounts of typical products in the laboratories so as to promote experiment and the construction of laboratories.

Second, we link up scientific research tasks with the reform of laboratories. The trial production of new products and new materials, the research of new technology and new skills, and the exploration of new theories are tasks to be shouldered by the laboratories and are important ways for transforming old university laboratories. For example, the specialized course of electro-chemistry linked up the scientific research task on fuel batteries with the construction of an electro-chemistry laboratory. This enabled them to set in motion the basic experimental content in measuring electric potentials of electrodes, and to add to new contents and new technique to polar measurement versus surface measurement.

Third, we broke down the boundary between fundamental experiment and specialized experiment, and did "serial" experiments instead of isolated and scattered experiments. We integrated typical skills, typical products, typical instruments to link up with designing, manufacturing, application and testing in order to set up a new experimental system.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational revolutionary line, we have carried out preliminary practice in running factories by the schools, in linking up factories with schools, and in the three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research, and production. However, our experience is still far from being mature. Problems of

production, supply, and marketing of many school-run factories are not tackled well, and there are still quite a few contradictions in the link up of factories with schools. We are determined to raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, use the Peking University and the Tsinghua University as models. We are determined to traverse the road of the Shanghai Machine Tool Factory, learn the advanced experiments of brethren universities and colleges, create and build socialist universities amid struggles, and wage a struggle to transform the Wuhan University into a red university of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

* * *

RURAL TEACHERS

Train and Improve Peasant Teachers in the Course of Struggle

by

Worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team stationed at Anhwei Agricultural College and Revolutionary Committee of Anhwei Agricultural College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 27, 1971)

Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "The question of educational reform is mainly a question of teachers," and in the course of educational revolution, we, while intensively remolding, using and improving the teachers who have been teaching for a long time, also pay attention to training and improving the peasant teachers during the practice of struggle and gradually building a three-in-one force of teachers. The peasant teachers study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, grow up in struggle and make advancement in practice. They become the most vigorous revolutionary contingent in the three-in-one force of teachers.

Standing Firm on the Rostrum in the Course of Struggle

"Correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and peacefully, but only in the course of struggle." A fierce struggle centering on the question of whether or not peasant teachers can mount the teacher's platform has always existed between the two lines and between the two ideologies.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's line of educational revolution, our college touched off an upsurge of educational revolution in 1958. The broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students went deep into the villages, took the peasants as their teachers and learned from the masses of workers and peasants. In 1959 and 1960, they appointed Tung Chien-i, a model in pig raising, and Li Fu-chi, a peasant veterinary, as full-time teachers of pig raising and veterinary science respectively. But dominated by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education, they were persecuted and attacked by various means and, in 1961, were forced to come down from the teacher's platform.

Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and with the support of the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students, Comrades Tung Chien-i and Li Fu-chi waged a dogged struggle against various kinds of persecution by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Tung Chien-i actively improved the breed of pigs, raising big fat pigs weighing 700 or 800 catties each. The renegades who had usurped the farm's leadership and some bourgeois academic "authorities" forcibly had these big

pigs slaughtered and the mating boars castrated. They also barred Tung from scientific research. But Tung and the workers on the livestock breeding farm carried out scientific research perseveringly and continued breeding pigs of fine strain. They were deeply welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

After being forced to come down from the teacher's platform, Comrade Li Fu-chi took advantage of the practice of production and got together with the revolutionary teachers and students to carry on teaching-learning on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. Through verbal instruction and personal demonstrations, he unreservedly taught the students of the department of livestock breeding and veterinary science the experience he had accumulated in the past years. At the request of the masses and with the help of the revolutionary teachers and students, he compiled his experience into a book containing some 300,000 characters and sent the manuscripts to the publisher. But the old publishing house, which blindly worshipped foreign "authorities" and despised the workers and peasants, refused to publish the book. In these circumstances, he introduced his experience to the masses by means of notes in manuscript or stenciled form. His proletarian revolutionary spirit and rich practical experience won praises from the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class ascended the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure, creating favorable conditions for teachers of worker-peasant origin to ascend the teacher's platform. Adopting the method of "inviting in" and "visiting households," our college selected 13 full-time teachers and more than 30 part-time teachers from among the peasants. But the struggle did not end there. There still was resistance in the course of selecting these teachers and training and improving them. Some people refused to cooperate with these teachers, despised them and were resentful towards them, saying, "Let them do everything while we stand on one side and watch." On the other hand, some others laid one-sided emphasis on the role of the peasant teachers, separated them from the professional teachers who had been at their posts for a long time, and exalted them to the skies.

Grasping this problem, we immediately organized the teachers, staff members and workers to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The domination of our schools by the bourgeois intellectuals should no longer be allowed to continue," to learn the experience of Peking University and Tinsghua University and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, thereby making them understand that the entry of the peasant teachers into a university to establish a three-in-one contingent of proletarian teachers was an extremely important problem in the founding of a socialist university in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Meanwhile, we perseveringly integrated the peasant teachers with the professional teachers of long standing and brought their role into full play on the first line of the educational revolution and on the teacher's platform in a socialist university.

Training and Improving Peasant Teachers in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

After the peasant teachers ascended the teacher's platform, we paid attention to training and improving them in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, so as to bring their role into better play.

(1) Standing at the high plane of the struggle between the two lines, we continuously help the leaders increase their understanding of the training of peasant teachers.

Some comrades held that the peasant teachers came to the school for the purpose of re-educating the intellectuals politically, teaching their advanced experience professionally, and "adding sand to cement" organizationally, so that they mostly used these teachers and seldom trained and improved them.

In view of this state of affairs, our leading group studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must know how to take good care of cadres," and the two "Resolutions" and summed up historical experience. We realized that conscientiously training and improving the peasant teachers was a major problem of strengthening the working-class leadership, reforming the old educational system, improving the old directives and methods of teaching and learning, and quickening the ideological remolding of the professional teachers, and that only by continuously increasing their political consciousness and raising their professional level in the course of struggle could the peasant teachers meet the needs of the deep-going development of the educational revolution. As a result, we increased our consciousness in training and improving the peasant teachers and put this as an important task on the agenda. We constantly held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and called symposia of peasant teachers to exchange information and experience.

Some departments of our college also cooperated with some communes and production brigades in drawing up a plan of selecting teachers from among peasants, training and improving them and posting them by rotation, and in establishing a system for training part-time teachers. General arrangements were made in such a way that emphasis was laid on employing part-time teachers and there was a stable number of full-time peasant teachers who were not detached long from the communes or production brigades; this created favorable conditions for continuously improving the quality of teaching-learning and for training backbone elements for the communes and production brigades.

(2) Proceeding from education on ideology and political lines, we continuously help the peasant teachers increase their political consciousness in the course of struggle.

The peasant teachers have pure proletarian feeling. This is very valuable. But pure proletarian feeling cannot replace consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. While bringing the role of the peasant teachers into play, we pay constant attention to giving them education on

ideology and political lines and helping them study Chairman Mao's works and the history of the inner-Party struggle between the two lines, raise their abilities to distinguish between the correct line and the wrong line and increase their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Taking into consideration their living ideas emerging in various periods of time, we promptly give them political and ideological education and help them adopt a correct attitude toward three things:

First, a correct attitude toward taking the teacher's platform.

After taking their teaching posts, the peasant teachers fought as master of the house on the first line of educational revolution and shouldered the arduous task of transforming the old university and bringing up the younger generation. At first, however, some comrades showed fear of hardship, saying: "We are clumsy and rough and are rustics. We can help do farming and grow trees all right. But, how can we teach lessons?" The propaganda team and the revolutionary committee gave them a timely account of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the college and made them know the serious consequences of the domination of our college by bourgeois intellectuals in the past and the danger resulting from the alienation of the old school from the masses, politics and practice, thereby increasing their consciousness in exercising cultural power for the proletariat.

Meanwhile, these comrades were helped to break down the "theory that education is something mysterious" and came to understand that they, having fought perseveringly for a long time on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements, had scientific knowledge and rich practical experience and their job was to bring into the college the good thinking and good working styles of the poor and lower-middle peasants and their advanced experience in production and the inventions and creations by the laboring people, and to transform the old college. Subsequently, they felt the heavy responsibilities on their shoulders. Cherishing deep-seated hatred against the old educational system and boundless devotion to Chairman Mao's line of educational revolution, they bravely mounted the teacher's platform.

Second, a correct attitude toward achievement and honors.

The peasant teachers have to devote more time to teaching. When having made achievements in their work, some of them think that they have won glory politically, are passable ideologically and are advanced technically, so that they pay little attention to studying once again and making further improvement. In view of this thinking, we lead them to study Chairman Mao's philosophical works and make them look at themselves through the viewpoint of one dividing into two and find their shortcomings whenever they have made some achievement.

One of these teachers was successful in serving the poor and lower-middle peasants and in educational revolution. The leadership commended him, the masses praised him and the newspapers gave publicity to his deeds. He was thereupon conceited. The comrades of the propaganda team immediately

called on him, had chats with him, got together with him to study Chairman Mao's works, helped him sum up his experience and induced him to take a correct attitude toward honor and toward himself. Later, he diligently studied Chairman Mao's works and modestly learned things from other comrades, continuously raising his ideological level and constantly perfecting his skills. He twice attended the provincial representative meeting of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Third, a correct attitude toward the professional teachers.

In the course of educational revolution, the peasant teachers went on their own initiative to integrate themselves with the professional teachers who had been teaching for a long time, so they might learn from each other, overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points, and make progress together. But a few peasant teachers considered more the negative side of the professional teachers and seldom looked at their positive side. The propaganda team promptly helped them study Chairman Mao's precepts on the problem of intellectuals, thereby raising their level of understanding of the policy and strengthening their idea of the masses. These comrades were also enabled to understand that correctly carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals and using Mao Tse-tung's thought to reform the force of teachers was a strategic task to end the domination of schools by bourgeois intellectuals; that the professional teachers formed an indispensable component part of the three-in-one contingent of teachers, and efforts must be made to unite with, educate and remold them and to exploit their enthusiasm to the full and in no way should they be replaced.

Comrade Ho Yao-lien, a peasant teacher, discovered that there was a barrier between him and some of the professional teachers. Accordingly he went on his own initiative to have friendly chats with these teachers and to seek their views and made self-criticism before them. In studying some technical measures, he insisted on inviting the teachers and students concerned to a "joint consultation" in the field. This action educated the teachers and the students, cleared away the barrier and strengthened revolutionary unity.

In the department of animal husbandry and veterinary science, during a group preparation of a lesson, a teacher suggested using the costly deer's antlers as a stimulant for animals. The peasant teacher pointed out sternly: "This method is alienated from the masses and from practice." He also introduced his experience of using some cheap herbal medicine as stimulant for animals. After that, he on his own initiative got together with the other teacher to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle," gave him class education, had friendly chats with him and led him to find the cause in his world outlook. With the patient help and the warm-hearted encouragement of the peasant teacher, this teacher diligently studied Chairman Mao's works, modestly learned from the masses and showed marked improvement politically and in his work. He learned an impressive lesson, saying: "The peasant teacher not only has enabled me to gain rich practical experience and, more important still, has helped me establish the idea of serving the people.

(3) Proceeding from the principle of combining theory with practice, we continuously raise the professional level of the peasant teachers.

The peasant teachers have rich practical experience. They show concern for production and oppose the style of separating theory from practice. But they often fail to see clearly the limitation of their direct experience and do not pay sufficient attention to raising their theoretical level. To bring into better play the role of the peasant teachers in teaching, production and scientific research, we, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Start from perceptual knowledge and actively develop it into rational knowledge; then start from rational knowledge and actively make it guide revolutionary practice," adopt some measures to help them change their practical experience into things theoretical and use these things to guide practice. On the one hand, we help them carry out theoretical study in conjunction with practice and raise their theoretical level.

For example, Li Fu-chi formerly used a purgative to cure a cow of its illness of "indigestion in the anterior chamber" of her stomach but the result was not good. After doing theoretical study, he came to understand that indigestion was only a symptom and the malfunction of the stomach was the cause. Accordingly, he administered medicine to stimulate the stomach so as to improve its function and then applied purgatives to promote digestion. This method was very effective.

On the other hand, assistants are employed and special groups formed to help the peasant teachers to systematically sum up their experience, and other similar measures are adopted, so as to arrange their experience systematically and turn it into theoretical knowledge. With the assistance of the professional teachers, the peasant teachers have compiled their practical knowledge into books.

In addition, we also pay attention to making them labor constantly and perseveringly on the first line of the struggle for production, show concern for the masses, integrate theory with practice and continuously enrich and develop their practical experience.

Playing the Role of Backbone in Reforming Education

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "In a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the most intelligent and the most capable." Selected from the first line of the three great revolutionary movements, the peasant teachers are "devoted to the Party's cause of education" and know most clearly the proletarian education. They play the role of backbone in the reforming of education.

The peasant teachers perseveringly orientate themselves to the countryside and adhere to the orientation of running a school for the purpose of serving the three great revolutionary movements.

In the department of animal husbandry and veterinary science, the peasant teachers and other teachers and the students formed an educational revolution group, which went deep into communes and brigades to cure diseased animals, to propagandize the advanced experience of pig raising and to train "barefoot veterinary surgeons." Following the example of the "Anti-Japanese Military and Political Academy," they displayed the spirit of "self-reliance and hard struggle" and ran a short-term training class for animal husbandry and veterinary science in a few dilapidated cowsheds. When medicine was lacking, they gathered and prepared Chinese traditional medicinal herbs by their own efforts. When they had no textbooks, they compiled and printed "indigenous teaching materials" self-reliantly. In the past two years, close to 600 "barefoot veterinary surgeons" were trained.

The peasant teachers of the experimental class of the agricultural department constantly went with other teachers and students to the villages to study new techniques and new experience. Last year, a few varieties of paddy of fine strains which were suitable for cultivation in Huaipei area were introduced from other localities and successfully planted, the experiment on cross-breeding of maize and sorghum proved successful, and the paddy output exceeded 1,000 catties per mow, providing some experience in increasing the local grain output.

They adhere to the policy of first educating man then teaching from books and keep on giving the students class education. The peasant teachers of the agricultural department constantly give the students class education by making them recall past bitterness and think about the present happiness and helping them establish the will to study for the revolutionary cause.

Some students of the experimental class of this department were once discontented with study and did not observe discipline. Some comrades including peasant teacher Chu Hsiu-chin promptly taught the students a lesson of class education by telling them how bitterly their families suffered in the past, thereby increasing the students' class consciousness and making the experimental class go on soundly. The students were touched, saying: "The peasant teachers not only help us learn technique. More important still, they teach us to study for the revolutionary cause.

The peasant teachers persevere in integrating theory with practice and are good at teaching "fewer but essential" lessons by grasping crucial problems in production, thus breaking the practice of turning study into something mysterious and separating theory from practice in the old school.

In the past, the students had to spend four years in learning to cure animal diseases but eventually "they could do nothing to the diseased animals although they had a big heap of books and notes!"

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching about "practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge," Comrade Li Fu-chi, a peasant teacher, and other professional teachers adopted the method of simultaneously explaining and discussing the lesson, doing practice and summing up experience and combined on-the-spot teaching, practical operations and classroom teaching together.

The students said that, by this method, they could learn the lesson quickly, commit it into memory and apply it creatively. After studying for one and a half months, the students of a short-term training class of animal husbandry and veterinary science succeeded in basically mastering the skills of diagnosing and curing some ten common diseases, learned to use Chinese traditional medicinal herbs which were easily obtainable locally and to use more than 60 kinds of Western medicines. In the course of teaching and learning, they cured more than 40 diseased animals for the communes and brigades.

Proceeding from the needs of the three great revolutionary movements, the peasant teachers actively carry out scientific research with reference to the practice of agricultural production. For example, Comrade Tung Chien-i and some other professional teachers applied the viewpoint of "dividing one into two" in analyzing the strong points and shortcomings of the local hogs and those of other localities. They drew from the good experience of hereditary multiplication and hog feeding and management at home and abroad. They cross-bred the local hogs and those imported. The cross-bred pigs of the younger generation were bigger in size, grew up more quickly, were prolific, were fed well even on coarse fodder, were resistant to diseases, and had other strong points. This meant a great contribution toward developing pig raising.

For example, the malignant catarrh afflicting the buffalo was formerly regarded by some bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities" as an "incurable disease." Comrade Li Fu-chi broke down fetishes and superstition and liberated the mind. He suggested using the Chinese traditional herbal medicine to cure the disease. Some people held that this method was "ungrounded." He and the revolutionary teachers and students sharply criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and perseveringly made scientific experiments. They extracted the essence of the Chinese medicine herbs and made doses of it for injection. This method produced preliminary, positive results.

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DEVELOPMENT OF FRONTIER REGIONS

The Wuliangsu Hai Displays New Features

- An account of the deeds of a certain Production and Construction Corps unit in developing the frontier

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 25, 1971)

In the Wuliangsu Hai area of Inner Mongolia, a great battle in developing the border frontier and building the frontier region is being waged in high spirits and with vigor.

Wuliangsu Hai with an area of several hundred li is in the shape of a crescent moon lying obliquely in the eastern sector of the plain in the rear bend of the Yellow River. Before the liberation, this place had never been really developed although people started the opening of canals and channels to draw the Yellow River water for irrigation during the Ch'ing dynasty. After the liberation, the State started building here, but the barren features of a sparsely populated land was not basically changed owing to interference from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i.

In the winter of 1968, the great leader Chairman Mao issued a great call that "educated youths must go to the rural areas to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants." In the spring of 1969, a group of People's Liberation Army cadres who had gone through a long period of testing led educated youths from Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin and arrived here to develop this frontier region of the motherland. Within a short period, military reclamation fighters assembled at Wuliangsu Hai and began the march against nature.

Over the past two years or more, this contingent of the Production and Construction Corps has undertaken all-round development of agricultural, industrial, forestry, livestock raising, sideline production, and fishery: They reclaimed nearly 10,000 mow of land, set up a number of factories, planted nearly 10,000 trees, caught 3.8 million catties of fish, and harvested 76 million catties of rushes and reeds.

Simultaneous with their transformation of the objective world, men of the new generation for building Wuliangsu Hai have made arduous efforts to change the subjective world, and have grown up stronger. Over the past two years, 28 people of this unit have joined the Communist Party, 392 have joined the Communist Youth League, and 26 have been promoted to company-level cadres. In 1970, 1,549 of them were rated as five-good fighters. Having gone through tempering in labor, the broad masses of military reclamation fighter have high aspirations, great enthusiasm, and are determined to strike root in the frontier region and to build the frontier. They said with great pride: "Making a pledge to transform northern areas into green land, we are determined to make the barren plains to show new features. Shedding our blood and sweat on brambles, we use our hands to build a new frontier."

Persisting in Combat, Grasping Well Grain Crops

The first problem to be tackled by the fighters in developing Wuliangsu Hai was that they must produce grain from this place. They know clearly this was an important matter regarding whether or not they could stand firm, strike root, blossom and reap fruits in the frontier region.

The surrounding area of Wuliangsu Hai was long affected by seepage of the Yellow River water, and the land was severely alkalinized. When the military reclamation fighters first arrived here, neither grass nor trees were growing on this wide area of white alkaline soil. Sometimes "yellow wool winds" blew, darkening the sky and earth and people could not distinguish northern and southern directions. The arduous conditions and bad weather caused everyone to ponder: Would they be able to sow the land, and how could they strike ideological root here?

Later in the night, members of the Party committee of the unit unfolded maps and made conscientious analysis and research of the history and current situation of this area: Wuliangsu Hai takes in the end water from Wuchia River, Changchi Canal and Minfu Canal. The surrounding land of several hundred thousand mow was silted strata which could certainly produce grain if the alkaline diseaster could be overcome. Its water surface is one and a half times that of the Peking Miyun Water Reservoir and aquatic products are abundant,capable of supporting sideline production. The key lies with the education of educated youths with Mao Tse-tung's thought in order to establish ideology of protracted arduous struggles. It is necessary to use ideological revolutionization to impel great development of production.

In order to make clear the hydrological and geological conditions, Hao Lien-yuan, secretary and company commander of the Party committee of the second company, brought a bottle of water and two steamed breads, got up early and worked till dark to explore the several scores li of alkaline beach and to interview a group of local residents. The poor and lower-middle herdsmen told him that the word Wuliangsu meant red-willow beach in Mongolian language, and there were good farm fields here. Subsequently, rising tide of the Yellow River poured into this low-lying land and it became the "sea" of the present-day. Several years ago, they migrated from other places and reclaimed the land by sowing millets and potatoes, and the crops were growing well. The only thing was that they were unable to deal with the alkali and they had to move away when the alkali grew thicker. The poor and lower-middle herdsmen's introduction enhanced comrade Hao Man-yuan's confidence.

After investigation for over half a month, he chose a place called Hsiaochuantzu, erected temporary straw sheds, set up a cauldron, led a group of military reclamation fighters to reclaim land and made arduous effort to start production. In the first year, the company reclaimed 800 mow of land on the alkaline beach. The experimental sowing of 200 mow of millets yielded an average of 300 catties per mow; and the 80 mow of potato acreage yielded 1,500 catties per mow.

In the second year, they experimented with the sowing of wheat. In early April when the wheat seedlings were just growing up, "suffocating rain" continued for several days. The land turned into mud and the white alkali caused the wheat seedlings to wither. In spite of efforts to save the crops, the autumn harvest was lowered and some tracts yielded no grain at all. Was it possible to grow crops here? Some people were wavering again.

The Party branch assembled the backbone members of the sections and platoons to conduct a rectification of the style of work. "The growth of any new things must go through difficulties and twists. It would be an illusion if we hope for a smooth sailing all the way and easy success without going through difficulties and twists and turns and without exerting great efforts." Everybody complied with Chairman Mao's teaching and made cool-headed analysis: Most of the wheat was withering but a part grew well with strong stalks and long ears as well as large grains. The survived wheat brought hope and an orientation.

The Party branch used this living example to instruct the educated youths: Correct knowledge of nature and reform of nature must go through a course of struggle. Whether or not the earth could grow grain depended on whether or not men had the determination to wage a battle against heaven and earth and whether or not men had the scientific attitude of carrying out repeated experiments.

Many educated youths harbored impractical illusions when they left schools and cities and had insufficient understanding of the difficult work involved in the development of the frontier region. After one year of practice and study, they came to realize that they must translate their ambitious revolutionary feeling into concrete revolutionary action. In order to develop and construct the frontier region of the motherland, they were determined to wage protracted and arduous struggle.

Last winter and spring, inspired by the slogan of "Transform the alkaline land and build up a Tachai of the Construction Corps," the educated youths fought a battle for 20 days and nights in digging an irrigation canal half a man deep, two meters wide, and 2,400 meters long braving wind- and snow-storms at day time and working by lantern light at night. They also built two dikes so as to draw the Yellow River water for irrigation and wash away the alkali into the lake. This year, the farming acreage of the second company was expanded to 1,500 mow for growing wheat, millet, corn and soybean. Now they are growing very well with good prospects of a bumper harvest.

Educated women youths of the 8th company planted paddy rice along the muddy ponds on the shore of the lake last year, and some of the crops yielded 300 catties per mow. Crops of tomatoes, cabbage, turnips, water melons, sweet melons also scored bumper harvests. This year, they further enlarged the acreages of rice and vegetables and they are determined to use their hands to build Wuliangsu Hai into a "farm for rice and fish" of the northern region.

Developing Industry Simultaneously with the Development of Agriculture

Leadership organizations of the Production and Construction Corps understood from the very beginning that they must develop industry simultaneously with the development of agriculture so as to supplement agriculture with industry for mutual promotion, thereby rapidly transforming the backward features of the locality.

The industrial foundation here was extremely weak in the past. In the surrounding area of several hundred li, there was neither a single smoke-stack nor a workshop aside from a small electric power generating plant. Over the past two years, the Production and Construction Corps has built up a number of factories. In the vicinity of Wuliangsu Hai, there are a pulp factory and a paper-making works of the "May 7" Chemical Fiber Works. They all use the rushes of Wuliangsu Hai as raw materials. The chemical fiber plant use 70 percent rushes and 30 percent cotton to weave cotton cloth. High-quality paper produced by the paper plant can be used for printing revolutionary publications. They also use rush leaves to knit fish bags, chair cushions. They use rush stalks to make pillow stuffings and use rush roots to knit baskets for supply to the market and for export. Last year, the annual income of some companies from industrial and sideline production totalled 300,000 yuan, resulting in surplus after expenditures.

The cutting of rushes and reeds is an intensive fight requiring a high-degree of organization and discipline. In the first year, they lacked cutting experience. The contingent was brought to the ice-bound sea surface and divided into teams for individual operation. They then all submerged into rush jungles and lost touch with unified command, resulting in small harvests. Prior to the rush cutting in the second year, the Party committee of the unit conscientiously summed up experience of the previous year, aroused the masses to carry out penetrating ideological mobilization, and put forward a demand to conscientiously foster organizational discipline during the battle of cutting rushes.

Members of the Party committee penetrating into the first line and held on-the-spot conference at the first company. Leadership cadres of the first company persisted in working together with various units in order to infiltrate ideological work to each production link. The whole company did the rush cutting in one demarcated area after another. Their spirit was high and work progress was fast, resulting in steep rising of the rush-cutting target.

With the motivation of the experience of the first company, the hundred li of ice-bound sea became a battlefield for cultivating them to bear great hardship and to exert great effort. One group of military reclamation fighters after another braved the severe cold of 20 degrees below zero, and advanced 30 li every day without uttering any complaint. Some people cut their fingers, which bled. They cut open rush stalks to take out the inner lining, covering up the wounds with it and went on fighting. The steamed bread they brought became frozen solids and would show white teeth marks at

one bite, but they tasted very delicious. They regarded the cutting of one extra bundle of rushes as making one extra contribution to the revolution and as scoring another achievement in remolding world outlook. With everyone trying to shoulder the heaviest load, they cut 60 million catties of rushes in over 30 days, an increase of three times compared with the harvest of the previous year, creating 1.2 million yuan's worth of wealth for the State.

After the tempering by the rush-cutting in two winters, the broad masses of educated youths showed remarkable changes in their thinking. At the beginning of the rush-cutting, they heard that the price of one catty of rush was only two fen, and they put not much value on the rushes. After their consecutive labor practice for two winters, they came to realize profoundly that the rushes were minor products but the process of cutting, shipment, and making paper was far from easy. They realized that their responsibility was really heavy when they particularly thought of the use of rush paper for printing revolutionary publications, causing changes in their feeling and raising their organizational and disciplinary nature.

At one time, fighters of the 15th section were pulling and transporting 2,000 catties of rush on the ice-bound lake surface, and suddenly the sleight sank into an ice hole. At this dangerous moment, section leader Chen Ssu-tso recited Chairman Mao's quotation: "I am in favor of such a slogan, namely, 'Fear neither hardship nor death'." He led the fighters in jumping into the ice water, and salvaged all the rush and took it to the shore. Their clothes became icy hard, but none complained about the distress. They happily sang revolutionary folk song: "Braving the severe cold and transforming ice and snow, I am keeping sunshine in my heart....."

Advancing in Depth and Breadth on Production

The Party committee of the Production and Construction Corps unit resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's guideline of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development," and led educated youths to develop Wuliangsu Hai in an all-round way, ceaselessly advancing in depth and breadth on production.

This area abounds in the production of the Yellow River carps, with large ones weighing over 10 catties each. Over the past two years, they have caught 3.8 million catties of fish for supply to various places.

This rea has large quantities of sea weed. They use it for preparing grainless "Chungchu" fermented pig-feed and raise live pigs with it. At present, an average of four people raise one pig.

This area has a large section of grassland. They utilize this natural grazing land to raise 24,500 head of cattle and sheep.

This area is a zoo on water during the three seasons of spring, summer, and autumn when several score types of fowls and water birds come here to nest and look for food. The young people hunted swans and wild birds for food.

Wuliangsu Hai is a wide world with good prospects. The military reclamation fighters entrusted with the task of building the Wuliangsu Hai comply with Chairman Mao's teaching: "Man has to sum up experience constantly and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing," ceaselessly explore Wuliangsu Hai and transform it.

In the fishing platoon, there are young military reclamation fighters and there are veteran members of Yenling team from Paiyangtien. They studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works, and adopted a new method of fishing by erecting screens in water instead of the old method of fishing by casting nets, after making repeated experiments and in accordance with the special characteristics of Wuliangsu Hai such as the shallow water, the abundant weeds, and the deep plantation of rushes. One screen can catch 1,000 catties of fish, sometimes as much as 3,000 catties, in one day.

Many companies set up agricultural and scientific research teams to study Chairman Mao's philosophical works simultaneously with the conducting of scientific experiments. They dug tree holes on the alkaline land, moved away alkaline soil and brought in good soil to grow apple trees and maple trees. They excavated holes and sunk wells to irrigate peanuts and sunflowers with underground water. They also built kilns to burn bricks for building rows of new houses.

Practice in the three revolutionary struggles has enabled the broad masses of educated youths to realize profoundly that the application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to guide practice has boundless power. Recently, the military reclamation companies for building Wuliangsu Hai area are carrying out four-good preliminary assessment for the third year, summing up experience in an all-round manner, absorbing lessons so as to shun conceit and complacency and to further apply Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to arm themselves, and to resolutely make greater contributions to the revolution.

NCNA Correspondent
Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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CCP ANNIVERSARY

50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China Celebrated by Whole Chinese Party, Army and People of All Nationalities

(NCNA-English Peking, July 1, 1971)

the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in china, with profound proletarian feelings, warmly celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china. reviewing the fighting course of the party over the past 50 years, the masses of communist party members and revolutionary people warmly hail chairman mao's wise leadership, hail the great victory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and hail the brilliant achievements the party has made in both revolution and construction through heroic struggle over the past half a century under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. from the bottom of their hearts, they wish the great leader chairman mao a long, long life.

there is jubilation everywhere during this glorious festival. a revolutionary atmosphere of unity for struggle prevails. report meetings, discussions or meetings for exchanging experience in study as well as other celebrations have been held by party organizations at all levels in the provinces, cities and autonomous regions, including peking, shanghai, tientsin, liaoning, kirin, heilungkiang, hopei, shansi, inner mongolia, shantung, anhwei, kiangsu, chekiang, kiangsi, fukien, honan, hupeh, hunan, kwangtung, kwangsi, shensi, chinghai, ningsia, sinkiang, kansu, szechwan, kweichow, yunnan and tibet. the party members and revolutionary masses conscientiously study chairman mao's works and the historical experience of our party in the struggle between the two lines in the past 50 years. they study the important article "commemorate the 50th anniversary of the communist party of china" by the editorial departments of the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily". they are determined to make still greater efforts to study and apply marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in a living way, criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in a deep-going way, carry on education in ideology and political line and strive to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress and the first and second plenary sessions of the ninth party central committee under the guidance of the line of uniting to win still greater victories laid down by the ninth party congress.

"the force at the core leading our cause forward is the chinese communist party. the theoretical basis guiding our thinking is marxism-leninism." in commemorating the party anniversary, the masses of communist party members and revolutionary people have reviewed the fighting course traversed by our party over the past fifty years. they have arrived at this profound understanding: our party, our country, our army and our people owe their today to the wise leadership of chairman mao. the entire history of our party confirms this truth: chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line is our party's life-line. when our party departs from chairman mao's leadership and goes against mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's revolutionary line, it suffers setbacks and defeats; when our party closely follows chairman mao, acts in accordance with mao tsetung thought and implements chairman mao's revolutionary line, it advances and triumphs.

in celebrating the festival, communist party members and revolutionary masses in shanghai, snaoshan, the chingkang mountains, tsunyi and yenan visited sites of historical, revolutionary significance and places where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in those years. in shanghai, several thousand communist party members and revolutionary masses went to the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party where they studied the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines within the party and talked about the great victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

on the eve of the party anniversary, members of the tsunyi municipal party committee and the tsunyi administrative regional revolutionary committee held a discussion at the site of the tsunyi meeting. they said: the tsunyi meeting established the leadership of chairman mao in the party central committee. the meeting shines forever in the history of our party.

in the chingkang mountains area, cradle of chinese revolution, party members and revolutionary masses commemorated the party anniversary. they pointed out: without the armed struggle of that period on the chingkang mountains, there would not be the red socialist china of today. in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must, like the red army in those years, closely follow our great leader chairman mao and advance victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

on the eve of the party anniversary party, organizations at factories, enterprises, rural people's communes, army units, schools and offices in peking municipality held mao tsetung thought study classes and meetings for exchanging experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. they are making greater efforts in study to celebrate the anniversary. the some one hundred leading cadres of peking's districts, counties and bureaus now attending the reading classes study the historical experience in the struggle between the two lines within the party. this helps them understand still better the significance of chairman mao's call "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism". they declared: historical experience shows that leading cadres cannot steadfastly implement chairman mao's revolutionary line or carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end unless they take the lead in reading books by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works seriously.

members of the party committee of the tacning oilfield studied the july 1 important article today by the oilfield's oil well. they reviewed the history of the struggle between tre two lines within the party and made a decision to make greater efforts in study. they said: chairman mao's call "in industry, learn from taching" is an encouragement to us tacning workers. it also urges us to continue our advance. we will carry forward our glorious tradition, make conscientious efforts in the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, remain modest and prudent and work hard to make new contributions to our great socialist motherland.

the party branch of the hsipaipo production brigade in pingsnan county, hopei province, today held a study class at the site of the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the party. its members restudied chairman mao's report to the session and discussed the july 1 important article and worked out a plan for promoting the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and ideological revolutionization.

in celebrating the party's 50th anniversary, activities were held in many parts of china to criticize revisionism, rectify the style of work and carried out education in political line. they penetratingly criticized modern revisionism, with soviet revisionism at its centre, for its crime of betraying marxism-leninism, and the counter-revolutionary revisionist absurdities of wang ming, liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

dockers of the wuhan harbour administration who had fought in the first revolutionary civil war, indignantly criticized and condemned chen tu-hsiu and his follower liu shao-chi for their towering crime of forcing the wuhan workers' picket detachments to hand over their weapons to the kuomintang and of selling out the working class movement. all the members of the party committee of the "red army regiment" of a unit of the p.l.a. (the 4800 unit) went to the companies to join the cadres and fighters in studying the history of inner-party struggle between the two lines and making revolutionary mass criticism.

party members and workers, peasants and soldiers in many localities combined the study of the july 1 important article with criticism of idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. new worker-peasant-soldier students at tsinghua university criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education pursued by liu shao-chi and company, and pledged to carry the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in education through to the end. the party members of the party branch of the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county of shansi province said at a meeting that they were determined to strengthen party building ideologically, heighten their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line, guard against complacency in the face of victories, do a better job in investigation and study, and lead the revolutionary masses in winning still greater victories.

workers, peasants and soldiers greeted the 50th anniversary of the party with new achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. the workers of many factories and mines in liaoning, kansu and szechwan provinces and tientsin chalked up new records in production on july 1 following their successful fulfilment of the production plans for the first half of this year. the poor and lower-middle peasants in various parts of the country voiced their determination to further foster the concept of farming for the revolution and strive for excellent harvests as they celebrated the party anniversary. the masses of p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen conscientiously studied chairman mao's instruction "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" on this red-letter day for the party. they expressed their determination to further strengthen the army-civilian unity and preparedness against war, defend the motherland and strive for the liberation of our country's territory taiwan.

in sinkiang, inner mongolia, tibet, yunnan, kwangsi, ningsia and chinghai where national minorities live in concentrated communities, communist party members and revolutionary masses of various nationalities expressed profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities of the country. they pledged to rally closely round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader to win still greater victories.

all the party members and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers restudied this wise thesis of chairman mao's: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." they reviewed the excellent situation in the world revolution and pledged themselves to further heighten their proletarian internationalism, unite still more closely with the people of the world and fight to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs and to oppose the power politics of the two super-powers. they declared that they would unite with the people of the three indochinese countries and the oppressed nations and people in the world, fight and win victories together with them and make contributions in supporting the world revolution.

SOCIALIST EDUCATION

East China Hsien Sets Up Socialist Education Network

(NCNA-English July 2, 1971)

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, nanan county in east china's fukien province launched a vigorous and down-to-earth mass campaign to carry out revolution in education during the great proletarian cultural revolution and made profound changes in its educational work.

compared with the period before the cultural revolution, the number of full-time primary schools doubled, middle schools increased a dozen times, and students 18,000; large numbers of spare-time schools of various kinds are being run to meet the needs of poor and lower-middle peasants and have about 80,000 students. the increase in full-time and spare-time schools has enabled 95 per cent of the school-age children and youngsters to attend school. primary and middle school education is almost universal. over 90 per cent of the production teams have political night schools which have enrolled 80 per cent of the adults. many production teams run classes for pre-school-age children. a socialist education network has been formed.

mountainous nanan county has 850,000 people. before liberation, what schools there were were controlled by reactionary politicians, landlords and capitalists. over 90 per cent of the poor and lower-middle peasants were illiterate. after liberation, education in the county grew apace, especially during the big leap forward in 1958. the poor and lower-middle peasants, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on education, that year launched a mass campaign to run schools. the middle schools and primary schools had once come up to 510 with 90,000 students. more than 40 agricultural middle schools and other specialized secondary schools and a large number of spare-time schools had been set up. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents used every means to sabotage these schools. under the pretext of "not standard" and "poor quality", they had 42 per cent of the full-time schools and almost all the spare-time schools shut. the remaining ones, particularly

the middle schools were almost all located in the county seat, towns or the sites of the people's communes. many students had to cross mountains and valleys and ferry across rivers to go to school, which meant that a considerable number could not.

the great proletarian cultural revolution crushed the bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi. the county revolutionary committee set about transforming the old education system right after its set-up. it sent out investigation groups to the mountain areas, islands, and fishing villages to ascertain the true state of education in the county. they found out that the sons and daughters of the poor and lower-middle peasants wanted to go to school and the poor and lower-middle peasants themselves strongly wanted to study proletarian politics and socialist culture. but among the 20 communes and 347 production brigades, seven communes had no junior middle schools and 40 production bridges had no primary schools.

chairman mao issued his instruction "in the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants -- the most reliable ally of the working class" in 1968. the county revolutionary committee at once sent out poor and lower-middle peasants' mao tsetung thought propaganda teams to all the schools and took over the leadership of the schools. a movement to carry out revolution in education began.

vice-chairman lin points out: "whether the proletariat is able to take firm root in the positions of culture and education and transform them with mao tsetung thought is the key question in carrying the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end." the county revolutionary committee took the revolution in education as an extremely important task in struggle-criticism-transformation. it encouraged the setting up of various kinds of schools and saw to it that socialist education is spread. it has set up a socialist education network in line with chairman mao's may 7 directive.

nanan county firmly follows chairman mao's teachings on the proletarian revolution in education and grasps the key link of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

the old schools under the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education were located in towns, made a great to-do about "standardization" and thwarted and drove out sons and daughters of the poor and lower-middle peasants. this roused the peasants' indignation. they insisted that schools be set up in the rural areas.

the county revolutionary committee firmly supported them. after putting the state-run primary schools under management by the production brigades, it distributed the schools to the rural areas for the convenience of the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants. it also set up junior middle school classes attached to the full-time primary schools where conditions permitted. thus schools are run in the mountainous areas, islands and fishing villages for the poor and lower-middle peasants. the huamei production brigade of the shinshan commune specially sent an educated young person to give a class in an out-of-the-way village of six households. all the school-age children of the village now attend school. the poor and lower-middle peasants said happily: "we are grateful to chairman mao for having schools run at our homes."

the primary schools in the county came up to 621 as against 310 before the cultural revolution; the junior middle schools numbered 258 as against 17 (including the junior middle school classes attached to primary schools); and the senior middle schools increased from 7 to 59, plus 270 attached classes. now every village has a primary school, every production brigade has a junior middle school and every commune has a senior middle school. the enrolment increased by 20 per cent.

chairman mao teaches: "in our education we must have not only regular primary and secondary schools but also scattered, irregular village schools, newspaper-reading groups and literacy classes." following this teaching of chairman mao's the county revolutionary committee mobilized the poor and lower-middle peasants to run spare-time schools. over the past year the county has set up 1,350 night primary schools, 258 night middle schools and 113 night secondary schools specialized in bookkeeping, medicine, farm machinery, electrical work and others. many other forms of spare-time education have been created in the light of the characteristics of the villages, mountain areas and islands. these schools are welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. the spare-time school enrolment is equal to more than 70 per cent of the full-time schools. this helped popularize primary and secondary education.

the county revolutionary committee went a step further to grasp education of adults and pre-school-age children. it spread the experience of the huamei and yuanmei production brigades and began to run many political night schools, newspaper-reading groups and literary classes. 330,000 adults regularly attend such classes. political night schools are usually run by the production teams and take 2 to 5 nights a week for study. they take chairman mao's works as their basic teaching material and study politics and military affairs, raise their educational level, and also learn agro-technical knowledge and criticize the bourgeoisie. they also learn revolutionary songs and carry out other revolutionary art activities. these political night schools suit local conditions and therefore are welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

more than 2,000 production teams have run classes for the pre-school-age children from 3 to 6 years old, giving them education in mao tsetung thought from their earliest years. this also helps liberate the labour power of women.

in running schools, the poor and lower-middle peasants have developed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in solving the shortage of rooms and teachers.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the houtien production brigade of fengchou people's commune were very excited when they learned that they were to run school in the brigade. by their own efforts, they built a school house and used bricks to make chairs and desks. they selected four educated young people who had achievement in work to be teachers and classes began.

chairman mao teaches: "the period of schooling should be shortened. courses should be fewer and better. the teaching material should be thoroughly transformed". following this teaching of chairman mao's, the county revolutionary committee began to shorten the period of schooling and put this new system into practice throughout the county from the second half of 1969. the students finish secondary

school at 15 or 16. the principle of "fewer and better" has been applied in teaching, overlapping and irrelevant parts have been eliminated and new content added to train the students morally, intellectually and physically to become labourers with a high socialsit consciousness and culture. in carrying out revolution in education, all the schools stress putting proletarian politics in command and combining theory with practice. most of the schools have made the nearby factories or brigades their bases for learning agricultural and industrial production.

over the past year, the county has compiled and revised all the text-books for the primary and secondary schools.

chairman mao teaches: "in the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem." the county paid great attention to building up a contingent of teachers for the proletariat. it has strengthened the ranks of teachers, clearing out a handful of bad persons and training up new ones. the county adopted the following measures in training teachers: one, carry out the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought among the teachers and organize study classes during the winter and summer vacations, during which they study chairman mao's teachings on the proletarian educational revolution and receive education in ideology and political line; two, temper the teachers in the three great revolutionary movements by groups and in turn and organize the teachers to make social investigations. the teachers should establish regular contact with particular production teams and take part in their political movements so as to integrate themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants and remould their world outlook; three, new and old teachers should be paired so that they can learn from each other and progress together; four, run short-term training classes and hold meetings to exchange experience so as to raise the political and vocational levels of the teachers. the revolutionary committees at all levels in the county seriously implement chairman mao's policy toward intellectuals. they set strict demands on the teachers politically, patiently help them ideologically and boldly let them work and show warm concern for their well-being. the revolutionary enthusiasm of the teachers has been brought into fuller play.

nanan county's socialist education network has been effective in pushing the mass campaign for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and promoted the revolutionization of people's thinking. the schools of various types all put the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the first place and use mao tsetung thought to educate people. they have become training centres for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

this network has also promoted technical innovations and agricultural production. all the schools attach great importance to agricultural scientific experiments and scientific farming. the shihshan commune, situated in a cold hilly region, used to have low grain yields. through its political night schools, the commune last year organized its members to study chairman mao's teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai" repeatedly and encouraged them to learn agro-techniques. all 25 brigades of the commune then set up their own agro-technical experimental stations staffed by cadres, technicians and veteran peasants. these stations did more than 70 experimental studies. their achievements include evolving new rice strains suited to local conditions. the use of such strains greatly helped reduce the effects

of spring cold snaps, excessive rain, windstorms and insect pests, contributing to a bumper harvest. the county's grain output last year was over 30 per cent higher than in 1969. its average per hectare yield came to 7.5 tons.

PRODUCTION BRIGADES

Advanced Vegetable Production Brigade on Peking Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, July 2, 1971)

the vegetable growers on the outskirts of peking have for two years ensured an ample supply of varied fresh vegetables all year round. this is due to their living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

the puhuangyu production brigade of the nanyuan commune is an outstanding example. it got 97.5 tons of vegetables per hectare last year. varieties increased from 25 to 88. at the same time, the brigade had a good grain harvest. the brigade has been commended as one of the capital's advanced collectives in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

the brigade has 14 production teams with 3,100 people. interference by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line had kept production during slack seasons an unsolved problem. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the brigade party branch and the revolutionary committee led the brigade members in a mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, particularly its fundamental experience of using mao tsetung thought to educate people. people were organized to study and apply chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles in a living way to foster the idea of growing vegetables for the revolution. they were determined to produce vegetables during slack seasons to meet the needs of peking with chairman mao's philosophic thinking as guide.

april, august and september were the off-months for vegetables. the growers applied chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental cause of the development of a thing is not external but internal; it lies in the contradictoriness within the thing" and analysed the slack season of april. they found that low temperature was the fundamental cause checking the growth of the vegetables sown toward the end of autumn the year before or in early spring. so they concentrated on raising soil temperature. after sowing spinach in september they used to put up shelters just to protect the vegetable from winter. now they water the spinach and apply fertilizer to raise its resistance to cold. in february the next year, as the soil temperature begins to rise, they cover the vegetable beds with straw matting or plastic sheets to keep the soil temperature higher to stimulate growth. they thus can get spinach to market at the end of march or the beginning of april, nearly twenty days earlier than previously. as to sweet fennel, spring chinese cabbage and other vegetables which are not very cold-resistant, they begin to put up shelters and cover the beds with layers of straw to raise the soil temperature so that these vegetables can be sown in early march instead of the middle of the month, for market delivery in early april instead of later that month.

fruit vegetables require a temperature above 20 degrees above zero centigrade. these used to be grown in hothouses and cost was high. the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members made bold experiments and used plastic sheets to maintain a favourable temperature. this has lowered cost and extended the acreage. they first put up a half-circular frame that is covered with plastic sheets to admit sun-shine to warm the soil and, when the sun sets, they add straw matting to keep the soil temperature from going below 20 degrees above zero centigrade. this ensures the normal growth of the fruit vegetables in cold early spring. cucumbers which used to reach market in mid- or late- may are now delivered in mid-april. output has risen considerably.

this production brigade also made efforts to cultivate and introduce good strains to keep a steady flow to market. the brigade provided the markets last year with about 370 tons of 20 varieties of spring vegetables. this was 46 per cent more than in 1969.

the brigade made further efforts to deal with the off-months of august and september. they started with a concrete analysis according to chairman mao's great teaching: "observe and analyse the movement of opposites in different things and, on the basis of such analysis, to indicate the methods for resolving contradictions." most of the vegetables for market in these two months are fruit vegetables. it is a hot and rainy season, which makes vegetable flowers shed before they bear fruits. accordingly, sowing was started earlier to ensure earlier flowering. the experiment started with french beans. it was successful. the method was then applied to cucumbers, tomatoes, egg-plants and other fruit vegetables and results were also satisfactory.

observing a cucumber which was accidentally topped bore fruit early, a production brigade leader made repeated experiments and evolved the method of topping small-spiked cucumber plants, which increased the number of crops from four a year to eight and prolonged the time of supply from four to seven months. tomatoes used to be sown twice a year and the period of supply was three months. now they are sown six times a year and supply is prolonged to seven months. new methods were also adopted to keep vegetables fresh during storage. inter-planting and catch crops were introduced. all this helped august and september into a brisk period. the brigade delivered 16 tons of vegetables in august and september of 1969 and 20 tons for the same season of last year, all with wide range of varieties.

the brigade signed a contract with a vegetable market in the hsuanwu district last summer and formed a management committee consisting of representatives of the brigade, the vegetable market, the residents and local government institutions and factories. the committee holds meetings regularly to hear the reports by the brigade and the market on vegetable production and supply and opinions from the masses so as to make improvements.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Communist Party of Australia (M-L) Greets 50th Anniversary of Founding of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 1, 1971)

comrade edward f. hill, chairman, comrade clarence lyell o'shea and comrade n. gallagher, vice-chairmen, of the central committee of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), extended in a message to the central committee of the communist party of china warmest congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party. full text of the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

warmest congratulations and fervent revolutionary greetings on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of your great party. under the leadership of chairman mao, your party has travelled a heroic road. it has led the great struggles of the chinese people which culminated in china's liberation in 1949, built socialism and won great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. your ninth congress was indeed a congress of unity and victory and a tremendous step in the history of your party. your fiftieth anniversary occurs in the background of the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the ninth congress. its fifty years are the richest years of experience in any communist party. they are inseparable from the mighty name and work of comrade mao tsetung who not only has led the chinese people and communists to victory but has made an unequalled contribution of genius to marxism-leninism and this has immensely contributed to the international revolutionary movement. the chinese communist party is a glorious example to all communist parties. it has blazed new trails in establishing and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. we congratulate you and wish you greater revolutionary success than ever.

long live the communist party of china exclamation

long live chairman mao exclamation

(signed) e.f. hill, chairman,

c.l. o'shea and n. gallagher,
vice-chairmen, of the
central committee of the communist
party of australia (marxist-leninist)

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk's Letter to Chairman Mao Tsetung Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 2, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, addressed a letter dated july 1, 1971, to chairman mao tsetung, extending the warmest congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. full text of the letter reads:

peking

your most respected excellency,

on the day of the glorious 50th anniversary of the founding the communist party of china, allow me to extend to you the warmest congratulations from myself and the khmer people, the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia and the people's national liberation armed forces of cambodia.

together with the great and heroic chinese people, we, khmers, rejoice at the grand successes recorded by the people's republic of china in all aspects under your incomparable leadership and under the correct, courageous, clearsighted and so effective direction of the communist party of china.

this great party has the finest, most inspiring and most moving record in the history of mankind. born in a china which was at that time seriously divided, backward, bled white and humiliated by the occupation, exploitation, aggression, and criminal war ventures of foreign imperialism and colonialism, the communist party of china of which your excellency is the venerable and beloved father and the great beacon has succeeded, at the cost of a gigantic and insurpassable amount of efforts, sacrifices, heroism, intelligence, staunchness, perseverance, clearsightedness, faith, in one word patriotism, in freeing, contrary to all predictions of foreign observers, the motherland and the chinese people from the very long night, the long "tunnel". ever since then, nothing or no one has been able to stop the irresistible advance of china and the chinese people guided by the red flag and mao tsetung thought towards complete liberation, complete political and economic independence, national unification and unity, socialism, progress with complete liquidation of the sequels of feudalism and under-development, towards modernization, greatness and accession to the rank of world powers mastering the most advanced technology and science. the liberation war, the national reconstruction, the socialist construction, the proletarian cultural revolution, the nuclear and spatial success, the opening to the outside world in order to build, together with all the goodwill peoples, nations and governments, peace in freedom, independence, fraternity, and absolute equality among "big" and "small" countries, and lastly the world's most important and most decisive aid provided to all the peoples and countries struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and for independence, freedom, territorial integrity, national salvation, justice and peace, the most decisive because it is most effective, most resolute, most generous, most sincerely unconditional and the most efficacious, -- these are the most

admirable stages and landmarks of the very glorious and triumphant advance of new china under the guidance of her party and her venerable and beloved leader.

the 50th anniversary of the communist party of china is not only a great festival of the chinese people, but also a great festival for all the peoples of the world who, like the khmer people, are the fellow-travellers and comrades-in-arms of the chinese people, sharing the same ideals of independence, freedom, justice, progress, peace, fraternity and anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, anti-neocolonialist, anti-militarist, anti-bellicose solidarity, and who all greatly admire the communist party of china for its exemplary historic role in the emancipation, rehabilitation and lightning cultural, social, economic, technical, technological and scientific progress of the greatest nation in the world. and moreover 1971, the year of jubilee, has brought further to the people's republic of china an extraordinary success in the political and diplomatic field of the world.

we, khmers, wholeheartedly congratulate you with the most profound and eternal gratitude for all that your beloved excellency, the great fraternal chinese people, the glorious communist party, their eminent government and heroic liberation army have done, are doing and will do for us, that is to say, for the just cause of independent and neutral cambodia.

with these sentiments i request your most respected excellency to accept my highest consideration, admiration and gratitude, and the most fervent wishes that i express both in my own name and in the name of all the patriotic and resisting khmer people for your good health, longevity and happiness.

norodom sihanouk (signed)

CHINA AND CANADA

Press Communique on Visit of Canadian Government Economic Mission to People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 2, 1971)

following is the full text of the press communique on the visit of the canadian government economic mission to the people's republic of china:

following the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and canada on october 13, 1970, and for the purpose of promoting chinese-canadian relations in all spheres, a canadian government economic mission led by the canadian minister of industry, trade and commerce, the honourable jean-luc pepin, paid a visit to the people's republic of china from june 28 to july 4, 1971 at the invitation of pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china.

represented on the mission were the canadian departments of industry, trade and commerce, agriculture, national revenue, energy, mines and resources and external affairs. parliamentary

representatives were the honourable william craig mcnamara, senator, and ray perrault m.p. canadian trade and economic associations were also represented. these included the national associations concerned with agriculture, forestry, pulp and paper, mining, manufacturing, chemical industry, commerce, banking, engineering, exporting and importing.

this was the first canadian government delegation to visit the people's republic of china. during the visit, premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien of the state council of the people's republic of china met the mission on separate occasions and had friendly talks with them. the mission held friendly and constructive talks with the ministers of foreign trade, agriculture and forestry and light industry, and with the vice-ministers of metallurgical industry, and fuel and chemical industry. mission members also held detailed consultations with leading members of the people's bank of china, the china council for the promotion of international trade and national import and export corporations.

although canada and the people's republic of china are separated by a vast ocean, there exists a traditional friendship between the two peoples. the two countries have enjoyed important and friendly relations in the field of trade for many years. the two sides agreed that with the establishment of diplomatic relations, trade, economic and other relationships will be expanded. both countries shared the desire to build the above-mentioned relationships on the foundation already established, recognizing that the further strengthening of trade and economic relations is an essential part of the development of sino-canadian relations as a whole.

the two sides noted with satisfaction the many years of mutually beneficial trade in wheat between canada and china. in accordance with canada's wishes, china would continue to consider canada first as a source of wheat as import needs arose.

minister pepin invited minister pai hsiang-kuo to visit canada with a government trade delegation of the people's republic of china. minister pai hsiang-kuo accepted the invitation with pleasure.

the two sides look forward to more frequent exchanges of missions in specific fields such as metals and minerals, agricultural products, chemicals, machinery and equipment and power production. in order to expand two-way trade, the two sides agreed that trade exhibitions would be held in each other's country in the near future.

the two sides agreed that there should be periodic consultations between the two countries on the development of trade and economic relations.

the friendly visit of the canadian government economic mission to china has made positive contributions to the promotion of friendship between the peoples of china and canada and the development of trade relations between the two countries.

. . .

july 2, 1971

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Gives Dinner in Honor of Minister Pepin and Madame Pepin and All Members of Canadian Government Economic Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, July 2, 1971)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of jean-luc pepin, minister of industry, trade and commerce of canada, and madame pepin, and all the members of the canadian government economic mission he is leading.

canadian ambassador to china ralph edgar collins and madame collins, diplomatic officials of the canadian embassy in peking and journalists accompanying the mission attended.

present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned, including chou hua-min, lin tse-sheng, sun hsiao-feng, yang li-kung and chiao pei-hsin, and leading members of various chinese national import and export corporations.

CHINA AND CHILE

Premier Chou En-lai Cables Solicitude to Chilean President Allende on Blizzard Disaster

(NCNA-English Peking, July 2, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, cabled to salvador allende gossens, president of the republic of chile, on june 29 expressing deep sympathy and solicitude to him and to the government and people of chile as well as the inhabitants in the afflicted areas on account of the damage done to some provinces and districts in central and southern chile by the recent heavy blizzard. full text of the telegram reads:

his excellency respected president salvador allende gossens,

republic of chile

learning that some provinces and districts in central and southern chile were recently hit by a heavy blizzard, i, on benalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, wish to express deep sympathy and solicitude to you and, through you, to the government and people of chile as well as the inhabitants in the afflicted areas. we believe that the industrious and courageous chilean people will surely overcome the difficulties caused by this natural disaster.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, june 29, 1971

Chinese Ambassador Forwards Premier Chou En-lai's Message of Solicitude to Chilean President

(NCNA-English Santiago, July 1, 1971)

salvador allende gossens, president of the republic of chile, received lin ping, ambassador of the people's republic of china to chile, at noon today and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

ambassador lin ping presented president allende with a telegram addressed to him from chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, which expressed solicitude for the disaster caused by the recent heavy blizzard in some chilean provinces and districts.

clodomiro almeyda, minister of foreign affairs of chile, was present on the occasion.

chilean minister of interior jose toha received ambassador lin ping yesterday afternoon and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. ambassador lin ping handed to him a telegram of sympathy addressed to him and the chilean government special commission for relief from the red cross society of china and requested him to forward a donation of renminbi five million yuan from the red cross society of china.

Chinese Red Cross Society Express Solicitude to Chilean Blizzard Victims

(NCNA-English Peking, July 2, 1971)

the red cross society of china sent a telegram on june 29 to chilean minister of interior jose toha and the chilean government special commission for relief expressing deep solicitude and concern for the chilean inhabitants in some provinces and districts in central and southern chile unfortunately afflicted by the recent heavy blizzard. the message reads in full:

his excellency jose toha, minister of interior of chile, and

the chilean government special commission for relief,

santiago

shocked to learn that some provinces and districts in central and southern chile were severely hit by a blizzard which unfortunately caused heavy casualties and material losses to the inhabitants. the red cross society of china expresses deep sympathy to the afflicted people and donates a sum of renminbi five million yuan as an expression of our concern for the afflicted people. your excellency and the chilean government special commission for relief are requested to turn over this sum, and your excellency is requested to convey the deep solicitude of the red cross society of china to the afflicted people.

red cross society of china

peking, june 29, 1971

CHINA AND INDONESIA

Delegation of Central Committee of Communist Party of Indonesia Greets 50th Anniversary of Founding of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 2, 1971)

the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china on june 30, extending the warmest congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the letter signed by comrade jusuf adjitorop, head of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia, reads as follows:

to
the central committee of the
communist party of china

peking

dear comrades,

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china, the indonesian communists and revolutionary people extend the warmest congratulations and highest militant salute to you and through you to all chinese communists.

the communist party of china is the political party of the chinese proletariat personally founded and nurtured by chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the proletariat. during this half a century, the communist party of china under the leadership of chairman mao has integrated the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution, led the chinese proletariat and the chinese people in achieving the victory of the new democratic revolution, in achieving great victories of socialist revolution and socialist construction. the communist party of china has been tempered in the fierce and protracted class struggle for the seizure and consolidation of political power, and in the resolute and uncompromising struggle against both right and "left" opportunist lines represented by the renegade cliques of chen tu-hsiu, wang ming and liu shao-chi.

without the communist party of china armed with mao tsetung thought there would be no new china. the victory of the new democratic revolution and the liberation of one fourth of the earth's population in china has further changed the outlook of the world and qualitatively altered the balance of power between revolution and counter-revolution in the world, especially in asia, in favour of the revolutionary forces. the victory of the chinese revolution is a victory of mao tsetung thought.

the teachings of the new democratic revolution summed up by comrade mao tsetung have not only a chinese significance, but also world one, especially for colonial, semi-colonial and semi-feudal countries. the victory of the chinese revolution shows that to achieve liberation the oppressed peoples must have the three amulets of the revolution. they are as taught by chairman mao: "a well-disciplined party armed with the theory of marxism-leninism, using the method of self-criticism and linked with the masses of the people; an army under the leadership of such a party; a united front

of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a party". the experience of the chinese revolution showed that by firmly upholding the principles of violent revolution, the proletarian political party must arouse mass struggle on the broadest scale, especially the masses of the peasantry, establish revolutionary bases in the rural areas, use the countryside to encircle and finally capture the cities.

under the leadership of chairman mao, the communist party of china has summed up the experience of socialist revolution, the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat, especially has drawn the lessons of capitalist restoration in the soviet union. chairman mao has scientifically revealed the laws of class contradictions in socialist society, has put forward a whole set of theory, line, principles, methods and policies for the continuation of the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. chairman mao has personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution which has overthrown the headquarters of the bourgeoisie and the capitalist roaders within the party led by the renegade liu shao-chi, thus preventing the restoration of capitalism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in china. this is a concrete marxist-leninist solution of the most important question of this era. this is a landmark of the development of marxism-leninism to the stage of mao tsetung thought. under the leadership of the communist party of china and chairman mao, the people's republic of china has become a mighty socialist state, the most reliable and invincible bulwark of world revolution.

inspired by the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the communist party of china and the people of china firmly support the struggle of the revolutionary people of the world against u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and reactionaries of various countries. the solemn statement of chairman mao of may 20, 1970, entitled "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation", has become a great programme in that struggle.

the communist party of china under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung stands in the van of the great struggle waged by the world marxist-leninists against the betrayal of marxism-leninism and the world revolution committed by the modern revisionists with the soviet revisionist renegade clique as the centre. the communist party of china consistently defends the principles of proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat discarded by the soviet revisionist renegades and thus plays the role of vanguard and leader in the international communist movement, propels the revolutionary movement and the international communist movement forward.

the history of the glorious communist party of china has set an example and given an inspiration for the communist party of indonesia. after having summed up the experience of the temporary set-back of the indonesian revolution and drawn lessons from the errors of the "peaceful road" in the past, the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia has stressed that "the indonesian revolution, in order to achieve its complete victory, must also traverse the road of the chinese revolution". the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia further stressed that the indonesian marxist-leninists unhesitatingly accept mao tsetung thought as marxism-leninism in the present era and are resolved to study and apply it as an effective weapon in the struggle for the liberation of indonesia which, inevitably, must follow the road of

people's war as pointed out by comrade mao tsetung. by summing up the grave lessons of the past, integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of the indonesian revolution, being closely united to face the common enemy, unswervingly taking the road of "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun", adhering to the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle, relying completely on the masses, extensively and in a deep-going way mobilizing and organizing the masses, the peasant masses in particular, the communist party of indonesia will surely achieve victory in the struggle to overthrow the suharto military-fascist regime and establish the people's democratic power in indonesia.

the communist party of china has always firmly and resolutely supported the struggle of the indonesian people and the indonesian communists. the communist party of indonesia and the revolutionary indonesian people deeply thank the communist party of china for its support and will never forget the sincere support of the communist party of china and the chinese people given to the communist party of indonesia and the indonesian revolution, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

on the occasion of the glorious day, the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the indonesian communists and revolutionary people extend their best wishes to the chinese communists and people. we are convinced that, under the leadership of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china, with comrade mao tsetung as its leader and comrade lin piao as its deputy leader, the chinese people will surely win greater victories, fulfilling the militant tasks set by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china in socialist construction and in continuing the socialist revolution through to the end.

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live the friendship and solidarity between the communist party of indonesia and the communist party of china exclamation

long live the invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live chairman mao tsetung, the great teacher and the great leader of the proletarian revolution exclamation

the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia,

head of the delegation:
jusuf adjitorop

june 30, 1971

CHINA AND JAPAN

Joint Statement of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association and Delegation of Japanese Komeido (Komei Party) to China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 2, 1971)

following is the full text of the joint statement of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and the visiting delegation of the komeido of japan signed here today:

the delegation of the komeido of japan to china with yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the komeido, as its leader, and yoshiyuki asai, vice-chairman of the party, as its deputy leader paid a friendly visit to the people's republic of china from june 16 to july 4, 1971 at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had friendly conversations with all the members of the delegation. the delegation also visited factories, a people's commune and schools and was given a warm welcome and cordial reception by the chinese people.

during its stay in peking the delegation of the komeido of japan held friendly and frank talks with the delegation of the china-japan friendship association with wang kuo-chuan as leader and hsu ming as deputy leader.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were also members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association wang hsiao-yun, lin po, ting min, wang hsiao-hsien and chiang pei-chu.

taking part in the talks on the japanese side were also members of the delegation of the komeido of japan yoshiaki masaki, naohiko okubo, ichiro watanabe, mitsuo mitsutani and masahiko okiyama.

the two sides fully exchanged views on china-japan relations, the current situation and other questions of common concern in the spirit of consultation on an equal footing and of seeking common ground while reserving differences.

(one)

the delegation of the komeido of japan states: (1) there is only one china, and the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legitimate government representing the chinese people; firm opposition to the scheme of creating "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". (2) taiwan is a province of china and an inalienable part of chinese territory. the question of taiwan is china's internal affair; firm opposition to the assertion that "the sovereignty over taiwan is unsettled." (3) the "japan-chiang treaty" is illegal and must be abrogated. (4) the occupation of taiwan and the taiwan straits area by the united states is an act of aggression, the united states must withdraw all its armed forces from taiwan and the taiwan straits area. (5) the people's republic of china must be restored her legitimate rights in all organizations of the united nations and its legitimate right to the status of permanent member of the security council of the united nations and the "representatives" of the chiang kai-shek clique must

be expelled from the united nations; firm opposition to all schemes obstructing the restoration of the above-mentioned legitimate rights to china.

the chinese side holds that the five-point position of the komeido conforms to the desire and interests of the people of china and japan, and expresses appreciation and support for it; it also holds that in the event of the japanese government's accepting the above-mentioned points and taking practical steps to this end the state of war between china and japan can be ended, diplomatic relations restored and a peace treaty concluded; and then depending on developments, a mutual non-aggression treaty between china and japan can be concluded on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence (mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence).

(two)

the two sides unanimously denounce the united states for its war of aggression against the three countries of indochina; oppose the nixon doctrine of "using asians to fight asians"; firmly maintain that the affairs of the countries of asia should be settled by the people of these countries, and that the armed forces of the u.s. and the troops of the other countries which joined it in the aggression must withdraw from indochina; and stress that, proceeding from the stand of national self-determination, it is up to the people of the three indochinese countries to solve the problems of their own countries.

(three)

the chinese side strongly denounces u.s. imperialism for its military provocations against the democratic people's republic of korea and firmly supports the korean people in their struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggression and the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. proceeding from the stand of non-interference in the internal affairs of others and of national self-determination, the japanese side opposes the "japan-south korea treaty", opposes the section in the sato-nixon joint communique which alleges that korea "was essential to japan's own security", advocates the withdrawal of all foreign troops from korea, opposes the united states using its military bases in japan to undertake military actions against korea, and opposes the japanese government adopting dangerous policies towards korea which may lead to new conflict. the two sides maintain that the korean question should be settled by the korean people themselves so as to achieve the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

(four)

the two sides strongly oppose the brazen assertion in the sato-nixon joint communique issued in november 1969 that taiwan, korea and indochina are all within the sphere of japan's security. the japanese side points out that the japanese government recently issued the "national defence white paper" and the "draft of fourth defence build-up plan", that the japanese government is speeding up arms expansion and japanese militarism is being revived. it expresses its determination to do its utmost to struggle against japanese militarism which is being revived and for the realization of japan's independence, democracy,

peace, neutrality and prosperity. the chinese side states that the japanese people is fully entitled to genuine armed self-defence, but japanese militarism is absolutely not allowed to carry out expansion and commit aggression abroad under the pretext of "self-defence"; and categorically opposes u.s. imperialism's making the japanese reactionaries act as a shock force in aggression against asia and opposes the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

(five)

the two sides unanimously condemn the agreement on the "reversion of okinawa" recently signed by the japanese and u.s. governments, which was based on the sato-nixon joint communique. the japanese side maintains that this agreement is completely against the will of the japanese people and has sown the seeds of grave disaster for the future of okinawa, japan and all asia. the so-called "without nuclear weapons, okinawa on a par with the japanese homeland and reversion in 1972" is fraudulent, and the japanese side strongly opposes it. the u.s. at present is continuing to use okinawa as a military base in asia and the japanese government will deploy "self-defence forces" in okinawa. japanese-u.s. military collaboration is being further intensified. the chinese side appreciates the above-mentioned views of the japanese side and expresses firm support for the japanese people in their just struggle for the immediate, unconditional and total return of okinawa.

(six)

the chinese side reaffirms china's stand that at no time and under no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons, and the proposal to convene a summit conference of all countries, big and small, to conclude an agreement on the complete pronibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and, as the first step, an agreement on not using nuclear weapons. the japanese side supports this. the two sides unanimously oppose the power politics of big powers, oppose their nuclear blackmail and nuclear threat, and are determined to struggle against nuclear war and for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all nuclear weapons.

(seven)

the two sides unanimously hold that the desire of the chinese and japanese people for friendship is the general trend and popular sentiment. this is the irresistible tide of history. the daily mounting mass movement of the japanese people for the promotion of japan-china friendship and for the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries will certainly break through the numerous obstacles placed by the reactionary forces and create a bright future for the japan-china friendship.

the two sides express satisfaction at the result of the first visit to china by the delegation of the komeido of japan and unanimously hold that the visit and talks have deepened mutual understanding and friendship. the two sides will continue to maintain exchanges and make new contributions to promoting friendly relations between the people of the two countries.

wang kuo-chuan (signed),
leader,
hsu ming (signed),
deputy leader,
of the delegation of the
china-japan friendship
association

yoshikatsu takeiri (signed),
leader,
yoshiyuki asai (signed),
deputy leader,
of the delegation of the
komeido of japan to china

peking, july 2, 1971

Joint Statement of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association and Delegation of Komeido of Japan to China Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 2, 1971)

a joint statement of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and the delegation of the komeido (komei party) of japan to china was signed here today.

attending the signing ceremony were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and ting hsi-lin, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the joint statement was signed by wang kuo-chuan, leader, and hsu ming, deputy leader, of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, and yoshikatsu takeiri, leader, and yoshiyuki asai, deputy leader, of the delegation of the komeido of japan to china.

taking part in the ceremony on the chinese side were members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association wang hsiao-yun, lin po, ting min, wang hsiao-hsien and chiang pei-chu.

taking part in the ceremony on the japanese side were yoshiaki masaki, naohiko okubo, ichiro watanabe, yuichi ichikawa, susumu haji, mitsuo mitsutani and masahiko okiyama of the delegation of the komeido of japan to china.

after the ceremony, yoshikatsu takeiri and yoshiyuki asai gave a banquet in honour of kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ting hsi-lin, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and personages from various quarters concerned.

in the course of the banquet, both guests and hosts time and again drank toasts to the signing of the joint statement of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and the delegation of the komeido of japan to china. in proposing a toast, yoshikatsu takeiri said: the joint statement records the five principles for the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china which the komeido advanced, proceeding from japan-china friendship, and these principles have won the support and appreciation from the chinese side. this is an epoch-making event. we are very moved at this. he expressed the determination to make the greatest efforts in the struggle for the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china.

yang kuo-chuan said in his toast: the issuance of the joint statement is a great happy event for both of us. he expressed the conviction that the five-point position of the komeido of japan on china-japan relations will certainly be supported by the people of china and japan and favoured by the broad sections of japanese friends eager for china-japan friendship and the normalization of diplomatic relations between japan and china. he said: this is a powerful rebuff to the reactionary forces who rack their brains to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan".

Japanese Cultural Circles Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 2, 1971)

the japanese cultural circles delegation with iwao shiraishi as leader and torao miyagawa as deputy leader today left here for home by air via kwangchow after concluding its friendly visit to china.

during its stay in peking, the delegation visited a factory, schools and a people's commune. accompanied by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, the delegation made a trip to see relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. it also visited yenan and sian.

seeing the delegation off at the airport today were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned wang kuo-chuan, chao cheng-hung, wu hsiao-ta, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, sung chung, hsia nai, li hsi-fan, liu chun-hua, chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching, li fu-teh, chou pin, tang chia-hsuan and chang shu-chiu.

also present were japanese friends kyuhei muraoka, roichi ando and shiro otsu, who have come to visit china with koji goto, president of the japanese table tennis association, and japanese friends in peking ichihei sugiyama, haruki takayanagi and haruo miyamoto.

All-China Sports Federation Reception Warmly Welcomes Koji Goto and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, July 2, 1971)

the all-china sports federation gave a reception here at noon today to warmly welcome koji goto, president of the japanese table tennis association, and mrs. goto, and other japanese friends now on a friendly visit to china with them.

the chinese and japanese friends said at the reception they were delighted to have the happy re-union in peking. coach hsu yin-sheng and players chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching, cheng min-chih and others of the chinese table tennis team, who participated in the 31st world table tennis championships in japan and paid a friendly visit to japan, drank toasts with mr. and mrs. goto and the other japanese friends. they expressed gratitude for the warm and friendly reception given them by the japanese people during their tour of japan.

mr. goto congratulated them on their successes during their visit to japan.

during the reception chinese sportsmen performed dances for the japanese friends. the japanese friends sang songs and gave their chinese friends souvenir badges bearing the words "japan-china friendship". in a warm atmosphere, chao cheng-hung, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and mr. koji goto made friendly speeches.

also present were leading members of the departments concerned tsao cheng, li ching-chuan, fu chih-hang, wang hsiao-yun, lu ting, wu hsiao-ta, sung chung, tien chen, tsou po-hsien and pan chih-kang.

Japanese Workers' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 2, 1971)

a japanese workers' delegation with akira iwai as leader and tomitaro kaneda as deputy leader arrived here by air today for a visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

the delegation includes secretary general ryoichi yasutsune, and members ichizo sakai, kanji takayama, satoru tsuru, chiyuki doki, rokuro nishino, tadashi hosaka, yasuji miyazaki and osamu rikitoku, and correspondent accompanying the delegation minoru takahashi.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the organizations concerned, representatives of workers, and staff members wang kuo-chuan, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yi, li fu-teh, fei kuo-hui, wang hsiu-ying, ma ting-huai, chen jui-hua, cheng chu-sheng and yeh chi-yung.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Central Committee of Communist Party of Malaya Greets 50th Founding Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 2, 1971)

the central committee of the communist party of malaya sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on june 25, most warmly greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. full text of the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

dear comrades,

on the occasion of the glorious festival of the 50th anniversary of the birth of the communist party of china, we, on behalf of all the members of the communist party of malaya, all the fighters of the malayan national liberation army and the malayan people, extend the highest respect and

warmest greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china with chairman mao tsetung as its head and vice-chairman lin piao as its deputy head, to all the members of the communist party of china and to the great chinese people.

the communist party of china is a great, glorious and correct party of the proletariat founded and nurtured by chairman mao, the great teacher of the proletariat of our era. the 50 years of the communist party of china are 50 years in which extremely acute and complicated struggles were waged against the class enemies, in which mao tsetung thought--marxism-leninism of our era -- was born and developed, in which chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line defeated the right and "left" opportunist lines and achieved one world-shaking and magnificent victory after another for the revolution.

along the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing power by armed force, a road opened up by chairman mao, and through protracted revolutionary wars, the communist party of china led the chinese people in defeating japanese fascism, u.s. imperialism and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, overthrowing the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism, and founding the people's republic of china. the victory of the new-democratic revolution of china was a victory of great historic significance following the october socialist revolution and the victory of the anti-fascist war. it dealt a fatal blow to the colonial system of imperialism and pushed the world revolution to a new high.

in socialist revolution and socialist construction, the communist party of china, acting on chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, has been leading the chinese people in building the poor and backward old china into a socialist state with modern industry, modern national defence, advanced science and culture and developed agriculture. today, the powerful socialist china with one-fourth of the world's population, holding high the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, stands like a giant in the east of the world and has become the symbol and hope of the liberation of mankind. as a strong and impregnable base of the world revolution, china is exerting ever greater decisive influence on the course of this revolution.

the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao has destroyed the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, smashed the plot of imperialism and revisionism to restore capitalism in china and won great victory. it has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in china, enriched the theory and practice of the dictatorship of the proletariat and opened up a road for carrying socialist revolution through to the end. this great revolution has promoted the extensive dissemination of mao tsetung thought in the whole world and given an impetus to the vigorous development of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples.

the communist party of china is the strongest and tested shock brigade in the international communist movement. it was the first to perceive the perniciousness of khrushchovian revisionism to the world revolution and waged an uncompromising and principled struggle against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique as the centre. the great polemics carried out by the communist party of china against khrushchovian revisionism have safeguarded the purity of marxism-leninism and created conditions for the

victorious development of the international communist movement ideologically, theoretically and politically.

the communist party of china and the chinese people adhere to proletarian internationalism, stand in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, and firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat in various countries and the oppressed people and nations. it is only natural that the revolutionary peoples regard the communist party of china and the chinese people as their most faithful and most reliable comrades-in-arms in the liberation struggles and pin fervent hopes on them.

the communist party of china and the chinese people owe all their victories in the struggles at home and abroad in the past 50 years to the wise leadership of chairman mao, and all their victories are victories of invincible mao tsetung thought. in his great revolutionary practice in the past half a century, chairman mao has inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism comprehensively and creatively and has brought it to a higher and completely new stage. mao tsetung thought is marxism-leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. at present, the great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" is being increasingly grasped by the broad masses of the revolutionary people. mao tsetung thought has become their most powerful ideological weapon for struggling against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, and is guiding them to a confident struggle and to victory.

the communist party of malaya and the malayan people have fostered a profound militant friendship with the communist party of china and the chinese people in protracted revolutionary struggle. the revolutionary unity between our two parties and two peoples is based on the principles of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and it is therefore unbreakable. it is our deep conviction that in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our two parties and two peoples will be further consolidated and developed.

in the past half a century, the communist party of china and the chinese people, by making heroic sacrifices and engaging in arduous struggles, have made monumental contributions to the cause of the liberation of mankind and have written a magnificent chapter in the history of the international communist movement. it is our most sincere wish that the communist party of china and the chinese people, holding aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and having been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, would achieve still greater victories in the years to come in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the cause of overthrowing imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries and accomplishing world revolution.

long live the heroic, industrious and intelligent chinese people exclamation

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the victory of world revolution, exclamation

long live chairman mao, the great teacher of the proletariat exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation

the central committee of the
communist party of malaya

june 25, 1971

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Communist Party's Message of Greetings on 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 1, 1971)

comrade victor george wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand, on behalf of the political committee of the party, has extended in a message to the communist party of china warmest greetings on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads:

fifty years ago on july 1st, a small number of chinese revolutionaries met to form the communist party of china. this fiftieth anniversary is of great significance and an occasion for celebration not only in the people's republic of china but in all countries of the world where growing numbers are joining the anti-imperialist fight and looking towards the development of their own socialist revolution.

today the communist party of china, after many revolutionary battles, leads its people on the road of socialist construction. it is a bulwark for the growing tide of world revolution.

in its fifty years of struggle, the chinese party has gained experience of value not only to china but to revolutionaries in all countries. this experience, if related to our objective conditions, has great importance to our party in its efforts to develop the new zealand revolution.

in its early days the communist party of china suffered many defeats, mistakes were made, many fine comrades died with the betrayal of the kuomintang by chiang kai-shek and his followers, a betrayal of all the concepts of its founder, sun yat-sen.

it recovered from these blows and with the emergence of mao tsetung as its leader it set out on the long road to the successful achievement of the revolution in 1949. who can forget the famous long march of the southern soviets to the north west and finally the development of soviets there, centered on the capital of yenan.

by this time mao had made an important contribution to marxism-leninism and that was that in order to advance a party must eventually achieve its own army.

the anti-japanese war period came and then the driving of the forces of chiang and his american helpers out of the mainland of china across to taiwan (where chiang still remains only because of the protection of the united states imperialists).

in the course of these struggles many lessons were learnt, enabling mao tsetung to develop marxism-leninism for the period of the approaching doom of world imperialism, proving that marxism-leninism is not a static philosophy but a living theory ever expanding and growing richer in concepts and practice.

it was during this period that the famous works, "on practice" and "on contradiction" were written. they emerged not from a writer in some airy "ivory castle", but from one engaged in actual experience of strategy and tactics.

mao's work, "on contradiction" clarified the question of the basis of our theory -- dialectical materialism. it showed that the main law was that contradiction exists in all things and that through this contradictory struggle progress emerges. he made plain the various kinds of contradiction, some antagonistic and some not, and how we should not regard anything as static or unalterable.

from actual experience too emerged the great concept of of "people's war", a concept that has spread throughout the world and is driving the imperialists to fearful despair and defeat.

all these things we are learning from the chinese party and its great leader, mao tsetung.

this was not all, however, with the success of the revolution in 1949, something else became evident and that was that class struggle did not stop with revolutionary victory and the seizure of state power. it did not stop after a few years when the class enemy appeared completely defeated, but continued as a factor to be dealt with. a struggle has to be kept up all the time against the remnant of the enemy.

the "capitalist roaders" emerged led by liu shao-chi. these, in positions of authority, were betraying the socialist revolution and developing a return to capitalism just as has happened in the soviet union where the former leaders were unfortunately not vigilant enough or were unaware that class struggle still existed.

mao tsetung again showed his genius by encouraging and developing the great proletarian cultural revolution to save what had been won and create the conditions for the next step forward in the building of a socialist society.

victory was again achieved and that next step forward is being taken in both socialist industry and socialist agriculture.

long live the communist party of china exclamation

revolutionary greetings to the celebrations of its fiftieth anniversary exclamation

long live proletarian internationalism exclamation

long live world revolution exclamation

CHINA AND SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Youth League Delegation of South West African People's Organization and Delegation of Committee of Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe Islands Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 2, 1971)

a youth league delegation of the south west african people's organization (swapo) headed by homateni kaluenja and a delegation of the committee of liberation of sao tome and principe islands headed by j.v. de ceita arrived here today after taking part in the sixth congress of the league of socialist working youth of korea. the delegations have come to china on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association. the delegations were met at the airport by leading members of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association and other organizations concerned, including ting hsueh-sung, shih huang and hu li-peng. also present at the airport was mun jong won, second secretary of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Joint Meeting in Sweden Celebrates 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Stockholm, July 2, 1971)

the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden and the swedish-chinese friendship association held a joint meeting here yesterday evening in warm celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

gunnar bylin, chairman of the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden, and jan myrdal, chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association, attended the meeting.

more than 500 people were present at the meeting including sigyn meder and kurt lundgren, members of the executive committee of the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden, peter ersheimer, chairman of the swedish clarte-confederation, and john mannerheim, vice-chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association. representative of the chinese embassy in sweden chang fa-tien attended the meeting on invitation.

a portrait of chairman mao and the chinese national flag were put up at the meeting hall. the meeting began with the singing of three chinese revolutionary songs, "the east is red", "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and "we are marching on the great road".

in an address at the meeting, comrade bylin said that after a protracted and arduous struggle, the communist party of china led the chinese people to found the people's republic of china in 1949, thus ending the domination of china by imperialism and feudalism. the chinese people have

become the master of their own country. this is the great victory for the chinese people and the people of the world and a great event in the history of the world.

comrade bylin congratulated the chinese communist party and the chinese people it leads on their achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. in conclusion, he shouted: long live the communist party of china exclamation long live mao tsetung exclamation and long live mao tsetung thought exclamation

the chinese film "hungchi canal" shown at the meeting received warm applause from the audience acclaiming the chinese people's spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Central Committee of Communist Party of Thailand Sends Message of Greetings on 50th Anniversary of Founding of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 2, 1971)

the central committee of the communist party of thailand sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on june 30, extending the warmest greetings on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the full text of the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

dear comrades:

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the communist party, revolutionary people and people's liberation army of thailand extend the warmest greetings to the communist party of china.

the communist party of china is a proletarian party founded by chairman mao tsetung, the most mature marxist-leninist party grown up in the struggle against "left" and right opportunism, and a great, glorious and correct party.

integrating marxism-leninism with the practice of the chinese revolution, the communist party of china led by chairman mao tsetung has solved the questions of theory and tactics of the chinese revolution, i.e. the question of revolution in colonial and semi-colonial countries. the communist party of china has gained extremely rich experience in the fierce, protracted and complicated revolutionary struggle.

after the victory of the national-democratic revolution, the communist party of china has carried out socialist revolution and socialist construction and gained many great victories and new experience of historical significance.

all these victories and experience constitute a tremendous contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and the oppressed and exploited people all over the world.

at the time of the emergence of modern revisionism in the international sphere, the communist party of china under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, holding high the great, militant and victorious banner of struggle against modern revisionism, has waged an uncompromising struggle against modern revisionism, safeguarded the purity of marxism-leninism and defended revolution and socialism. at home, it has led the broad masses of people to carry out the great proletarian cultural revolution which is continuing the revolution under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a great revolutionary movement unprecedented in history. the great victory of china's great proletarian cultural revolution is a victory for socialism and has further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in china.

after the founding of the people's republic of china, the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china have achieved tremendous successes in socialist construction, making china advance rapidly and enormously in the economic, political, cultural, scientific, technical, national defence and other fields. the great socialist china -- the impregnable fortress of world revolution -- has always adhered to the lofty internationalist spirit, resolutely supported the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed people the world over, giving tremendous encouragement to all the people of the world including the thai people who are waging the revolutionary struggle. at present, china's international prestige is rising more rapidly than ever before. facts have shown clearly that the great socialist china has an extremely important influence and role in the contemporary international political arena.

the communist party and people of thailand are overjoyed at the great victories and achievements scored by china and the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china. we wish the great communist party and people of china continued and more enormous new victories and achievements.

at present, the thai people's armed struggle led by our party is spreading extensively and winning steadily bigger victories. in such an excellent situation, our party will unite with all the patriotic, democratic forces on a wider scale, persist in leading the people to take up arms and carry through to the end the people's war against u.s. imperialism and the traitorous thanom clique.

we are firmly convinced that in the common and great revolutionary struggle of the communist party of thailand and the communist party of china, the militant unity between our two parties and two peoples will become closer and unbreakable and will last forever.

long live the great communist party of china exclamation

long live great marxism, leninism, mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live chairman mao tsetung, the great teacher of the proletariat exclamation

the central committee of the
communist party of thailand

thailand, june 30, 1971

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 14, 1971 No. 4936

****
* NATIONAL *
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BASIC-LEVEL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Seriously Strengthen the Ideological Build-Up of Basic-Level Rural Party Branches

- The CCP committee of Mich'üan hsien acts in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and the relevant provisions in the new Party Constitution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 29, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Urumchi) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Party organization should be composed of advanced proletarian elements and be a vigorous vanguard capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in a struggle against the class enemy," and the relevant provisions in the Party Constitution, the Party committee of Mich'üan hsien, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, acts in the light of the struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines in the countryside of the hsien and the ideological reality of basic-level Party members, following an effort in Party rectification, by continuing to direct vigorous efforts to the building of Party branches of rural production brigades in the direction of their revolutionization. This has given an effective boost to the hsien-wide effort in revolution and production.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches, "Get united and work toward one single objective, and that is that the proletarian dictatorship must be implemented down in every factory, every rural village, every office and every school." In association with the reality of struggle between two classes and two lines in the countryside of the hsien, the Party committee of Mich'üan hsien has conscientiously studied this great teaching by Chairman Mao and come to understand deeply the significance of proper basic-level efforts in the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. Members of the committee are determined to shift the focus of work to basic levels and devote proper efforts to the building of Party branches in production brigades in the direction of revolutionization in a resolute and down-to-earth manner.

By adopting effective measures, they have assigned 90 percent of the cadres to the basic levels. The hsien Party committee secretary also personally stayed with Wuhsing brigade known for its backwardness throughout the hsien. He energetically worked on the ideological building of the Party branch of the brigade, setting an example for other members of the hsien Party committee.

In working at basic levels, members of the Party committee of Mich'üan hsien constantly take as teaching material the five tasks set for a basic-level Party organization in the Party Constitution and give basic-level Party branches education in ideology and political line. They also regard as a task of top importance perseverance in helping basic-level cadres to study and master Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. In arranging tasks for rural Party branches, the hsien Party committee first lines up the study of revolutionary theory. In checking work, it first looks into the state of the application of revolutionary theory to guiding the practical work of a brigade and the remolding of its world outlook. Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, study classes for brigade Party branch members, run at the hsien, commune and brigade levels, have been held for over 100 terms. Now an ever thickening aura of conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought envelops the basic-level Party branches. More and more satisfactory results are obtained from study.

The Party committee of Mich'üan hsien has made a constant practice of helping basic-level Party branches to wage struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. To raise the consciousness of leading members of basic-level Party branches of class struggle and line struggle, the hsien Party committee gives everyone an enlightening education by citing the following case involving two different brigades:

Due to the consolidation of "a squad" by its Party branch secretary, one patriotic brigade on the Gobi perseveringly educated people with Mao Tse-tung's thought and led the whole brigade in resolutely following the socialist road, with the result that revolution became an increasingly penetrating effort and production showed a year-to-year increase.

Another brigade was placed in an area provided with fertile soil and an abundant supply of water. Because bad elements had wormed their way into the Party branch and advocated the wrong road of "giving up agriculture in favor of trading," revolution became a backward affair and production fell.

In these two brigades, the hsien Party committee held separately a hsien-wide on-the-spot conference of brigade Party branch secretaries to give education on the struggle between two roads and two lines. At the same time, the hsien Party committee further helped the Party branches of various brigades to take Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon in vigorously criticizing the theory that productivity alone counted spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and in perseveringly following the road of giving prominence to proletarian politics.

Yungsheng brigade was a typical example of "good performance in production" cultivated by the old hsien Party committee. Members of the new Party branch also for a time showed the tendency to devote efforts toward only "a bumper harvest in five kinds of cereals" and paid no attention to putting proletarian politics in the fore and educating and remolding people with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

On discovering such a situation, a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee came over to this brigade and examined with the cadres and the masses his own mistake of giving no prominence to proletarian politics which he made when he was a secretary in the old hsien Party committee. He gave everyone living line education and further eradicated the remnant poisonous influence of the theory of "production first." This enabled the brigade to join very rapidly the advanced groups of the hsien.

The Party committee of Mich'üan hsien holds that to help basic-level cadres maintain and develop the fine style of our Party personally cultivated by Chairman Mao is an important aspect of the effort to strengthen the building of the basic-level Party branch. By constantly providing such means as earnest leadership and fervent help, members of the Party committee taught basic-level cadres how to concentrate energy and time on collective productive labor and foster the fine style of penetrating into the world of reality to make investigations and studies and consulting with the masses seriously.

While strengthening the building of basic-level Party branches, the hsien Party committee has directed energetic efforts toward education in the great objectives of communism. Placed at the foot of the faraway T'ien Shan, the broad masses of rural Party branch leading members have turned their eyes toward T'ienanmen and their minds toward the whole world, continuously raising their revolutionary consciousness.

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Lead Party Members in Living Study and Application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- The Party committee of Shanghai No. 1 Valve Factory devotes energetic efforts to the Party's ideological building

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 29, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, June 28) The CCP committee of Shanghai No. 1 Valve Factory was one of the earliest units to engage in Party rectification and Party building. After its formation, the Party committee of the factory conscientiously studied the main tasks set in the new Party Constitution for the Party's basic-level organizations. The Party committee realized that to arm every Communist Party member with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and raise continuously his consciousness of continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship was fundamental to the strengthening of the Party's ideological and organizational building. It constantly held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and discussion-application meetings by way of arming the Party members' minds with Chairman Mao's great idea on Party building. It also cited the advanced exemplary deeds among the Party members by way of giving Party members education through setting examples.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the Party committee has further led the Party members in the conscientious study of Marx's and Lenin's works and Chairman Mao's writings and in combining the study of Marxism-Leninism with the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and combining intensive study with mass criticism and the struggle-criticism-transformation effort. The study enthusiasm of the broad masses of Party members is running very high. Now they have studied many times over Chairman Mao's five philosophical works including "On Practice" and "On Contradiction." They have also studied repeatedly the relevant chapters in such works by Marx and Lenin as "The Civil War in France," "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Anti-Duhring," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," etc.

In leading the broad masses of Party members in the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party committee of this factory has continuously raised the Party members' consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of continuous revolution. It organized Party members in the conscientious study of what Marx and Engels pointed out in "Manifesto of the Communist Party": Since the disintegration of primitive clannish society, "all social history has up to now been history of class struggle." They also studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle."

By associating such teachings with the study of the history of intra-Party two-line struggle, members of the Party committee unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and vigorously criticized idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productivity, the theory of human nature of the

landlords and the bourgeoisie, and the theory of the dying out of class struggle advocated by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle on the part of the broad masses of Party members was enhanced.

Some time ago, due to the pressure of production work in the No. 1 Workshop, some members of the Party branch of the workshop devoted their main energies to leading production and slackened class struggle. On discovering such a situation, the Party committee of the factory promptly organized members of this Party branch to study the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." In the light of the class struggle in the factory and in the workshop, they vigorously criticized the theory of productivity and the theory of the dying out of class struggle. This made everyone understand that such a practice as handling production when there was pressure for production and handling politics when free from the pressure of production was in essence a reflection that the remnant poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line had not been thoroughly eradicated.

Thanks to the profound education received therefrom,the leading members of the Party branch of this workshop have their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle raised considerably. Now no matter what the pressure of production or other work, they would doggedly lead the broad masses of Party members and people in the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and in devoting vigorous efforts to class struggle without getting disoriented. This gives a boost to the vigorous growth of the workshop's effort in revolution and production.

When leading the study effort, the Party branch of the Shanghai No. 1 Valve Factory doggedly develops the revolutionary study style of combining theory with practice consistently advocated by Chairman Mao. With problems in mind, the Party members are led in the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and in criticizing the reactionary absurd theories of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. They attain the aim of studying and applying creatively and combining study with application.

The secretary of the Party branch of the machine-repairing workshop was a new cadre full of vim and vigor. But when running into some contradictions and difficulties in work, he became helpless for lack of proper methods. This he attributed to his own lack of intelligence. He considered himself unfit as a cadre. In his work, he developed for a time the tendency to shrink from difficulties. After a period of study, he raised his consciousness. He came to understand that man's correct ideas could only come from social practice. The idea of "being born with low intelligence and not cut out to be a cadre" harbored by him suited the very aim of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i who spread the poison of idealist transcendentalism.

Thereafter, by applying Chairman Mao's viewpoint of practice first, he courageously applied himself to practice and faced difficulties head on. In the course of practice, he maintained close ties with the masses, relied on

the masses and continuously drew wisdom and strength from them. Thus, he became methodical in his job. His leadership was strengthened. He led the broad revolutionary masses in scoring continuous new victories in revolution and production.

The Party committee of this factory came to understand that the key to education for Party members in "reading and studying conscientiously and mastering Marxism" lay in the leadership being capable of leading in study and in application. The secretary of the Party committee of this factory is an old Party member and a veteran cadre who joined in the revolution very early. Though his cultural level is not high, he not only applies himself doggedly to studies but promotes the study effort of the "squad" of the factory Party committee. Thus the leadership of the Party at various levels has its level of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought raised.

Not long ago, the factory Party committee specially ran a study class for the "study of dialectical materialism and historical materialism and criticism of idealist transcendentalism." Apart from members of the Party committee, members of the standing committee of the revolutionary committee of the factory and secretaries of the Party branches of various workshops admitted to the class were over 20 Party members and representatives of workers. In the light of the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, they applied such a sharp weapon as dialectical-materialistic epistemology in vigorously criticizing idealist transcendentalism advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind. By studying and criticizing simultaneously, they became flexible in study and penetrating in criticism. This gave a boost to the study effort of the whole factory. The ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism was raised. Ideological revolutionization received a boost.

Since the beginning of this year, new features have continuously appeared in factories in revolution and production.

* * *

NEW CADRES

Help the Rapid Growth of New Cadres Politically

- Deeds of the Party branch of the 4th Coal Mining District of Hanch'iao Coal Mine, Hsuchou, which makes a practice of having the old lead the new

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 27, 1971)

The Party branch of the 4th Coal Mining District of the Hanch'iao Coal Mine, Hsuchou municipality, Kiangsu Province, was formed in September last year with a composition of two old members and three new ones. Then, below Chairman Mao's portrait in the Party branch's office appeared an eye-catching quotation from Chairman Mao: "If the broad masses of new cadres and old cadres do not cooperate as one, the cause of our Party will fail. Therefore, all old cadres should welcome and care for new cadres with the greatest enthusiasm." Such a quotation was specially posted on the wall by old Party branch secretary Wang Ch'ing-ts'ai and old district head Chuang Chih-hsing. True to this teaching of Chairman Mao, they welcomed the new cadres, showed care and concern for them and gave them the benefit of training.

Lead Them in Getting Hold of the Political Orientation

In February this year, a sudden change came over the production conditions in the 4th district. In a 150-odd-meter-long work faced appeared a 130-plus-meter-long rock blocking the way. Seriously threatened was the fulfillment of the production target.

At this time, some comrades said with impatience, "Production work being so heavy, we may as well relax a bit in study." Young Party branch member Comrade Ho Te-pin concurred with this view and put forward a proper suggestion to the Party branch.

Little Ho's suggestion pulled at Old Chuang's heartstrings. "Relax a bit?" Was this not a problem of giving prominence to politics or giving prominence to the two-line struggle in production?

Late at night, these two fellow fighters were having an animated talk. Old Chuang held that to overcome difficulties in production, we must first lay hold of man's ideological revolutionization, that therefore, we could in no way "take it easy" in this regard. On the contrary, we must "fill the void." A man of a tempestuous temperament, Little Ho cut in without waiting for Old Chuang to finish, "An activist congress is being held in the province. Our district is represented and our deeds reported. What a loss of face it would be if we should leave unfulfilled a job that counts!" "Oh!" said Old Chuang with sudden realization. Little Ho had got disoriented where the line was concerned.

To help Little Ho out, Old Chuang gave an account of a lesson he received in March last year. At that time, production work was very heavy and the coal conveyor constantly broke down. The fulfillment of the monthly plan was threatened. The cadres kept hovering around the conveyor in a state of great anxiety. Yet the problem remained unsolved.

Then the workers pointed out aptly, "You keep running around aimlessly all day long. The problem is your failure to get hold of the 'program' and the 'line.' To pay attention to the conveyor and not to the human brain--such a way of doing things without giving prominence to politics will never get you anywhere!"

On hearing the workers' comment, the cadres cooled down and seriously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." They came to understand that of one thousand and one clues, we must first get at the most fundamental and that of one hundred and one pressing jobs we must first tackle ideology.

Accordingly, the cadres went deep to reach the scene to make investigations and studies. It turned out that those in charge of the conveyor were comrades fresh out of office. They showed no sense of responsibility because they erroneously thought that the job at the mine was below office workers. These comrades got their thinking straightened out after being organized to study the "three constantly read articles" and put through a process of revolutionary mass criticism. The conveyor began to move smoothly. As a result, the plan was overfulfilled. A review of this case from beginning to end deeply impressed Little Ho. He came to realize that the suggestion of "taking it easy" was incompatible with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Thereafter, Little Ho vigorously applied himself to "daily reading" and to people's ideological revolutionization. He was no less keen on applying Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts and leading the broad masses of workers in combining ebullient revolutionary enthusiasm with a strict scientific attitude in analyzing main contradictions. Concrete measures were adopted. Very rapidly the rock layer was smashed through and a passage opened. The production task was overfulfilled.

By giving prominence to proletarian politics, a rock layer was cracked open. This provided line education conducive to the fostering of revolutionary successors.

Teach Them To Do Work Involving People

One day, in the office of the Party branch of the 4th District Party branch members were having a heated argument on one point: A Party member had fallen behind times in his thinking and failed to admit to a mistake he had committed. The majority of comrades held that only by educating him with Mao Tse-tung's thought and only by doing elaborate ideological work over a long period could this Party member be made to change. But young Party branch member Ch'u Hsiang-kuei said, "A long period of ideological work! How long? He can hardly be made to change even if we give him the benefit

of education!" Though this was more or less a burst of rage yet every word of it struck at old Party branch secretary Wang Ch'ing-ts'ai's mind like a hammer. He felt that in such a rush of words two problems showed up: First, the speaker lacked abiding faith in the infinite strength of Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating people. Second, he failed to understand the protracted and arduous nature of ideological-political work. It seemed necessary to help these successors understand this point and learn how to work on men.

Along the highway leading to the work site, Wang Ch'ing-ts'ai and Ch'u Hsiang-kuei were walking shoulder to shoulder. Before them flew past a train crammed full of coal. Wang Ch'ing-ts'ai asked, "Little Ch'u, who are those that dig out carload after carload of coal?" "It is us workers!" answered Ch'u Hsiang-kuei without thinking.

Wang Ch'ing-ts'ai went out of his way to enlighten him. "It's naturally the workers but not common workers. It is workers armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung! Mind you, down in a 300-meter deep shaft against such overwhelming odds as a thin coal layer, rickety wooden props, a heavy shower and a proliferation of rocks, workers doggedly slosh through water and slimy mud and, from rock cracks, extract coal one handful after another. Is this not something we achieve by relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought? We rely on nothing but Mao Tse-tung's thought in remolding the subjective world and the objective world!"

Seeing Little Ch'u's comprehension, Wang Ch'ing-ts'ai went on to explain, "Chairman Mao teaches us, 'Ideological transformation is a long drawn-out, patient and elaborate job. We cannot attempt through a few study sessions and a few meetings to change the ideological thinking formed in people's minds over several decades of living.' Therefore, we must learn how to educate people with Mao Tse-tung's thought in a conscientious and patient manner." Old Wang's help gave a big boost to Little Ch'u's ideological awareness. But Wang Ch'ing-ts'ai did not rest content with this. He was determined to join Little Ch'u in helping the Party member who had committed a mistake, so that in the process Little Ch'u could acquire a real understanding of the significance of ideological work and learn the skill of doing conscientious ideological work through practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge.

Wang Ch'ing-ts'ai also specially invited the mother of the said Party member to the mining area so that she could tell the sad history of her family and arouse the Party member's class feeling. To raise his own consciousness of line struggle, Wang Ch'ing-ts'ai also lived with the Party member and joined him in studying Chairman Mao's works and in fighting self and criticizing revisionism.

The old Party branch secretary was deep in his love for his comrades and thorough in his work. All this came to Little Ch'u's attention and left its mark on his mind. Nothing moved him more. He was determined to act the way the old Party branch secretary did and instill into workers' minds Mao Tse-tung's thought bit by bit.

Thanks to patient help from the old Party branch secretary, Little Ch'u and other comrades, the Party member in question realized his own mistake and was determined to rectify it. He showed marked progress politically and ideologically.

Mao Tse-tung's thought generated a change in this Party member. Practice of struggle also taught Little Ch'u how to give people the benefit of ideological and political work.

Lead Them To Persevere in Labor

One day, down in a shaft a big coal extracting battle was on. Swinging shovels and full of fight, the old district head and deputy Party branch secretary Chuang Chih-hsing were toiling away side by side with others.

Suddenly, Old Chuang heard a worker say: "Look, here comes the cadre!" Looking back over his shoulder, Old Chuang was momentarily dazzled by a pool of dancing light. Taking a few steps forward, he found before him young Party branch secretary Li Ai-hsien. "How can they tell from such a distance that a cadre is coming?" This Old Chuang turned over in his mind over and again. There must be something fishy about it. Later, he specially took this up with the workers. They said, "We workers have our lamps fixed on our heads so that we can work with our free hands. Cadres hold lamps in their hands so that they can play the light on people at work." The remark gave Old Chuang quite a jolt. He thought of conditions prevailing recently. Those young people after being assigned to leadership work had spent more time above the shaft than in it and spent more time hovering around than actual working!

In the shaft, Old Chuang buttonholed Little Li and told him what the workers had said. Little Li felt the abruptness of it. Apologetically he said, "I'm not unused to manual work. But my job is so demanding and strenuous. Where in the world can I find the time for such work. Besides, I started out as a worker and I might as well play a bit less of such a role now!"

Little Li's words left Old Chuang with a heavy heart. He mused, "Since these comrades joined the leading squad, we of the older generation have not pointed out in time this problem to them. Meanwhile, they do lack an adequate understanding of the great significance of cadres' participation in labor!" To Little Li, Old Chuang recounted the story of old Party branch secretary Wang Ch'ing-ts'ai's participation in labor:

Wang Ch'ing-ts'ai was prone to be ill all the time and yet he never for once broke the routine of collective productive labor. He had his office down in the shaft, his leadership post in the midst of workers. When he had stomach trouble he tried to forget his pain by excavating coal together with the workers. Once, against the advice of his doctor, he went to work down in the shaft. The workers said, "Old Wang, you're not well. Take a rest! It will be alright if everyone of us just dig our one more shovel of coal." But Old Wang persevered, saying, "Even if you have the coal mine

extracted with one stroke of the shovel, you can never give back what I would lose through doing no labor and the benefit I would get through ideological remolding!" He stuck it out until it was time to be off.

After hearing what Old Chuang told him, Little Li again saw in his mind's eye the scene of the old district head applying himself to collective labor. The old district head had turned 53. But he made a regular practice of doing labor in the shaft. Where the difficulties were the greatest there he could always be found. His steps fell where the workers had left their footprints; drops of his sweat fell to mix with that of the workers. Once, a work face only 80 centimeters high was under water over 50 centimeters deep. The recovery of leftovers was seriously threatened. To drain the water, the old district head scooped out the water with his safety helmet--working at it for over 5 hours at a stretch.

Scene after scene of old cadres applying themselves to labor filled Little Li's mind with whirling thoughts. "Could I have done more labor than they? Could my burden have been heavier than theirs? Why is it that they can do it and I can't?"

At the thought of this, Little Li could not help saying aloud, "The Party has trained us to be successors. But the glorious tradition of the old cadres we have not absorbed. Instead we have come close to losing it!" Thereafter, Little Li took the practice of labor as a political task in remolding thinking, maintaining ties with the masses and doing a good job in work. Doing the best he could, he headed for the forefront to fight shoulder to shoulder with the workers. He held himself responsible for the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign in the whole district. When not free from labor in day time, he went to the shaft at night. Once, he had just returned from a meeting. It was some minutes before the noon meal. But he did not waste the time. He threw on his work uniform and headed for the shaft. Old Chuang said, "Don't work until after lunch." But he said, "I will eat after a spell of labor!" He doggedly went on his way.

A twinkling red lamp was placed firmly on the top of Little Li's head, illuminating the road as he kept forging ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, ...

By the Reporting Group of the Revolutionary Committee and the People's Armed Force [Militia] Department of Hsuchou Municipality

* * *

Give New Cadres a Free Hand in Their Work

by

Teng Wen-ming (邓文明)
Secretary of the Party branch of Hungse brigade,
Ante commune, Chinghsi hsien, Kwangsi

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 27, 1971)

Chairman Mao teaches: "It is our fighting task to cultivate a large number of new cadres in a planned manner." In practice, I have come to understand that to cultivate new cadres, we must first have the courage to use them freely.

Of the members of the new Party branch of our brigade, six are new cadres who rose to their position during the great cultural revolution. At first, this group of energetic successors came as a source of delight to me. Yet for their age and scanty experience, I regarded them as "tender bamboos unequal to a heavy burden." In official work, I was disinclined to make free use of them.

Some time ago, lack of solidarity shown by the leading squad of the first production team was having an adverse effect on the effort to promote revolution and stimulate production. Such an important problem, I thought, called for my personal attention. Just as I was ready to start out, I was informed that my presence was required at a commune-run study class. I could do nothing but entrust the job of restoring unity to the production team to new cadre Comrade Liang T'ien-huan, a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, who happened to be on duty. But I could not set my heart at rest. The last thing I expected was that before I returned to the brigade headquarters, the leading squad of the said production team had already reached a new stage of solidarity on a new basis.

It turned out that on getting to the team, Little Liang immediately rubbed shoulders with the masses, eating, living and working with them. Conscientiously he made investigations and study and energetically set the masses in motion. At last, together with the masses, he dragged out a class enemy who made a point of furtively provoking clannish disputes and wrecking cadres' solidarity. This helped rub the crust from the eyes of those unknowing cadres. Then he further organized cadres to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Get united and win still greater victories." By applying Mao Tse-tung's thought, he enabled the leading squad of this team to get united very quickly.

This case touched me to the bottom of my heart. With this point in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's teaching about using cadres and caring for them. Chairman Mao said, "Give them a free hand in work, so that they can have the courage to assume responsibilities." "Let them act and learn lessons and increase their knowledge in the course of practice." In the light of Chairman Mao's teachings, I received a profound education. New cadres are really short on experience but experience comes from practice.

If we dare not give them a free hand in work, how can we alter more quickly the state of their lack of experience? The idea of being "unequal to a heavy burden" is likewise one-sided. It is a reflection of the idea of "personal brilliance" and the "theory of the backwardness of the masses." Was not Little Liang's ability to solve the disunity problem involving a team's leading squad a proof of a new cadre's being equal to a heavy burden and not otherwise?

Drawing a lesson therefrom, I boldly and freely made use of the six new cadres of the Party branch while giving them fervent and patient help and guidance to arouse their activism and creativity to the full. Their experience was enriched, their knowledge enhanced. For the past two years, they were cited activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

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MAO CULT

Red Sun Shines Over Anyüan Mountains

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 29, 1971)

Anyüan was the tactical base from which great leader Chairman Mao personally opened the way for the Chinese labor movement. The hills of Anyüan are illuminated with the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Today, the Party members and broad mass of workers of Anyüan Mountains, succeeding to and making manifest the glorious revolutionary tradition fostered by Chairman Mao, are resolutely implementing and bravely defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and causing the old Anyüan Coal Mine to glow with revolutionary vigor.

Closely Follow Chairman Mao, Remain Steadfast Though Oceans May Dry and Mountains Crumble

On the eve of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, workers of Anyüan are arriving in droves to the former site of revolutionary activities carried out by great leader Chairman Mao in Anyüan to learn Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice and to study the history of the Party. Standing before the big oil painting of "Chairman Mao goes to Anyüan," workers in paying their respects to Chairman Mao conjured up a vivid picture of how at that time, dressed in a long gown of blue cotton and covered with dust from the journey, he made his way on foot from Changsha, Hunan, to Anyüan to personally kindle the flame of revolution in Anyüan. The workers reflected on the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, and everyone was greatly stirred and filled with emotion.

Not long after the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, Chairman Mao came to Anyüan to assume leadership personally and make plans for the workers' general strike in Anyüan, led the workers in a resolute struggle against imperialism and its jackals the warlords and bureaucratic capitalists, and scored a great victory. In 1927, at a critical point in the Chinese revolution, the workers of Anyüan, in response to the great call of Chairman Mao, took up arms, joined in the autumn harvest uprising and took the road of seizing political power by armed force. After that, the workers of Anyüan, marching behind great commander-in-chief Chairman Mao, battled bravely for several decades and in the end, together with the rest of the people of the whole country, were able to win nation-wide victory in revolution.

Looking back at the history of 50 years of struggle, the workers of Anyüan deeply realized that "Chairman Mao is the savior of the workers of Anyüan, Mao Tse-tung's thought is the lifeblood of the workers of Anyüan, and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the life line of the workers of Anyüan. Listening to Chairman Mao's instructions, carrying out work in accordance with Chairman Mao's directives and closely following Chairman Mao will lead to victory."

Party member Hsü Sheng-yüan, an old worker who formerly took part in the general strike in Anyüan, upon looking up at Chairman Mao's brilliant image was so touched that his eyes were filled with tears. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, a small handful of those taking the capitalist road in Anyüan Coal Mine tried their utmost to push forward the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, maliciously distorted history in order to sing the praise of Liu Shao-ch'i, and built monuments to him and wrote biographies of him in an endeavor to usurp the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

On one occasion, those who took the capitalist road wanted to send Hsü Sheng-yüan to work as a gate keeper at a memorial center. When Hsü Sheng-yüan went to the memorial center for a look, he found it filled with things that distorted history and praised Liu Shao-ch'i, and was very angry. He thought to himself: "It was Chairman Mao who in the autumn of 1921 came to Anyüan from Changsha to lead us Anyüan workers in making revolution. Liu Shao-ch'i did not come to Anyüan until two days before the general strike in 1922, and the moment he arrived he fell straight into the arms of the capitalists, betrayed the interests of the working class and did everything that was bad. Why didn't the memorial center mention the wise leadership of Chairman Mao but instead gave such fanfare to Liu Shao-ch'i? The two wu-t'ung trees in front of the recreational club evidently had never been planted by Liu Shao-ch'i, but why did they put his name there?"

The more he thought about that the angrier he became, and he resolutely refused to work there as a gate keeper.

Then the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, completely destroyed the bourgeois headquarters headed by him, took off the lid of the class struggle in Anyüan and righted the facts which had been turned upside down in the history of Anyüan. In this struggle, Hsü Sheng-yüan together with the revolutionary masses completely exposed and criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's heinous crimes in Anyüan.

With boundless profound proletarian feeling for great leader Chairman Mao, the broad mass of revolutionary people have moved from Shaoshan--the home village of Chairman Mao where the red sun rises--evergreen cedar trees for planting on the hills of Anyüan. They have restored Chairman Mao's former residence in Anyüan when he carried out revolutionary activities there to permit the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought to shine forever over Anyüan.

In order to usher in the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Party, Hsü Sheng-yüan is applying himself more diligently to the study of Chairman Mao's works, and still more energetically transforming his world outlook. He constantly uses his personal experience in doing propaganda for the masses, leads the masses in deeply unfolding revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, and carries out struggles against the class enemies and various mistaken ideas, so as to keep making new contributions on the road of continuing the revolution.

Under the spiritual stimulation of the Party's "9th Congress," the broad mass of miners in Anyüan, holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, have continued to score fresh victories on the road of continuing the revolution. A small handful of class enemies in the unit to which Party member Ch'en Hsiang-kao belonged were disseminating for some time the fallacy of "those who should be criticized have been criticized and those who should be struggled against have been struggled against. Now the main thing is to carry on with production." At the same time they also actively worked behind the scenes to provoke a trend of thought in nihilism to damage revolution and production.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "A line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeated" Ch'en Hsiang-kao led the masses to the former home of Chairman Mao's revolutionary activities, there they studied Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice, exposed Liu Shao-ch'i's crimes of collaboration with the capitalists and betrayal of the workers' interests, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, vigorously criticized the reactionary theory of productivity, the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of human nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, and further brightened the eyes of the broad masses. Under the leadership of the Party organization, a small handful of class enemies were eventually dragged out and revolution and production pushed forward. The workers said, "Of the thousand and one things, the Party's basic line must never be forgotten. We must never forget the class struggle, never forget the dictatorship of the proletariat and never for a moment let our red domain change color.

Follow Chairman Mao Closely and Score Fresh Victories

Over the entrance of Tsungp'inghsiang, the mineshaft which Chairman Mao used to visit, hangs a large attractive slogan "Usher in the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party with fresh victories." This is the battlecry of the workers of Anyüan, who are rich in revolutionary tradition.

Tsungp'inghsiang is one of the principal producing mineshafts in Anyüan Coal Mine. Formerly, it was from there that the workers of Anyüan, in response to the call of great leader Chairman Mao, came charging out waving aloft the "Formerly we were cattle, now we are men" banner of rebellion, staged the nationally famous general strike of railway workers and miners of Anyüan, unfolded a heroic struggle against the reactionaries and won a great victory.

After the liberation, the workers of Anyüan quickly restored and enlarged this mineshaft, dug 70,000 meters of tunnel at the bottom of the shaft, made possible the mechanized mining of coal, improved conditions of production in the mineshaft and raised the level of productivity. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the miners of Anyüan, smashing tellingly such pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line as the "theory of set pattern for mines" and the "theory of no coal in Anyuan," maintained self-reliance and followed their own road in industrial development.

Last year, at a single stroke, they broke the production limit of the former mine and set a coal production record of 830,000 tons. This year the workers of Tsungp'inghsiang have set a production target of 900,000 tons of coal and in the first half year 450,000 tons has already been produced. Under the encouragement of the battle cry for ushering in the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Party, they have unleashed a mass war for coal throughout the mine.

Tsungp'inghsiang is an old mine which has been worked for a great many years, and in which changes in the geological condition have been great. On top of that, the heavy rainfall in the first part of the year has increased pressure on the shoring timbers in the pits and working conditions became unfavorable. To increase the production of coal, many difficulties would be encountered.

However, the workers said, "The thousand and one difficulties will not affect the workers of Anyüan who are armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung." In the great battle for coal, the broad mass of Party members, Communist Youth League members and revolutionary workers one and all advanced fearlessly, and the dependents of revolutionary workers as well as retired old workers also turned out in great numbers to join in the battle.

Once the No. 2 mining team came upon a coal vein 10 meters long and only 40 centimeters thick, and to work the seam with a pneumatic drill, a person would have to lie flat in the tunnel. At that time there were people who felt that since the seam was so shallow, it would be just a waste of work and material and it was better to give it up and be done with it. However the young workers said resolutely: "There are bound to be difficulties in making revolution. In order to produce more coal for the state, we must extract more coal." They organized an assault team of young people and taking their pneumatic drill, rushed forward. However the seam was too shallow and there was no means of using the pneumatic drill. Lying on their side, they used hand chisels, and insisted on chiselling out all the coal.

Young worker Chang Wen-hua was in charge of blasting. Under the situation of more rainfall, great pressure and heavy work load, he would rather sweat a bit more than use a single detonator or explosive charges of the state more than was necessary. Each month he was able to save more than 100 detonators and explosive charges and still managed to fulfill his assignments. It is in this way that the workers of Anyüan, with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, usher in the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Party with their outstanding achievements.

Along the railway line leading to Anyüan stands a tall chimney stack rising high into the air, all about the grounds flows a stream of vehicles and there is a scene of bustling activities. This is the site for a steel mill. Inspired by the spirit of the Party's "9th Congress," the workers of Anyüan, in compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching of "China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity," have further built Anyüan in the manner of Tach'ing into a socialist new mining area "capable of multiple undertakings with emphasis, on one."

Since last year, they have urged the staff, cadres and workers' dependents as well as children of miners in the whole mine to run a dozen or so factories and workshops such as a mining machines works, cement works, coke making plants and refabrication plants, etc., for the production of electric generators, mining carts, machine tools, coke and fire resisting material. By the end of last year, they had built a small blast furnace of 28 cubic meters capacity for making iron. This year, they have again decided to expand the iron refinery into a "small iron and steel complex" capable of making iron as well as steel, and bring about self-sufficiency in iron and steel for the coal mine.

Since the commencement of the expansion project on May 1, they ran into difficulties caused by lack of equipment and manpower. They brought back a waste converter shell from outside and by means of indigenous methods made two 3-ton converters. Without a heavy duty travelling crane, the workers pooled their resources and built a home-made travelling crane. Transformers and steel jackets were also produced by the workers themselves. A large amount of water was needed for the construction of the factory buildings and there was no one to operate the pump. Three miners' dependents volunteered for the work, looked after the pump day and night without a break and insured a steady supply of water for the worksite. They had no wiring workers for the steel reinforcement, so several old workers led a dozen or so of the offspring of the miners, learning as they worked to build the columns and beams of the factory premises. By means of the arduous struggle of the workmen, a small steel mill was finally built successfully.

Today a revolutionary scene of vigor and bustle is seen everywhere in Anyüan. The workers of Anyüan are determined, in the manner of Tach'ing, to press on in the wake of victory and build Anyüan into a flourishing socialist new mining area.

Follow Chairman Mao Closely, Carry the Revolutionary Tradition on Forever

"The growth of the workers of Anyüan has been brought about under Chairman Mao's direct nurturing and education and we must carry on the glorious revolutionary tradition of Anyüan forever and ever!" This is the militant pledge made by the workers of Anyüan.

Although Party member Liu Kuei-sheng, an old worker who formerly took part in the Anyüan general strike, is already more than 70 years old, he nevertheless is still doing his utmost for the revolution. At present he is a staff member of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Activities in Anyüan Memorial Center and warmly propagates Mao Tse-tung's thought among all visitors to the place. Each time a new group of workers arrives at the mine, Liu Kuei-sheng together with the other old workers would give them an education on revolutionary tradition, bring them to the buildings and places where Chairman Mao used to visit, telling them about Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice and teaching the young workers to succeed to and make manifest the revolutionary tradition of Anyüan by closely following Chairman Mao in making revolution.

In Anyüan Coal Mine, a group of new cadres tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution have appeared to play the vanguard role in the direction of succeeding to and making manifest the revolutionary tradition of Anyüan. Following the glorious example formerly set by Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice of going to the mines and bunkers to hold informal and friendly talks with the workers, they maintain participating in collective production and labor, closely link themselves with the masses and forever preserve the characteristics of the working people.

Old worker P'an Shih-kao was elected a member of the CCP Central Committee, and served as Vice Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and deputy secretary of the CCP committee of the Anyüan Coal Mine. Although his position may have changed, he nevertheless still retained the characteristics of the working people. He keeps participating in labor, closely integrating with the masses on the plane of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, as well as preserving and manifesting the revolutionary tradition of Anyüan. No matter how busy the work, he would always insist on taking part in labor.

Last year the mind decided to build a steel mill through self-reliance, P'an Shih-kao led a group of workers to open up the hills and build an indigenous furnace. During the 40 and more days required for building the furnace, he all the time remained battling alongside the workers, braving a snowstorm. He also never required any special consideration in his livelihood, and even up to now still stayed at the same hostel as the workers. Once, the Party committee of the mine, in order to provide him with better facilities for work, decided to assign him an office. When he learned of it, he said earnestly, "I am only a common workman, and any place will do for an office or lodging. Party members should not go for special treatment, for in doing so he will be separated from the masses, lose the traits of the working people and abandon the glorious revolutionary tradition of Anyüan. The workers of Anyüan in praising him said, "Old P'an has always remained one of us."

Under the heady influence of the Anyüan revolutionary tradition, a new generation is maturing and growing up. In recent years, group after group of new workers have been taken on by the mines. When they first arrived at the mine, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the mine would organize the old workers to give them an education on revolutionary tradition, and in the light of the fear of hardship and fatigue that appeared among a small number of young workers, and the living idea of not wishing to be a miner, brought them to the Tsungp'inghsiang mineshaft which Chairman Mao used to visit and invited the old workers to tell them about the great revolutionary practice of how Chairman Mao used to go to the mines and bunkers, remembered hardship and counted blessings with them and carried out class education. Many old workers with tears in their eyes told about the pitiful plight of the workers of Anyüan before the liberation, "Going to work in coal bunkers in their youth, ending up with carrying coal when they are old. If they become sick they are driven away, when they die they are treated no better than dogs." This enabled the young people

to be deeply educated. Thinking of the past and comparing it with the present, they deeply appreciated that under the leadership of the Party, it was a glorious and fortunate thing to be a new miner in the socialist enterprise. They resolved to succeed to and make manifest the revolutionary tradition of the workers of Anyüan, forever be a red miner loyal to Chairman Mao and to continue to make fresh contributions for socialist revolution and construction.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

The Tulung Nationality in Yunnan Gets Its First Group of Party Members

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 2, 1971)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's Party building thought and Party building line, in the Tulung River region of Yunnan Province in the southwest frontier of China, a group of advanced proletarian elements of the Tulung nationality, having been through a long period of trial and tempering, has gloriously been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party to become the first group of Party members of the Tulung nationality.

At present there are more than 2,700 people of the Tulung nationality living on both banks of the 300-li Tulung River in Yunnan. Before the liberation, under the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang, the barbaric serf system was still in force on both banks of the Tulung River, and the people of the Tulung nationality lived a pitiable existence of being robbed, sold and killed at will by the local chiefs and headmen. After the liberation, the people of the Tulung nationality rose up to become their own masters, and took the bright and open road of socialism.

Under the close concern of the Party and Chairman Mao, the political awareness of the people of the Tulung nationality continued to rise. In 1958, a group of poor and lower-middle peasant activists petitioned to join the Party. However, under the counter-revolutionary revisionist line stubbornly carried out by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Yunnan, who uttered such rubbish as "the condition on the frontier is special" and "the national minorities are backward," they obstinately turned down repeatedly the demands of the poor and lower-middle peasant activists of the Tulung nationality to join the Party, which resulted in not a single Party member produced and not a single basic Party organization established in the vast countryside of Tulung River region for a long time.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly after the Party's "9th Congress," the people of the Tulung nationality unfolded a widespread mass movement in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Each time a latest directive of Chairman Mao was published every village and hamlet would arrange for its timely reception and study. After the publication of Chairman Mao's important directive, "The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous and vital organization of vanguards which can lead the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in struggle against the class enemy," the people of the Tulung nationality made a conscientious study of it and were greatly educated and inspired. Full of anger they vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist Party line. Under the guidance of Party organizations on the higher level and with the help of the local army garrison, Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, in which study of the Party Constitution was the main content, were universally

held after the Party's "9th Congress" in the Tulung River region to raise the level of understanding of the poor and lower-middle peasant activists, who wished to join the Party, of the nature, aims and tasks of the Party. As a result, a group of advanced elements of the proletariat determined to dedicate their whole life to the struggle for the cause of Communism rapidly grew up.

There are 39 members in the first group of Party members of the Tulung nationality and all of them are poor and lower-middle peasant activists who have suffered a great deal in the former society. Some 16 of them are of serf background while 8 of them were serfs before the liberation. Remembering firmly class sufferings, they conscientiously study Chairman Mao's Party building thought and the Party Constitution, and by vigorously leading the broad mass of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune masses and by closely following the Party and Chairman Mao in making revolution, they have become a backbone force for the building of a socialist new countryside, for the consolidation of frontier defense and for turning of the frontier of the motherland into a big school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

At present the group of new Party members is acclaimed by one and all as activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Some 90 percent of them have been elected into leading bodies at various levels. Party member K'untan, an emancipated serf, since becoming the leader of a production team, has actively led the masses and with the spirit of the foolish old man who removed mountains, launched an "in agriculture learn from Tachai" mass movement to open up more than 130 mow of "Tachai-type farmland" on the barren and rocky hillside. Last year the production of grain showed an increase of more than double the amount before the great proletarian cultural revolution, and from a grain deficient team it became a grain surplus team.

At the very beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution and in response to Chairman Mao's great call, "You should concern yourselves with the affairs of the state and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end," woman Party member Tanmu who joined the Party at the time of the "9th Congress" carried out a resolute struggle against a small handful of class enemies and courageously defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After her election as deputy secretary of the brigade's Party branch, she applies herself more diligently to the study of Chairman Mao's writings. She could not speak the Han language nor could she read Han characters but could only ask people to teacher her word by word. Now she is able to read and understand Chairman Mao's brilliant work "the three constantly read articles" and the Party Constitution as well as recite a score and more of Chairman Mao's quotations. In her work, she vigorously grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and won the support of the masses. Not long ago, Tanmu was elected a member of the CCP Lichiang District Committee in Yunnan.

The growth of this group of new Party members has greatly strengthened Party leadership in Tulung River region. At present each brigade in Tulung River region has invariably established its own Party organization and dictatorship of the proletariat is further consolidated.

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Fine Woman Communist Party Member of Chinese Minority Nationality

(NCNA-English Nanning, July 3, 1971)

For 20 years Li Pei-chen, now a member of the party committee of the Chinhsiu Yao autonomous county in the Kwangsi Chuang autonomous region, has closely followed Chairman Mao in making revolution and played an exemplary vanguard role in socialist revolution and construction.

35-year-old Li Pei-chen, also chairman of the women's association of the Chungliang people's commune, was born in a poor family of Yao nationality. In the old society, her family, like all the other poor families, was cruelly oppressed by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. Her father was beaten to death by Japanese invaders. Her mother and the five children lived in extreme poverty.

All the Yao people were liberated in 1949. Li Pei-chen was elected vice-chairman of the local peasants' association in 1951 when she was 18. Cherishing profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, she plunged herself into socialist revolution and socialist construction.

At first she worked hard with the masses to wipe out bandits and struggle against local despots and later in the land reform movement. She took the lead in organizing mutual-aid teams and later in setting up the people's commune. She won the praises of the people for her work. On account of her loyalty to the party and the people, she was admitted into the great Chinese Communist Party in 1954. She was commended as an outstanding worker several times and has had the honour of seeing Chairman Mao, great leader of all the Chinese nationalities, on three occasions.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Li Pei-chen was a staunch fighter against the class enemy. Chairman Mao teaches: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." Bearing this teaching of Chairman Mao's firmly in mind, she paid close attention to class struggle. For a period, a handful of class enemies spread landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature, saying "all of Yao nationality belong to one family. The Han people are not our kin". Their aim was to sow discord among the people of various nationalities, disrupt the party's policies towards nationalities and sabotage the cultural revolution. Li Pei-chen saw through the enemies' plot and led the poor and lower-middle peasants in studying Chairman Mao's great teaching "in the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle". She told the peasants: "All the landlords and capitalists, of whatever nationality, are our enemy; all we poor and lower-middle peasants, of whatever nationality, are brothers and sisters. We allow no one to undermine the unity of the various nationalities that is built on the basis of Mao Tsetung thought." She led the people of various nationalities in fighting against the class enemies and criticizing the reactionary theory

of "the dying out of class struggle" and landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature. this raised the people's consciousness and strengthened their unity.

li pei-chen always puts proletarian politics in command of her work. she was the leader of the peasant builders from the chungliang people's commune in putting up a hydro-electric power station in the winter of 1968. since the project had to be completed quickly, li pei-chen and other cadres made great efforts to educate the peasant builders in mao tsetung thought and organized them to study and apply chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles in a living way. armed with mao tsetung thought, the builders braved heavy rain and severe cold in working on the project and completed the task quickly and well.

li pei-chen always plays the vanguard role of a communist and takes up heavy jobs. one day she fell ill but continued to lead the women builders in transporting stone and sand. her mates urged her to rest, but she said: "the worksite is a battlefield and i won't quit even for a moment. comrade norman bethune came to china from thousands of miles away to help the chinese people resist the japanese aggressors and gave his life for the chinese revolution. compared with his revolutionary spirit, my sickness means nothing." she went on working.

li pei-chen takes the dissemination and defence of mao tsetung thought as a fighting task for all her life. about nine o'clock in the evening on may 20 last year li pei-chen heard a broadcast of chairman mao's solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" she thought that it was very important to disseminate this great call of chairman mao's. crossing mountains and rivers, she and two other comrades went to a remote mountainous village of yao nationality to bring them chairman mao's statement. after studying it, the poor and lower-middle peasants put it into practice by working out concrete production plans for a better harvest in support of the world revolution. with chairman mao's solemn statement as their motive force, the peasants displayed an internationalist spirit and made advances in revolution and production. the output of grain in 1970 was 50 per cent higher than in 1969.

MODEL COMMUNISTS

An Outstanding Communist on an East China Island

(NCNA-English Tsinan, July 4, 1971)

the fishermen of an east china production brigade have turned their village on an island off the coast of shantung province into a thriving new fishing village, thanks to effective leadership by pi ko-yu, secretary of the general party branch of the brigade. it is known as the "tachai on the sea".

pi ko-yu firmly carries out and defends chairman mao's revolutionary line. he leads the people on the tayu island in advancing along the socialist road, dauntlessly fighting against class enemies and nature.

born into a poor peasant family on the bank of the yellow river in the shantung peninsula, pi ko-yu went begging at the age of seven. he was sold to a fishery despot as a child labourer at 12. the chinese communist party and chairman mao rescued him and countless others. in 1947 he joined the chinese people's liberation army with bitter class hatred for the kuomintang reactionaries. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, he has raised his political consciousness constantly. during the war of liberation and the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea, pi ko-yu fought the enemy courageously and was known as a "fighter of unyielding integrity". on eleven occasions he was cited for meritorious deeds. in 1959 he was demobilized, and he returned to tayu island after an absence of 12 years.

encouraged by the capitalist trend stirred up by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, a handful of class enemies went in for speculation on the island, undermining the socialist collective economy. fish production was gravely affected. along with the fishermen, pi ko-yu resolutely struggled against the speculators. he was determined to build socialism on the island.

the struggle between the two classes and two roads was focused on the marine products sales centre. the fishermen sold what they had caught to the state at the centre, while the speculators tried to intercept them by offering higher prices. angered at the speculators' action to sabotage the state market, pi ko-yu told them firmly: "in selling our fish to the state, we take the socialist road. you want to buy the fish because you hope to make a big profit and you are actually undermining socialism. we don't fish for profit. we fish for the revolution, for socialism."

however, the speculators tried to win pi ko-yu over. they placed some rice and edible oil on his door-step at night as a present. he immediately saw that it was the doing of the class enemy who tried to attack him with sugar-coated bullets. he took the incident to the brigade headquarters and told the fishermen: "before liberation we begged the landlords and fishery despots for food. they won't even give us what they gave their dogs. now they sent a bag of grain to my door-step. they have ill intentions. we must not be fooled." following his lead, the fishermen relentlessly criticized the speculators.

pi ko-yu has always stood in the forefront of class struggle, led the masses in rebuffing one class enemy attack after another and helped consolidate the socialist positions on the

island. in the winter of 1965, he was elected deputy secretary of the brigade general party branch.

following chairman mao's great teachings "the masses are the real heroes" and "no investigation, no right to speak", pi ko-yu took every opportunity of talking with veteran fishermen in the evening and in the collective productive labour by day. on the basis of a summary of the fishermen's experience over the previous decade and more, he worked out a plan to transform the island. his plan called for: first, breaking with conventional fishing practices and boldly extending fishing as far out as the gulf of liaotung in the north and the luszuyang fishing ground in the south; and second, energetically developing cultivation of seaweed. he told the fishermen: "since the tachai people can transform the hills, we surely can transform the island."

the campaign to transform the island began in the spring of 1966. pi ko-yu led the fishing team in going to sea one month earlier than usual. guided by invincible mao tsetung thought, they found a new fishing ground after battling rough seas three days and nights. they had a record catch that year and delivered 7,500 tons of aquatic products to the state.

then pi ko-yu led the seaweed cultivation team in surveying the nearby water with the aim of expanding the breeding area.

he took the lead in overcoming all kinds of hardships. the fishermen put up straw sheds on the beaches to ward off the whirling snow and biting cold. pi ko-yu's hands became numb as he was preparing seaweed shoots in the shed at a temperature dozens of degrees below zero centigrade. but he stubbornly carried on, encouraging himself with chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory". the work of preparing the shoots for more than 66 hectares of breeding ground was completed in around 40 days.

there was a heavy rainstorm one day. how about the seaweed? this worried pi ko-yu. defying danger, he sailed out to inspect the breeding ground. the comrades sent two boats in his wake to ensure his safety. the three boats went round the breeding ground and found that the seaweed was safe. but the glass floats that protected the seaweed were being dashed about by the surf and there was danger that they might break as they struck one another. it was risky to stay any length of time at sea, but pi ko-yu decided that the glass floats should be collected. though he was sea sick, he stayed and worked till they finished the job.

thanks to pi ko-yu's dedication to the revolution and his effective leadership of the mass movement to learn from tachai, the island has changed tremendously. the brigade has virtually mechanized deep-sea fishing and has electricity for processing and home lighting. there is also certain increase in side-line production. at present the brigade has more than six million yuan in public accumulation funds. it sells and delivers to the state more than 8,000 tons of aquatic products every year, 40 per cent more than before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in the spring of 1970, the brigade was cited in shantung province as an advanced collective in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. qi ko-yu remains modest and prudent and continues advancing in the revolution in big strides. he says: "it is only initial success in building a new socialist fishing village. as a communist, i cherish the ultimate goal of realizing communism exclamation"

Communist Saves Train Passenger at Risk of His Own Life

(NCNA-English Shenyang, July 3, 1971)

the story of how policeman li ko-min, a member of the chinese communist party, saved a woman passenger from the wheels of a train is spreading far and wide along the railway line leading from the northeast china city of shenyang to tientsin.

the incident occurred on the night of march 17. as li ko-min and train crew members were helping passengers at the railway station in chinhsien county, the rumble of another train announced its approach.

the train whistle blew loud. the express train was running at 90 kilometres an hour non-stop through the station. at that moment, a woman passenger who had just stepped down from a nearby train was in the middle of the tracks of the approaching train.

"a train is coming exclamation hurry exclamation hurry exclamation" people around shouted. but the woman was bewildered by the rumble of the train and the glare of light and stood there panic-stricken.

the speeding train was only a dozen metres from her. recalling chairman mao's teaching "to die for the people is weightier than mount tai", li ko-min rushed forward and pushed her off the track.

the passenger was out of danger. but li ko-min was knocked by the locomotive and thrown five metres away. he lay unconscious by the roadbed. the train screeched to a halt. people rushed forward to help him.

li ko-min was rushed to a hospital. the local party organization mobilized medical personnel to save this brave man. after treatment and careful nursing, li ko-min gradually recovered his health. he has now returned to his post.

li ko-min was ready to risk his life to save others because he is nurtured by mao tsetung thought.

li ko-min joined the chinese people's liberation army and after he completed his term of service was demobilized and transferred to his present post in 1969. he has conscientiously studied the three constantly read articles by chairman mao and strives to work wholeheartedly for the people as chairman mao teaches. he pledged to be a good fighter of chairman mao completely dedicated to the people and the revolution.

once when he was on duty, he saw that an old woman who had come in on a train kept lingering at the station. asked where

she intended to go, the woman said that she wanted to see her son, a people's liberation army man, but did not know where his unit was stationed, and she was worried.

li ko-min promised to locate the woman's son. using the clue provided by the woman, li ko-min made several telephone calls and found the correct p.l.a. unit which was near another railway station. li ko-min made arrangements for the woman to pass the night at the station and saw her off the next morning. treating her like his own mother, he asked the train crew to look after the woman and telephoned her son to meet his mother at the station. on her departure, the woman said warmly: "the police in the old society were our enemies, while the policemen in the new society are as kind as our own kin. this is due to the leadership of chairman mao."

heavy snow fell one day in march this year. the railline was covered with snow, in some places to a depth of more than one metre. the snow had to be removed or a traffic stoppage might result. train traffic is closely linked to socialist construction and li ko-min was determined to ensure uninterrupted traffic. he took a shovel and joined the workers to remove the snow.

the wind was very strong at the mountain gap and the snow deep. as li ko-min and other workers shovelled the snow, icicles formed on the ear-flaps of their caps, and snow soaked through their trousers and shoes and became ice. ignoring the cold, they kept on until the rails were cleared. trains loaded with passengers and goods could move smoothly.

the lofty spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people displayed by li ko-min in ordinary daily work over the past two years has deeply impressed all who know him. people praise him as "a good policeman of the people".

POWER GENERATION

Power Plant in North China Makes Good Use of Potential

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, July 3, 1971)

the hantan heat and power plant in hopei province, north china, is generating 40 per cent more electricity than the designed capacity thanks to its effective use of the potential. it supplied much more electricity and used 4,700 tons less of coal in the first quarter of this year. the plant overfulfilled its plan for electricity and heat supply last year.

this modern power plant was built in the 1958 great leap forward. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers wanted to produce more electricity for the state and proposed technical innovations to make the equipment surpass its designed capacity. under the influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, such as the slavish comprador philosophy and "let specialists run factories", the management of the plant turned down many technical innovations proposed by the workers. electricity generated by the plant had remained below its designed capacity.

during the cultural revolution, the workers sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they made air cooling and external water cooling devices so that the equipment could produce more than designed.

in the second half of 1970, they began to transform an imported generator by water cooling the rotor and stator though they did not have adequate processing equipment or technical forces. they doubled the generating capacity of the generator after two months of hard work. they also improved the steam turbine, boiler and blower. the equipment then produced 40 per cent more electricity than designed.

the plant revolutionary committee has given full play to the workers' revolutionary initiative and creativeness in technical innovations.

in 1970, the workers drew up a proposal to renovate the blower in the light of their experience. for, in order to raise the capacity of the generator, the capacity of the blower must be raised. guided by chairman mao's philosophic thinking, the workers and technicians improved the design of the blower blades without any state investment. this innovation alone raised the capacity of the blower by 28 per cent. thanks to this and other technical innovations on the blowers, each boiler in the plant uses 4,000 fewer tons of coal every year.

the water used by the plant mainly comes from a river. since the copper pipes in the steam turbine were liable to be blocked up by silt and weeds, the machine had to be cleaned every two weeks, greatly affecting production. in october of last year, the workers repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching that correct ideas "come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." in the light of this teaching, they summed up their experience and invented a device to solve the long-standing problem.

all workshops set up three-in-one combination technical innovations groups with veteran workers as the main body and including cadres and technicians to tap the potential. the mass drive for technical innovations provided the plant with additional material and equipment needed. when they transformed the steam turbine by cooling the stator and rotor internally, the workers invented a device to replace special equipment that was lacking and the result was good.

in the past year the workers and technicians have made more than 200 technical innovations without asking any funds or equipment from the state and without adding any manpower.

INDUSTRY

Excellent Industrial Situation in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians in peking, shanghai and tientsin greeted the 50th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china with big achievements in revolution and production. under the leadership of party committees at all levels, they have launched a deep-going mass movement to learn from taching, china's pace-setting industrial unit.

in line with chairman mao's important instruction on carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the party, party committees at all levels in industry and transport in the three cities seriously read and studied books by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works, penetratingly criticized revisionism and rectified the style of work and led party members and the masses in sharply criticizing idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and bourgeois classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by wang ming, liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this helped raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. they said that the fundamental question in building industry is one of ideology and political line. taking the taching oilfield as their example, they put mao tsetung thought in command of every thing, run their enterprises in line with chairman mao's revolutionary line and win one victory after another in revolution and production.

peking

peking has to date fulfilled more than half of its 1971 plan for total industrial output value, registering a 25 per cent increase over the same period of last year. this is an all time high for the period. there was a marked increase in the output of many important products compared with the first half of 1970. quality was steadily improved and consumption of material gradually reduced.

in the vigorous mass movement to learn from taching, the workers are determined to put mao tsetung thought in command of every thing and give prominence to proletarian politics so as to ensure that the enterprises of the capital continue to advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

shanghai

total value of industrial output for the first five months this year was 18.7 per cent higher than in the same 1970 period, creating an all-time record. the output of a large number of products increased by big margins, with quality steadily improved and consumption of raw material, fuel and electricity further reduced. shanghai harbour handled a greater cargo volume and railways, sea and river vessels and trucks carried more freight. since the beginning of june, many factories and enterprises reached the semi-annual state plan ahead of schedule.

the shanghai workers made achievements in introducing new techniques and new work processes and making new products and materials. they succeeded in turning out quite a number of new products, including a large-type precision thread grinder, large capacity tunnelling machine and a 15,000 kva water-cooled transformer.

by carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, the shanghai iron and steel workers raised the monthly steel output from january to may, for the first time in local history. average daily steel output hit an all-time record in early june.

tientsin

a group of factories and enterprises fulfilled the semi-annual plan ahead of schedule. total industrial output value for the first five months was 11.4 per cent above the same 1970 period, reaching an all-time high. the output of most of major products rose by big margins. the quality of many products was improved and consumption of raw material and production costs dropped. many new products were turned out and new techniques introduced. achievements were also made in capital construction and in transport and communications.

since the beginning of this year, the municipal revolutionary committee has held meetings and discussions on how to carry out a large-scale movement to learn from taching. the mass movement is now sweeping the tientsin factories and enterprises.

COAL MINING

China's Coal Industry Thriving

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

china's coal miners, revolutionary cadres and technicians greeted the 50th anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party with new achievements in revolution and production. guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they have deepened the mass movement to learn from taching oilfield, the national pace-setter in industry.

national coal output in the first five months of this year surpassed the state plan. the average daily output of the major coal mines was 11.3 per cent higher than that of the same 1970 period and the tunnelling footage 11 per cent higher. the total tunnelling footage was 60 per cent more than in the same 1970 period and the state plan for geological prospecting was topped. thirty-three coal mining administrations including fushun and pinghsiang fulfilled 1971 semi-annual plan ahead of schedule.

china's coal mines overfulfilled the third five-year plan last year, creating the records for both production and construction in the past ten years. in order to carry forward the spirit of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee and greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party with action, the cadres and coal miners have deepened the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work ever since the beginning of 1971. they assiduously studied works by marx, lenin and chairman mao

in close connection with the struggle between the two classes and two lines in the coal industry. they criticized idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the landlord and bourgeois theory of human nature and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this raised their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. as a result, revolution and production reached new heights.

fifty years ago, chairman mao went among the miners in the anyuan coal mine in kiangsi province and kindled the raging flames of revolution there. in marking the party's 50th anniversary, the coal miners in the pinghsiang mining administration to which the anyuan coal mine is attached held various kinds of activities to carry forward their revolutionary tradition and study the history of the struggle between the two lines in the party. they visited exhibitions, held discussions and listened to reports and studied chairman mao's great revolutionary practice in anyuan and hailed the fighting cause of the great party in the past fifty years. they ruthlessly criticized liu shao-chi's towering crimes in sabotaging the workers movement in anyuan and disrupting the socialist revolution and socialist construction. the miners said with feelings: "chairman mao's revolutionary line is the life line of the working class. we will firmly carry it out and defend it in action." a new upsurge in revolution and production followed throughout the pinghsiang mining administration. the output of coal in the first five months was 30 per cent higher than in the same 1970 period.

by deepening the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the miners of hsuchou coal mining administration in kiangsu province raised their consciousness in carrying out and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line. coal output was 49 per cent above the same 1970 period. the administration exceeded the state target by 58 per cent last year.

the mass movement to learn from taching is developing vigorously throughout china's coal departments. taking the heroic taching oil workers as their example, the coal miners study and apply chairman mao's philosophic writings in a living way and use the dialectical-materialist viewpoint to analyze and solve problems arising in production, constantly winning new victories in grasping revolution and promoting production.

the party committee of the kailuan coal mines made a decision this year to deepen the mass movement to learn from the taching oilfield so as to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line better. the workers studied the three constantly read articles in connection with chairman mao's philosophic concepts and summed up their experience in relation to changing themselves and the objective world. coal production rose steadily as a result. the mining area achieved high output every month from january to may, and the average daily output was 10 per cent above that for the same period of last year.

our great leader chairman mao points out: "grain and steel--with these, everything is easier." to provide sufficient coking coal for the iron and steel industry, some major coking coal producing-centres have tried their best to increase production since the beginning of this year. workers at the fengfeng no. 2 mine and the peipiao sanpao coal-washing plant made technical innovations and doubled the production capacity. a coal-washing plant under the tsaochuang coal mining administration in shantung province renovated 160 pieces of equipment and made 71

technical innovations, trebling the production capacity. the plant supplied 20 per cent more coal to the iron and steel industry in the first five months of this year than in the same 1970 period.

while increasing production by a wide margin, the coal industry has made great achievements in opening mines. more than 400 shafts are under construction. a number of new shafts have just gone into production.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

APL Grand Meeting in Tirana Celebrates 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Tirana, July 2, 1971)

a grand meeting was held by the central committee of the albanian party of labour and the tirana district committee of the party at the hall of the opera and ballet theatre of the palace of culture here yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, attended the meeting.

present also at the meeting were comrades adil carcani, beqir balluku, haki toska, hysni kapo, manush myftiu, mehmet shehu, ramiz alia, rita marko and spiro koleka, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; comrades abdyl kellezi, kadri hazbiu, koco theodhosi, petrit dume and pilo peristeri, alternate members of the political bureau of the party central committee; comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly; comrades mystim peza and shefqet peci, vice-presidents of the presidium of the people's assembly; comrade xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers; comrade fadil pacrami, president of the people's assembly; as well as members of the a.p.l. central committee, members of the presidium of the people's assembly, ministers of the government and representatives of mass organizations.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and staff members of the chinese embassy and representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania were also present on invitation.

above a big red banner on the backdrop of the rostrum was a portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. on the backdrop were the words: "the 50th anniversary of the communist party of china" and the following quotation from comrade enver hoxha: "the existence of the chinese communist party, the people's republic of china and the outstanding marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung is a great fortune to the international communist movement and to the people of all countries."

inscribed on the wall on one side of the hall was: "long live the communist party of china with comrade mao tsetung at the head exclamation" and on the wall on the opposite side was: "long live the unbreakable marxist-leninist unity between the albanian party of labour and the communist party of china exclamation"

as comrade enver hoxha and other albanian party and government leaders mounted the rostrum, all those present stood up and warmly applauded, shouting "enver hoxha exclamation", "enver-mao tsetung exclamation" and "party of labour exclamation"

the meeting was presided over by comrade manush myftiu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first secretary of the tirana district committee of the party.

comrade hysni kapo, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the party and secretary of the party central committee, delivered a long speech at the meeting.

comrade kapo said: the communist party of china led the chinese people in the revolutionary battles for the overthrow of the domination of imperialism, feudalism and the bourgeoisie in china. it directs today the people's republic of china on the bright road of socialism and stands on the front ranks of the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism exerting a powerful influence on the development of the communist, revolutionary and liberation movements in the whole world.

the heroic half-century-long road traversed by the communist party of china, always illuminated by the teachings of victorious marxism-leninism, is indissolubly linked with the thought and activity of its beloved leader, the great marxist-leninist, chairman mao tsetung. the magnificent historic victories of the communist party of china and of the 700 million chinese people in revolution and in socialist construction, and the success of the great proletarian cultural revolution in smashing the enemies, with traitor liu shao-chi at the head, are a living testimony to the wise and courageous marxist-leninist leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the triumph of his revolutionary thought.

the communists, revolutionaries and peoples of the whole world, celebrating the great 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, appraise the grandeur of its revolutionary deed, the world historic experience of its struggle, the great contribution made and being made by the chinese communist party and people's china to the defence and triumph of the cause of revolution and of communism in the world.

comrade kapo pointed out that the chinese communist party is armed with marxist-leninist teachings and applies and develops them in a creative way in the conditions of china. it has become the inspirer, organizer and leader of the great chinese revolution, the victory of which has further shaken the foundation of world imperialism.

under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung, the communist party of china correctly determined in the fight with various rightist and "leftist" opportunist trends, the character, stages, motive forces, tasks, strategy and tactics of the great chinese revolution, the methods and roads to its victory, and creatively implemented the teachings of marxism-leninism that the decisive victory of democratic revolution under the leadership of the working class and of its vanguard -- the communist party, creates favourable conditions for transition to socialist revolution and to victory of socialism.

in china, comrade kapo continued, confronting the people who had arisen in revolution was armed counter-revolution. therefore, the only road for the development and triumph of revolution lay in armed struggle. this was the other great lesson which the chinese people drew from their historic experience and which found its expression in chairman mao tsetung's

famous thesis that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun". this marxist-leninist revolutionary thesis is especially realistic and important at the present time when revolution is on the order of the day in many areas and countries of the world, whereas the revisionist renegades, this firebrigade of revolution, noisily spread their fraudulent preachings about the so-called "peaceful road".

comrade kapo stressed: comrade mao tsetung has further developed and enriched in an original way the teachings of marxism-leninism about revolutionary armed struggle. this has found its expression in his thought about the people's war.

comrade kapo said: the victory of the great chinese revolution which was crowned with the proclamation of the people's republic of china, caused a deep shock in asia and throughout the world. it further changed the correlation of forces to the advantage of socialism, it dealt a telling blow to the positions of imperialism and gave new powerful support to the development of the revolutionary and liberation movement of the peoples. the road of the chinese revolution constitutes a very rich experience and of great international value, in which the fundamental principles of marxism-leninism about revolution are embodied and asserted. in summing up the essence of this experience, comrade mao tsetung said: "a well-disciplined party armed with the theory of marxism-leninism, using the method of self-criticism and linked with the masses of the people; an army under the leadership of such a party; a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a party -- these are the three main weapons with which we have defeated the enemy." today this experience is of important significance for all the people fighting for national liberation and social emancipation and against imperialism and all reactionary forces.

comrade kapo said: in all the stages of the development of revolution and socialist construction, the communist party of china has remained faithful to the revolutionary theory of marxism-leninism and has applied it in a creative way, in compliance with the specific conditions of china and with the circumstances in which the chinese revolution has traversed its road. illuminated by marxist-leninist theory and mao tsetung thought and led by mao tsetung, the chinese communist party is always marching valiantly on the road of revolution. comrade mao tsetung has defended the revolutionary teachings of the proletariat from being distorted by waging an irreconcilable principled struggle to wipe out erroneous viewpoints and to smash the hidden enemies of marxism-leninism and socialism ideologically and politically.

the great historic merit of the communist party of china and of chairman mao tsetung is that they not only taught the chinese working class and people how to overthrow the rule of landlords, capitalists and imperialism, how to carry out and lead socialist revolution to victory, but worked out the theory about the development of revolution in the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat by summing up the experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china and in other countries, especially the experience of the tragedy which happened in the soviet union, and aroused the multi-million masses of the chinese people to the great proletarian cultural revolution in order to bar the road to the danger of restoration of capitalism.

in a socialist society, class struggle between the revolutionary forces pushing it forward and the forces trying to draw it back and the struggle between the socialist road and capitalist road are going on continuously. the danger of capitalist

restoration exists so long as this struggle continues. therefore, the victory of socialism cannot be thoroughly ensured. in order to avoid and block the way to this danger, it is necessary to prevent the socialist revolution from stopping half-way but continue to develop in every field after the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat until complete victory of socialism and communism is won at home and abroad.

comrade kapo said that the experience of the great chinese proletarian cultural revolution, just as the entire experience of the development of socialism before it, has shown that state power and the dictatorship of the proletariat remain the basic issues in a socialist society, because under the conditions of socialism class struggle including the struggle in the ideological and cultural spheres is essentially a struggle for political power, i.e. it regards the safeguarding and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat as the main weapon for pushing forward the revolution and socialist and communist construction.

comrade kapo said: the experience of china's great proletarian cultural revolution has demonstrated that to safeguard the victory of socialism and to avert the danger of revisionism and capitalist restoration, a proletarian party loyal to marxism-leninism should boldly arouse the broad masses of working people to engage in the struggle so as to awaken them to grasp in their hands the destiny of the revolution and to resolutely defend the revolution under the leadership of the party.

the triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution was a great victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, of revolution over counter-revolution, of socialism over capitalism, of the revolutionary line represented by chairman mao tsetung over the revisionist bourgeois line represented by the renegade group of liu shao-chi.

the 9th congress of the communist party of china consecrated the triumph of comrade mao tsetung's marxist-leninist thought and revolutionary line over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. it drew up the balance-sheet of the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and summed up its fundamental historic experience; it set the ways and tasks of further uninterrupted development of socialist revolution in china in all fields.

comrade kapo said that there is every reason to consider the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution as the second greatest victory in the history of the chinese people following the victory of the people's revolution in october 1949. the triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution is of a colossal importance not only to the chinese people and the communist party of china, but also to the communists and the revolutionaries in all countries, to the cause of the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, and to the cause of revolution and socialism the world over.

the proletarian cultural revolution is a great example of experience and inspiration to all the revolutionaries and people, especially in the countries where the revisionist cliques have come to power. the communists and the revolutionaries in the countries where the revisionist cliques rule, as comrade enver hoxha has pointed out, "should study and get inspiration from the great proletarian cultural revolution in china..., because in this way big horizons will be opened to them to retake the power from the revisionist usurpers and to reestablish the dictatorship of the proletariat."

china's great proletarian cultural revolution as an organic component part of the world proletarian revolution in our times, constitutes a heavy blow at the positions of imperialism, modern revisionism and international reaction, and a great encouragement to the further development of the world revolutionary and national liberation movement.

that is why the albanian party and the entire albanian people, and the marxist-leninists, the genuine revolutionaries and the people all over the world hailed with enthusiasm the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution as their victory, as a victory of the whole mankind.

comrade kapo said: under the leadership of the chinese communist party, the chinese people guided by the principles of self-reliance and giving prominence to proletarian politics and the general line of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, have smashed imperialist-revisionist blockades and machinations and scored brilliant successes in socialist construction on the basis of carrying out the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has given a new powerful impetus to socialist construction in china. this revolution has promoted the ideological revolutionization of the working people, raised their political consciousness and fighting spirit and heightened their sense of duty for the destiny of socialism. at the same time, this revolution has aroused and cannot but arouse fresh and powerful enthusiasm among the broad masses of the working people to push ahead the economy, socialist culture, science and technology at the highest speed and by relying on their own efforts. chairman mao tsetung's instruction "grasp revolution, promote production" has won the warm support of the chinese people. the implementation of this instruction is preparing all conditions for a new big leap forward in all spheres of china's socialist construction.

comrade kapo said: the greatest victory and the most brilliant achievement scored by the chinese communist party in its struggle in various fields of social reform are to bring up a generation of new men armed with proletarian world outlook and tempered in the revolutionary struggle and fighting with full consciousness and loyalty for the victory of communist ideals.

comrade kapo said: the chinese communist party considers it one of its important tasks to carry out ideological education among the working people and communists to study and apply marxist-leninist theories conscientiously and to integrate theoretical principles closely with life and revolutionary practice so that they will faithfully adhere to the proletarian line in socialist revolution and socialist construction and not slide to the revisionist, bourgeois and counter-revolutionary positions.

comrade kapo said: all the successes of the people's republic of china in revolution and in socialist construction, all the magnificent transformations in various fields of material and spiritual development are a brilliant testimony to the correctness of the general revolutionary line of the communist party of china. they are a vivid proof that the ideas of marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought have become a powerful weapon in the hands of hundreds of millions

of the chinese working masses for the revolutionary transformation of the society and for the upbringing of the new man.

comrade kapo stressed: today in the glorious 50th anniversary of the communist party of china, the great socialist china, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, holding aloft the banner of marxism-leninism and remaining loyal to mao tsetung's thought, has become the most powerful fortress of revolution and socialism, determined supporter of freedom and independence of the peoples and unyielding fighter against the counter-revolutionary plans and plots of u.s.-led imperialism and modern revisionism having as its centre the social-imperialist clique of the soviet union.

people's china has waged and is waging an irreconcilable and tit-for-tat struggle against imperialism, especially against u.s. imperialism, the most savage and dangerous enemy.

the exposure of and the determined struggle against revisionism within the country and international modern revisionism especially against the soviet revisionist renegade clique by the communist party of china with comrade mao tsetung at the head, and the determined and active support of the chinese people to the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of all the countries which are the object of aggression, control, enslavement and intimidation by u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism, make an extremely great contribution to the development of the revolutionary and liberation movement in the world, and to the triumph of the cause of socialism. this consistent revolutionary internationalist stand has inspired and encouraged the marxist-leninist revolutionary forces of the world, all the freedom-loving peoples in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, social-chauvinism and reaction.

the genuine revolutionaries and freedom-loving peoples the world over see in the people's republic of china their powerful ally, unyielding and consistent defender of the freedom of the peoples, holding aloft the pure red banner of marxism-leninism, of revolution and proletarian internationalism. precisely for this, the peoples of the world cherish today great love and respect for the fraternal chinese people, the communist party of china and comrade mao tsetung.

today, when the u.s. imperialists and their allies, infuriated by the continuous defeats that they are suffering, have become more aggressive than ever, the eyes and hearts of the peoples who are suffering under the imperialist and social-imperialist yoke are directed to great people's china, the loyal defender of the peoples and the unsurmountable barricade on the road of the aggressive schemes of the imperialist super-powers.

because of this reason, the enemies of revolution, socialism and freedom of the peoples, all the reactionary forces with the u.s. imperialists and soviet social-imperialists at the head, direct today their main spearhead against the people's republic of china. the more are the successes of socialist revolution in china and the higher is the authority and influence of people's china on the international arena, the greater will be their uneasiness, hate and rage against the people's republic of china. in the frenzied anti-china campaign that it has unleashed, the soviet social-imperialist leading clique is ever more distinguishing itself by making slander, attacks, intrigues and plots against people's china and regards this as one of the aces of its own foreign policy.

the soviet revisionist chiefs are ever more uniting into a common anti-china front with the most aggressive forces in the world, u.s. imperialism, the japanese militarists and various reactionary cliques. they are seeking to encircle china with a fire ring and to suffocate the chinese revolution.

but all the attempts and plans of the u.s. imperialists, the soviet revisionists and the other reactionaries to hinder the triumphant march of the great chinese people on the road of socialism and revolution, and all their anti-china plots have shamefully failed and will fail in front of the uncontainable revolutionary power and impetus of the great chinese people, in front of the colossal strength of the great people's republic of china, in front of the internationalist solidarity of all the peoples and revolutionary forces with people's china, in front of their incessant struggle for the overthrow of imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

comrade kapo said: people's china pursues the internationalist foreign policy: she keeps relations of friendship and cooperation with the countries loyal to the marxist-leninist and socialist cause, unreservedly supports the revolutionary struggle and liberation struggle of the oppressed people and nations, strictly respects the independence and sovereignty of other countries, does not interfere in their internal affairs and sincerely assists those countries that are making the utmost effort to emancipate themselves from the yoke of neo-colonialism. she has won great international prestige which is daily rising, as a result of her pursuance of such foreign policy and her dauntless struggle against the aggressive, bellicose and predatory policies of imperialism and social-imperialism. the voice of people's china is resounding throughout the world and carries more and more weight. attempts of imperialism and revisionism to isolate china in the international arena are bound to suffer defeat as before. whoever tries to isolate china isolates himself. the time when others ruled the fate of china has gone forever. the red banner of marxism-leninism, the banner of the glorious party of mao tsetung, which was victoriously raised in october 1949, will flutter forever over the great people's china. the banner is being grasped in the powerful hands of the 700 million heroic chinese people led by their marxist-leninist party and their beloved great leader mao tsetung. no force on earth can prevent china from marching triumphantly towards socialism and communism.

comrade kapo said that in the great struggle against imperialism and revisionism, for the defence of marxism-leninism, for the defence of the cause of revolution and socialism, for the defence of the ideals of freedom and peace, the revolutionary militant friendship between the communist party of china and the party of labour of albania and between the two peoples and the two countries has been forged and strengthened.

comrade kapo continued: speaking about this great friendship and its unexampled strength and vitality, comrade enver hoxha has said, "our unity is steel-like and unbreakable, our friendship is everlasting because they are based on sound foundations of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, because our two parties and our two peoples are waging the same struggle on all fronts against imperialism and revisionism, because they are led by the same aims and by the same marxist-leninist ideology."

the friendship between the two peoples and the two countries of albania and china, forged by the two marxist-leninist parties and by the great leaders, comrades mao tsetung and enver hoxha, is a brilliant example of the implementation of the principles of proletarian internationalism, of the truly fraternal relations between the peoples and socialist countries, irrespective of their size.

the albanian party of labour and the government will tirelessly work to keep pure and ever more steel the albanian-chinese friendship, and to strengthen the unbreakable marxist-leninist unity existing between the two parties, two peoples and two countries.

today, on the day of the great jubilee of the founding of the glorious communist party of china, comrade kapo said in conclusion, the albanian communists and the entire albanian people once more express to the chinese communists and the 700 million fraternal chinese people their great and sincere love that they cherish for them, for the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, and wholeheartedly wish them fresh successes for the good of our common cause, revolution and socialism, and for the happiness of the albanian and chinese peoples and the whole working people of the world.

comrade hysni kapo's speech was often punctuated by ardent applause and cheers: "enver-mao tsetung exclamation", "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "people's china exclamation"

from beginning to end, the meeting was permeated with an atmosphere of great proletarian revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples of albania and china.

the meeting ended amid the imposing strains of the "internationale".

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Labor Party Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1971)

a delegation of the australian labour party led by gough whitlam, leader of the party, arrived in peking by plane this evening for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. the delegation includes members rex patterson, thomas burns and michael young and attaches stephen fitzgerald and graham freudenberg.

the guests were greeted at the airport by chang hsi-jo, president of the host organization, and leading members of other chinese organizations chou chiu-yeh, chou pei-yuan, wang hsiao-yi, li shu-teh, hu hung-fan and wei chien-yeh.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Central Committee of Communist Party of Brazil Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1971)

the central committee of the communist party of brazil sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and the central committee of the communist party of china on july 1 expressing warm greetings on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the full text of the message reads:

chairman mao tsetung
vice-chairman lin piao
the central committee of the communist party of china ,

dear comrades,

imbued with the loftiest sentiments of proletarian internationalism, the brazilian communists express their great satisfaction to the chinese comrades on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the communist party of china. the founding of the party of the chinese proletariat and its glorious existence signify a turn in the history of china and exerts enormous influence on the destiny of mankind. in the course of these fifty years, the chinese people have won their national liberation and taken the bright road to socialism. the working class and oppressed people in all countries are advancing with extraordinary strides in their march towards emancipation. in this revolutionary process, the great party of mao tsetung plays an outstanding role. she is the magnificent example, the reliable guide and the source of the richest experience of struggle ever known to the workers' and communist movement.

since the shanghai congress held on july 1, 1921, in which comrade mao tsetung was one of the participants, the communist party of china has been the motive and leading force in the profound transformations that have taken place in chinese society. in these activities, she wrote down remarkable pages of heroism and raised the scientific doctrine of the proletariat, marxism-leninism, to a higher stage. after chairman mao became the leader of the revolutionary movement in china, the party has marched along a correct road. comrade mao tsetung knows how to integrate in a masterly way the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution and lead the party and the people from victory to victory, leading them in the establishment of the people's democratic dictatorship and the realization of the tasks of the national-democratic revolution and socialist construction, and revealing the communist future to the hundreds of millions of working people in the cities and the countryside. mao tsetung thought is the compass which directs the masses of people to win these successes and guides the revolution to advance continuously.

in their long revolutionary practice, the chinese communists have made important contributions to the leninist theory on the building of the party. they have tempered the party into an instrument of the masses for making revolution, adopting a method and style of work which is truly proletarian. they have creatively employed the tactics of united front at the different stages of the chinese revolution, demonstrating

political flexibility and sagacity in uniting with all forces that can be united against the principal enemy in different periods. they have learned, at the cost of heavy sacrifices, that only by taking up the gun can the chinese people win victory over their oppressors and can the party become a real force. the theory of people's war, elaborated by comrade mao tsetung in the course of his struggle, represents an entirely new theory in marxism-leninism; it guides the masses, exploited and oppressed by imperialism and reaction, in their struggle for freedom, national independence and social progress.

the victorious realisation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led by comrade mao tsetung, is an event of universal historic significance. thanks to the revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat has been consolidated and the party invigorated. all the forces which tried to restore capitalism have been defeated. the people's republic of china, far from changing its colour, has emerged redder and more socialist. the chinese people have raised their political consciousness. vigorously and enthusiastically carrying out the resolutions of the ninth congress of the communist party of china, they are making new, gigantic steps in developing the economy and culture, education and technology, in constantly improving their well-being and in extremely reinforcing the defence capability of the country. the peoples all over the world, including the brazilian people, acclaim these splendid victories of the heroic people of the people's republic of china as their own.

on her 50th anniversary, the communist party of china has become a brilliant model in the resolute application of the principles of proletarian internationalism. she is the most powerful standard-bearer in the fight against modern revisionism and the steadfast defender of the united front of all peoples against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. under her leadership, the people's republic of china has become an indestructible base area of the revolutionary forces of the whole world and she is pursuing a correct foreign policy which exposes the plans of aggression and war of imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and world reaction.

the communist party of brazil highly values the half a century experience of struggles and victories of the communist party of china. she regards the victories and examples of the chinese communists as a great encouragement to those who are fighting in our country for the strengthening of the marxist-leninist party of the proletariat, the only party capable of bringing victory to the brazilian revolution against u.s. imperialism and the military-fascist dictatorship.

the brazilian communists warmly salute the 50th anniversary of the great, glorious and correct fraternal communist party of china and wish her new and great successes in her struggle for the noble cause of communism.

long live the heroic and invincible communist party of china exclamation

long live the unbreakable militant unity between the communist party of china and the communist party of brazil exclamation

all for the victory of the common cause of the marxist-leninists all over the world exclamation

a long life to chairman mao exclamation

the central committee of the communist
party of brazil
rio de janeior, july 1, 1971

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British "Friends of China" Celebrates 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English London, July 1, 1971)

the british organization "friends of china" held a meeting here on june 28 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

about one hundred people attended the meeting. the portraits of marx, engels, lenin, stalin as well as chairman mao, were put on the walls of the meeting hall. there were also some streamers on the walls, reading: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" "people of the world, united and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

speaking at the meeting, a responsible member of the organization said, the revolutionary and progressive people of the world celebrate with joy the great, historic event, which happened 50 years ago on 1st july, 1921.

he said, "as chairman mao has pointed out: 'a well-disciplined party armed with the theory of marxism-leninism, using the method of self-criticism and linked with the masses of the people; an army under the leadership of such a party; a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a party -- these are the three main weapons with which we have defeated the enemy'.

"it is under the glorious leadership of the correct communist party of china, founded, nurtured and guided by chairman mao, that the great chinese people have advanced wave upon wave, during the last 50 years, waging heroic and protracted struggles to smash the three heavy mountains on their backs, imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. thus they seized political power by armed force and marched forward to socialist revolution and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

he paid tribute to the great achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china in socialist revolution and in industry, agriculture, science and technology and national defence. he said: "people's china today is a most powerful support to the world people's struggle for national liberation, defence of independence, peace and social advance. it is a mighty bulwark of world proletarian revolution."

he stressed: "all the victories in the last 50 years of the chinese people, led by the communist party of china, are in fact due to the wise leadership of chairman mao. these great achievements are victories of mao tsetung thought."

other speakers also warmly hailed the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china and the victories and achievements scored by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao.

after the meeting, chinese films were shown and well received.

Directors of Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1971)

ken coates and chris farley, directors of the bertrand russell peace foundation, arrived here by air today.

they were welcomed at the airport by ker chnieng, an official of the office of the head of state of cambodia.

also present were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations wu hsiao-ta, yang chi, wei yung-ching and others.

CHINA AND BURMA

Central Committee of Communist Party of Burma Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1971)

the central committee of the communist party of burma sent a message on june 13 to the central committee of the communist party of china, greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the full text of the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

dear comrades:

july 1, 1971 is the 50th anniversary of the founding of the great communist party of china. it is our great honour to send you this message of greetings on the occasion of the jubilee.

chairman mao tsetung has pointed out: "without the efforts of the chinese communist party, without the chinese communists as the mainstay of the chinese people, china can never achieve independence and liberation, or industrialization and the modernization of her agriculture."

precisely as chairman mao tsetung has said, under the leadership of the chinese communist party, china has not only achieved independence and liberation but also become a very strong socialist power in the world.

china has become an atomic power, a big nation without domestic or foreign debts, and a big nation enjoying full support from the oppressed peoples of the world.

china has not only become a vanguard of the world proletarian revolution against u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries, but also a great reliable rear for the world revolution.

the most important strength of socialist china, a strength unmatched by any class enemy in the world, lies in the integration of great mao tsetung thought with the over 700 million chinese people.

this is the very strength which all china's enemies inside and outside the country fear most. under the victorious red banner of china's great proletarian cultural revolution, this great strength has defeated the renegade and revisionist liu shao-chi and the handful in his gang. and it will undoubtedly defeat any enemy that might emerge at home or abroad in the future.

the chinese communist party, which has led the chinese people in building up such an amazing strength and seizing a series of victories, has in the course of its fifty years weathered a series of complicated, protracted and arduous class battles and gone through a long process of failures and successes, twists and turns, in the revolution. we hold that this is a general law of unavoidable class struggle.

the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung has won victory as a result of its correct integration of the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution and its correct application of the former to the latter, as a result of the study and application in a living way of great mao tsetung thought born of protracted struggle, and as a result of the implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

in the fifty years of the great communist party of china, thanks to the leadership of the party led by chairman mao, the national democratic revolution was crowned with success, so was the war of resistance against japan, and victories have been achieved one after another in socialist revolution and socialist construction. under the leadership of chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao, the chinese communist party has led the great proletarian cultural revolution, which is unprecedented in the world, and achieved victory. in the current socialist construction, it is successfully fulfilling the fourth five-year plan for the development of the national economy.

the historical experience of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china shows that the development or success of revolution depends not only on an excellent revolutionary situation and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of people, but also on the existence of a solid core of leadership of the proletariat -- a marxist-leninist political party. in other words, "there must be a revolutionary party built according to the revolutionary theory and revolutionary style of marxism-leninism. there must be a revolutionary party able to integrate the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution in its own country. there must be a revolutionary party able to link the leadership closely with the broad masses of the people. there must be

a revolutionary party that perseveres in the truth, corrects its errors and knows how to conduct criticism and self-criticism." only such a proletarian revolutionary party which is consolidated ideologically, politically and organizationally can lead the proletariat and the masses of people to defeat imperialism and its running dogs and seize the victory of the revolution.

the historical experience of the chinese communist party shows that it is necessary to be able to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism-leninism and between a marxist-leninist line and an opportunist and revisionist line, that a proletarian party must adhere to the proletarian revolutionary line of marx, lenin and mao tsetung and continuously combat revisionism and the "left" or right opportunist line, and that it is necessary not only to have a correct political line, but also to get consolidated organizationally and unite the whole party on the basis of the marxist-leninist line so as to seize greater victories.

the communist party of china and the chinese revolution have made the greatest contribution to the liberation struggle of the world's revolutionary people by bringing them the spiritual atom weapon of inestimable power -- marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

mao tsetung thought is marxism-leninism of our era. mao tsetung thought has summed up the experience of the world revolution in its last stage on the basis of marxism-leninism and further developed marxism-leninism. mao tsetung thought is an ever-victorious theory. by grasping firmly mao tsetung thought, one will be able to defeat all enemies, surmount all difficulties and seize all victories. in our era, once marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is integrated with the millions upon millions of revolutionary people and with the concrete practice of the people's revolution in various countries, it will yield inexhaustible revolutionary strength, and the whole old world will be smashed to smithereens.

great mao tsetung thought and the glorious history of the chinese communist party have provided us with a theoretical and ideological guiding line of inestimable value.

with the utmost loyalty to marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, we will forge ahead steadfastly along the road taken by the chinese people, namely, to seize political power by armed force.

together with the great chinese communist party as well as the marxist-leninist parties of various other countries, we will fight against revisionism both at home and abroad, against u.s. imperialism, against the revived japanese militarism and against the reactionaries of all countries until final victory.

in the excellent situation on the international arena as well as in various fields in burma, we will surely defeat the ne win military regime, an imperialist lackey.

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the militant friendship between our two parties and two peoples exclamation

long live the great leader comrade mao tsetung exclamation

the central committee of
the communist party of
burma

june 13, 1971

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Penn Nouth Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 2, 1971)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, yesterday addressed a letter to premier chou en-lai, extending the warmest congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. full text of the letter reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the glorious communist party of china, i, in the name of the cambodian people, the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union and in my own name, request your excellency to convey to his excellency chairman mao tsetung, to his excellency vice-chairman lin piao and to all leaders and members of the communist party of china, my warmest fraternal congratulations, and to accept the same for you. the glorious chinese communist party under the correct and firm leadership of his excellency chairman mao tsetung, has in the course of this half a century, scored victories of international strategic significance against imperialism. it has freed china from domination by all reactionaries and imperialists headed by the u.s. imperialists and founded the people's republic of china in 1949. this resounding victory has irreparably shaken the bases of the u.s. imperialists in the world. since that date, the brilliant successes of the construction of socialism in china, more particularly after the important victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the unflinching, multiform, appropriate and efficacious fraternal support given by the people's republic of china to the peoples and countries of asia, africa and latin-america in their struggle against the imperialists, mainly, against the u.s. imperialists, have continued to raise still further the prestige of the people's republic of china. the cambodian people and their people's national liberation armed forces under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. presided over by samdech

norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and of the r.g.n.u.c. are now struggling with the spirit of no retreat and no compromise against the sanguinary aggression of the u.s. imperialists, in order to overthrow the fascist regime of their lackeys lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh and build an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia. they express their profound gratitude for the celebrated may 20, 1970 statement of chairman mao tsetung and for the firm, multiform and fraternal support and aid of the people's republic of china, the first country to recognize our royal government of national union.

long live the glorious communist party of china exclamation

long live the unbreakable friendship between the cambodian and chinese peoples exclamation

a long life to his excellency chairman mao tsetung exclamation

penn nouth

chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia

july 1, 1971

CHINA AND CANADA

Premier Chou En-lai, Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo and Acting Minister Chi Peng-fei Meet Canadian Government Economic Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, July 2, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei met the canadian government economic mission here this afternoon and had a friendly conversation with jean-luc pepin, head of the mission and minister of industry, trade and commerce, and madame pepin, and the other canadian friends.

premier chou en-lai said to the distinguished canadian guests who had come from afar: "you are the first canadian mission to have come for a visit since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and canada, we are very happy to receive you." premier chou said: "our two countries can supply each other's needs and have friendly exchanges on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence." minister jean-luc pepin said: "ours is not only an economic and trade mission but also a mission for promoting the relations between the two countries in all fields."

also present at the meeting were:

canadian ambassador to china ralph edgar collins and madame collins;

members of the mission: william craig mcnamara, senator; ray perrault, member of parliament; jack hamilton warren, deputy minister of industry, trade and commerce; jacob austin, deputy minister of energy, mines and resources; sydney blewitt williams, deputy minister of agriculture; raymond c. labarge, deputy minister of national revenue; gordon cecil ladner draeseke, president of the council of the forest industries of british columbia; gerard filion, president of the canadian manufacturers' association; jean louis gervais, president of the canadian importers' association; charles g. munro, president of the canadian federation of agriculture; f. foster todd, president of the mining association of canada; rene leclerc, honorary president of the canadian bankers' association; neil victor german, vice-president of the canadian chambers of commerce; edwin cayley hill, vice-president of the canadian export association; eric c. jorgensen, vice-president of the association of consulting engineers of canada; thomas j. bell, representative of the canadian pulp and paper association; edwin ralph rowzee, representative of the canadian chemical producers' association; franklin r. petrie, director of the pacific, asia and africa affairs branch of the department of industry, trade and commerce; leonard john wilder, acting director of the east asia division of the department of external affairs; robert warren burchill, regional co-ordinator for asia and oceania of the department of industry, trade and commerce; keith v. d. gardner, press liaison officer of the department of industry, trade and commerce; cecil robert duncan kelly, administrative assistant to mr. pepin; and mrs. m. minn, private secretary to mr. pepin; as well as 13 canadian journalists accompanying the mission on the visit; and

leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned, including chou hua-min, lin tse-sheng, sun hsiao-feng, yang li-kung, chiao pei-hsin, yang yang, wang jun-sheng, ling ching, chi chao-chu and yang tan-hua.

Canadian Government Economic Mission Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1971)

jean-luc pepin, minister of industry, trade and commerce of canada, and madame pepin, and the canadian government economic mission he is leading, left here for kwangchow by plane this morning after concluding a visit to peking. the journalists accompanying the mission left here for kwangchow by the same plane.

seeing them off at the airport were chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and leading members of the departments concerned chou hua-min, lin tse-sheng, yang li-kung, chiao pei-hsin, ling ching, yang yang, chu chien-pai, wang wen-lin, wang hsiao-yi and peng chin-po.

ralph edgar collins, canadian ambassador to china, and madame collins, and diplomatic officials of the canadian embassy were present.

wang jun-sheng, a leading member of a department concerned of the ministry of foreign trade, accompanied the distinguished canadian guests to kwangchow.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Lays Wreath Before Statue of Chilean National Hero

(NCNA-English Santiago, July 2, 1971)

lin ping, chinese ambassador to chile, laid a wreath before the bronze statue of the chilean national hero bernardo o'higgins here this morning.

accompanying him on the occasion were officials of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND CONGO

President Marien Ngouabi Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1971)

major marien ngouabi, president of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. excerpts of the message read:

the chinese communist party is today fifty years old. in the course of these fifty years, it has surmounted the most difficult tests, defeated numerous enemies, internal and external, -- the japanese, the bureaucrat-capitalist class headed by chiang kai-shek, the feudal forces and their reactionary culture, the right opportunists, the capitulationists, the dogmatist and adventurist left opportunists and the degenerates who were traitors to the working class and being servile to foreigners, attempted to transform the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. these degenerate elements who infiltrated into the ranks of the chinese communist party have spread all sorts of nonsense, peddled absurdities and attempted to reduce the masses and their initiative to an instrument. but thanks to the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao, they have been unmasked, punished and prevented from doing harm.

the chinese communist party is today fifty years old. during this period, it has engaged in great battles in the military, political, ideological and economic fields.

it has crushed the campaigns of encirclement and suppression launched by chiang kai-shek and victoriously led the national struggle of the chinese people against japanese domination. it has defeated all the attempts of contemporary international imperialism and its accomplices with u.s. imperialism at their head to reconquer china.

it has rid china of all feudal forces and warlords as well as highwaymen and has brought into being the unity of the country.

it has made china a sovereign, united, respected and strong country. it has established the dictatorship of the proletariat over the minority exploiting classes.

it has safeguarded and developed marxism-leninism.

furthermore, it has built socialism in china, and by relying on its own efforts, has developed its economy ridding it of all forms of bourgeois domination and exploitation.

all these victories scored by the chinese people should be attributed to the chinese communist party led by chairman mao and to mao tsetung thought which is marxism-leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to world-wide victory.

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the birth of the chinese communist party, the congolese party of labour warmly congratulates the chinese communist party on its victories and wishes it still greater achievements in fulfilling the tasks set by its ninth congress.

may the cooperation between our two countries and parties be further strengthened hereafter. we wish chairman mao a long life exclamation wish him a long long life exclamation we wish vice-chairman lin piao good health.

may the friendship between our two peoples flow forever / like the rivers of the yangtse and the congo.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Arrives in Cuba

(NCNA-English Havana, July 2, 1971)

a chinese men's basketball team arrived here by plane this morning for a friendly visit to the country at the invitation of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation (inder). the leader of the team is po ping and the deputy leader is tsai chi-chieh.

the chinese team was welcomed at the airport by fabio ruiz, sub-director general of the inder; mario rodriguez escalona, sub-director of the department for international relations of the inder; andres keiser, president of the cuban national committee of basketball; baldomero alvarez, president of the cuba-china friendship association; and others.

chang teh-chun, chinese ambassador to cuba, was present.

present also were representatives of chinese residents in cuba.

the hosts and guests had cordial and friendly conversations and posed for a photo in the rest room of the airport.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Military Delegation Visits PLA Units

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1971)

the military delegation of the republic of guinea led by sagno mamadi, secretary of state at the presidential office in charge of army and civil service, visited on july 2 and 3 an air force unit and a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army. the delegation received a warm welcome from the commanders and fighters.

mamadou diop, guinean ambassador to china, went with the delegation on the visits.

peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, hsuen shao-ching, a leading member of the p.l.a. air force, and wang chen-hsiang, a leading member of the p.l.a. peking units, accompanied the delegation on the visits.

when secretary of state sagno mamadi and the other distinguished guinean guests came to the units, the commanders and fighters beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans to voice their firm support to the guinean people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism and hail the victory won by the guinean people under the leadership of president sekou toure in resisting the armed invasion by the portuguese mercenary troops backed by u.s. imperialism.

yesterday morning, the distinguished guinean guests watched a flight performance by airmen of a p.l.a. air force unit and visited a "may 7" pharmaceutical works run by family members of some of the p.l.a. men.

yesterday afternoon and today, the guinean delegation went to a peking unit where the guests visited the club of a company, dormitories, non-staple food processing shops, a tailoring shop and works for repairing weapons and vehicles. the guests also watched a exhibition of military skills as well as a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang" presented by the fighters' amateur art troupe.

a leading member of the unit briefed secretary of state sagno mamadi and the other distinguished guinean guests on the fighting course the unit had traversed under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line on army building. the guests also had a discussion with commanders and fighters of the unit.

Chinese Women's Basketball Team Leaves Guinea for Home

(NCNA-English Conakry, July 2, 1971)

the chinese women's basketball team led by chi yu-hua left here by air today after a friendly visit to guinea.

among those present at the airport to see the team off were: diallo abdoulaye, guinean secretary of state in charge of youth, sports and popular culture; fadel gissin, president of the guinean national basketball federation; and guinean basketball coaches and women basketball players.

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua was also present.

during their visit to guinea, the chinese team attended on invitation the opening ceremony of the sixth national congress of the youth of african democratic revolution of guinea and an artistic soiree which the national council of the youth organization arranged in honour of the chinese players.

INDOCHINA WAR

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: A Just Stand, A Reasonable Proposal

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

the "people's daily" carried an editorial today entitled "a just stand, a reasonable proposal". the full text of the editorial reads:

minister nguyen thi binh, chief of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, put forward on july 1 a seven-point proposal on the peaceful solution of the viet nam question at the 119th session of the paris conference on viet nam. minister xuan thuy, chief of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, declared his full endorsement and support for this proposal. the seven-point proposal expresses the firm will of the south vietnamese people to win national independence and peace and reflects the national desire of the entire vietnamese people. the chinese government and people express firm support for the just stand and reasonable proposal of the vietnamese people.

in the last two and a half years, the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam put forward at the paris conference time and again important proposals for the peaceful settlement of the viet nam question, demanding that the u.s. troops must be withdrawn completely from south viet nam so as to let the vietnamese people solve their own problems themselves without foreign interference. but all these demands were turned down by the u.s. government. so far, the paris conference has not made the progress it should and the responsibility for this lies entirely on the u.s. side. the putting forward of the seven-point

prestige of socialist china is unprecedentedly high, the liberation struggle of the people of the whole world is advancing vigorously while u.s. imperialism and all reactionaries are getting daily to the end of their tether.

the communist party of china is a party founded and nurtured by the great leader comrade mao tsetung.

the communist party of china under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung and under the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, has accumulated rich experience in revolutionary struggle in the fight against "left" and right opportunism and has become a completely mature and bolshevized adult party after its childhood and juvenility. the communist party of china has led the heroic chinese people in winning the great victory of the new-democratic revolution through a protracted revolutionary armed struggle and then the magnificent victory of the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution, thus advancing socialist revolution and socialist construction to a higher stage.

the revolutionary cause championed by the communist party of china in the past half century is a cataclysmic heroic undertaking, a glorious example of integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of its own country and an important contribution to the international communist movement. it has profound influence on the development of world history. all this is the victory of mao tsetung thought.

the communist party of china is the star of hope for the proletariat and the oppressed nations and people of the whole world; socialist china has become an impregnable bulwark of world revolution standing monolithically on the asian continent. while mourning with profound proletarian internationalist feelings for tens of thousands of fighters who had laid down their lives for the revolution, we hail wholeheartedly the great, glorious and correct communist party of china.

in commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, we once again make up our mind to draw lessons from this great history which has undergone untold hardships and integrate the universal truth of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of the japanese revolution so as to seize victory in the japanese revolution.

long live the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china exclamation

long live the unity between the communist party of japan (left) and the communist party of china exclamation

long live the unity between the japanese and chinese peoples exclamation

a long, long life to the great leader comrade mao tsetung exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

the central committee of the
communist party of japan (left)
june 29, 1971

trumpeting laudly for so-called "vietnamization", doing his utmost to buttress up the saigon puppet regime, refusing to announce the terminal date for the complete withdrawal of u.s. troops from viet nam, and insisting that the u.s. aggressor troops should remain in south viet nam. the seven-point proposal put forth by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam now is another test for nixon. if nixon wants to "end" the war of aggression in viet nam, he has no reason whatsoever to reject the seven-point proposal. people can see from his actual deeds whether his so-called pledge for "peace" is genuine or completely deceitful.

at present, the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of the three indochinese countries is surging forward victoriously. u.s. imperialism is doomed to failure on the viet nam and the entire indochina battlefields. meanwhile, the revolutionary mass movement against the war of aggression in viet nam unfolded by the american people at home is mounting vigorously, reflecting their strong desire to end this dirty war immediately. the demand that the u.s. aggressor troops get out of viet nam and indochina has become a thunderous call of the people the world over. the attempt of the u.s. aggressor troops to hang on south viet nam for a long time is bound to fail. should the nixon administration wilfully cling to its own course and continue to intensify and widen the war of aggression in viet nam and indochina, the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos persevering in protracted people's war will certainly drive the u.s. aggressors completely out of viet nam and the whole of indochina.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Central Committee of Communist Party of Japan (Left) Greets 50th Founding Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1971)

the central committee of the communist party of japan (left) sent a message on june 29 to the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the full text of the message reads:

peking, the people's republic of china

the central committee of the communist party of china,

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the central committee of the communist party of japan (left) extends the warm greetings to you on behalf of its entire membership and the japanese revolutionary people.

we rejoice wholeheartedly in welcoming the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china in a new historical era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to world-wide victory and in the seething revolutionary situation in which the international

prestige of socialist china is unprecedentedly high, the liberation struggle of the people of the whole world is advancing vigorously while u.s. imperialism and all reactionaries are getting daily to the end of their tether.

the communist party of china is a party founded and nurtured by the great leader comrade mao tsetung.

the communist party of china under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung and under the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, has accumulated rich experience in revolutionary struggle in the fight against "left" and right opportunism and has become a completely mature and bolshevized adult party after its childhood and juvenility. the communist party of china has led the heroic chinese people in winning the great victory of the new-democratic revolution through a protracted revolutionary armed struggle and then the magnificent victory of the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution, thus advancing socialist revolution and socialist construction to a higher stage.

the revolutionary cause championed by the communist party of china in the past half century is a cataclysmic heroic undertaking, a glorious example of integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of its own country and an important contribution to the international communist movement. it has profound influence on the development of world history. all this is the victory of mao tsetung thought.

the communist party of china is the star of hope for the proletariat and the oppressed nations and people of the whole world; socialist china has become an impregnable bulwark of world revolution standing monolithically on the asian continent. while mourning with profound proletarian internationalist feelings for tens of thousands of fighters who had laid down their lives for the revolution, we hail wholeheartedly the great, glorious and correct communist party of china.

in commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, we once again make up our mind to draw lessons from this great history which has undergone untold hardships and integrate the universal truth of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of the japanese revolution so as to seize victory in the japanese revolution.

long live the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china exclamation

long live the unity between the communist party of japan (left) and the communist party of china exclamation

long live the unity between the japanese and chinese peoples exclamation

a long, long life to the great leader comrade mao tsetung exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

the central committee of the
communist party of japan (left)
june 29, 1971

Japanese Komeiko (Komei Party) Delegation to China Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1971)

the nine-member delegation of komeido (komei party) of japan to china left here by air today for home via kwangchow after concluding its friendly visit to china. leader of the delegation is yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of komeido, and deputy leader of the delegation is yoshiyuki asai, vice-chairman of the party.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and leading members and staff members of other chinese organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yi, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, ting min, wang hsiao-hsien, chiang pei-chu, huang shih-ming, wu jui-chun, chang ke-hsi and wang chang-ting.

japanese friends in peking yoshikiyo hiyodo, haruhi takayanagi and haruo miyamoto were also present.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast an article on june 30 most warmly greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

the article said: "july first is the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. on the occasion of this brilliant festival, we extend our highest respects and warmest congratulations to respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao, to the communist party of china and to the chinese people."

the article continued: "in the past 50 years, under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao, the chinese communist party waged extremely acute and complicated struggle against enemies at home and abroad and won world-shaking glorious victories one after another. the 50 years of the chinese communist party are the years during which mao tsetung thought, marxism-leninism of our era, came into being and developed, the years during which chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line continuously defeated the right and 'left' opportunist line, and the years during which the chinese communist party and the chinese people made tremendous contributions to the cause of emancipation of mankind."

the article said: "in socialist revolution and socialist construction, the chinese communist party following chairman mao's theory on continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and adhering to the principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle, has led the chinese people in surmounting various difficulties and turned poor and backward old china into a socialist state

with modern industries, modern national defence, advanced sciences and culture and developed agriculture. now the powerful socialist china which holds high the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, is the hope of the emancipation of mankind and an invincible base area of world revolution. she stands erect like a giant in the east having increasingly great and decisive impact on the progress of the world revolution.

"the great victories won in the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao have made socialist china more powerful. the great revolution shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, smashed the intrigue of imperialism and revisionism to restore capitalism in china, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, enriched the theory and practice of the dictatorship of the proletariat and opened up a way for carrying socialist revolution through to the end."

the article said: "the communist party of china is the most tenacious vanguard long tested in the international communist movement. immediately after the emergence of khrushchov revisionism, the chinese communist party noticed its harm to the world revolution. in the struggle against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre, the chinese communist party has always stood at the forefront and made the most important contributions."

the article said: "the chinese communist party and the chinese people, holding aloft the revolutionary banner against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries and adhering to proletarian internationalism, resolutely support the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries and have won most wholehearted support from them. the people of various countries regard the chinese communist party and the chinese people as their sincerest and most reliable comrades-in-arms and place ardent hope in them."

the article pointed out: "revolution is the main trend in the world today. the great truth pointed out by chairman mao that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' is being grasped by increasingly broader revolutionary people. the raging flames of armed struggle are becoming fiercer in the vast areas of asia, africa and latin america. under the guidance of the invincible mao tsetung thought, the broad masses of revolutionary people are victoriously fighting against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries who find the going tougher and tougher. it can be said with certainty that the chinese people and the people of other countries united closely and fighting together will surely defeat imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries and win complete victory of world revolution."

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Agreement on Cooperation in Rescue at Sea Between Chinese and Korean Governments Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1971)

an agreement on cooperation in rescue on the sea between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea was signed here today.

comrade li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended the signing ceremony. comrade kuo lu, vice-minister of communications of china, and comrade chang il man, head of the korean delegation and vice-minister of land and sea transport, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

taking part in the signing ceremony were:

comrade hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and members of the korean delegation comrades li jong yun, choe min and ro sang bong; and

yang chieh, minister of communications of china, and leading members and staff members of other chinese departments li kuang-hsun, liu chun, pai chun-ching, pao kuang-tsung, han li-ping, wang yu-tsai, chiang cheng-tsai and tao miao-fa.

before the signing of the agreement, vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister yang chieh met comrade chang il man, comrade hyun jun keuk and other korean comrades and had/a very cordial and friendly conversation with them.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Military Delegation Returns to Peking After Visiting Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1971)

the military delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by tran sam, vice-minister of national defence, returned to peking by special plane today after visiting shanghai and other places. the delegation was accompanied by chen pang, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army.

tran sam and the other vietnamese comrades left peking on june 30. during their stay in shanghai they visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party. they also visited a p.l.a. naval unit and factories and attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl". the vietnamese comrades were warmly welcomed by leading members of army units and revolutionary committees, as well as p.l.a. commanders and fighters and revolutionary masses.

col. nguyen dong, military attache of the vietnamese embassy in peking, accompanied the delegation on its visit.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Minister Chien Chih-kuang Meet Vietnamese Minister of Food and Foodstuffs Ngo Minh Loan

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1971)

comrade li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and comrade chien chih-kuang, minister of the light industry, this evening met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with comrade ngo minh loan, minister of food and foodstuffs of the democratic republic of viet nam.

present on the occasion were comrade nguyen tan, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and

leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned comrades wang yi-chih, chao fa-sheng, lu wei-chao, tien jen-chieh, liang feng, hu chien-wen, chien ping-chao and chen shu-feng.

Peking Banquet for Vietnamese Scientific and Technical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1971)

han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and hao meng-pi, a leading member of the academy of sciences of china, this evening gave a banquet in honour of the vietnamese scientific and technical delegation led by le khac, vice-chairman of the state commission of sciences and technology of the democratic republic of viet nam. the delegation has come to china for talks on the 1971 executive plan for scientific and technical cooperation between china and viet nam, and for a friendly visit to china.

commercial counsellor le quang tuong and other diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking attended the banquet.

present were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other chinese departments shih huang, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku, lu wei-chao, chang jun-chih and others.

the banquet proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

later, the vietnamese guests, accompanied by han tsung-cheng and hao meng-pi, saw the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern".

the vietnamese scientific and technical delegation arrived in peking by train this morning. it was greeted at the railway station by leading members of the chinese departments concerned including han tsung-cheng, hao meng-pi and chang yun-chih. also present were le quang tuong, commercial counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and members of the delegation who had arrived earlier.

Vietnamese Vice Premier Receives Delegation of China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau

(NCNA-English Hanoi, July 4, 1971)

le thanh nghi, vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, received the visiting delegation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau headed by ti wen-wei yesterday afternoon.

vice-premier le thanh nghi had a very cordial and friendly talk with ti wen-wei and members of the delegation.

present on the occasion were hoang van diem, vice-chairman of the financial and commercial board of the premier's office of viet nam, and ho van phong, general director of the travel company of viet nam

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam, was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1971)

ole aalgaard, ambassador of the kingdom of norway to china, left his post for home today.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Guests Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1971)

jamil-ur rahman, publisher and chief editor of the "new times" of pakistan, and his wife left here today to tour southern parts of china before going home.

they arrived in peking on june 29 for a friendly visit as the guests of the hsinhua news agency. during their stay in peking, they were given a warm welcome and friendly reception by teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and others.

CHINA AND POLAND

General Secretary of Central Committee of Polish Communist Party Warmly Greets 50th Anniversary of Founding of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1971)

comrade kazimierz mijal, general secretary of the central committee of the polish communist party, has sent a message to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. full text of the message reads as follows:

peking

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the central committee of the polish communist party extends, on behalf of the party and the working class and labouring people of poland, warm proletarian greetings to the communist party of china, the chinese working class and people and you.

the fifty years of struggle waged by the chinese people under the revolutionary banner of the communist party of china were marked by the seizure of political power by the chinese working class, the biggest nation in the world embarking on the road of socialist construction and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the great socialist revolution and the great proletarian cultural revolution in china are the two greatest events in the world following the great socialist revolution in russia. these two events have been completed by the party headed by its founder and builder comrade mao tsetung, the most outstanding marxist-leninist in our epoch.

during the period, semi-feudal and semi-colonial china was turned into a powerful socialist country, an invincible bulwark of socialism and a revolutionary centre of the international working class movement and the national liberation movement. today the chinese communist party and the people's republic of china stand in the forefront of the struggle against u.s.-led imperialism, modern revisionism with the soviet union as its centre and the reaction of all countries.

the struggle waged from the birthday of the party to the present by the industrious and talented chinese people under the leadership of the heroic and self-denying working class has been linked most closely with the struggle and work of comrade mao tsetung. great china of mao tsetung is today marching firmly with uncheckable strides along the road of revolution and socialism. the marxist-leninist thought of comrade mao tsetung are illuminating the road of revolutionary struggle, national liberation and socialist construction in china and the whole world.

modelling itself on the revolutionary mettle of the heroic chinese working class and its party -- the chinese communist party, the heroic polish working class, under the leadership of the polish communist party, is fighting in the interests

of the polish working people, for revolution and socialism and for the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in poland.

on the great festival of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party, all the polish working people, under the invincible banner of the thought of marx-lenin-mao, are linking themselves by fraternal friendship with the heroic chinese people in their struggle for the further triumph of revolution and socialism in china, poland and the rest of the world.

long live the chinese communist party with comrade mao tsetung as its chairman and his comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao as its vice-chairman exclamation

long live comrade mao tsetung, the founder and builder of the chinese communist party and the most outstanding marxist-leninist in our epoch exclamation

long live the unity and solidarity of all marxist-leninist parties and groups throughout the world exclamation

long live the great chinese people and the people's republic of china exclamation

long live the eternal friendship between the polish and chinese peoples exclamation

long live the immortal thought of marx-lenin-mao exclamation

the central committee of the
polish communist party
(signed) kazimierz mijal
general secretary

warsaw, june 1971

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali President Receives Chinese Geological Survey Team

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, July 3, 1971)

mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia, received the chinese geological survey team led by wang min on the evening of july 1 and had a cordial and friendly talk with its members.

present on the occasion were abdel hamid ali yussuf, head of the secretariat of the supreme revolutionary council, and mohamed burraleh, secretary of state for mining and water resources.

fan tso-kai, chinese ambassador to somalia, was also present.

CHINA AND THAILAND

"Voice of People's of Thailand" Greets 50th Anniversary of Founding of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

the "voice of the people of thailand" in an article on july 2 heartily greeted the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

the article said, "july 1 this year is the 50th anniversary of the birth of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china. the thai people extend with joy their heartfelt and fraternal greetings to the communist party of china and the fraternal chinese people."

the article added, "integrating marxism-leninism with the practice of the chinese revolution, the communist party of china under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung led the chinese people in waging a valiant, indomitable and arduous struggle; through 28 years of armed struggle it seized political power into the hand of the people, brought to an end the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism in china and established a people's republic. in the past 22 years after the victory of the national-democratic revolution, the communist party of china has carried out socialist revolution and socialist construction and the great proletarian cultural revolution in particular, smashing the schemes of capitalist restoration in china of the class enemies at home and abroad, reinforcing more than ever the dictatorship of the proletariat and making an all-round and leaping progress in socialist construction. china's international prestige has enhanced unprecedentedly. the earth-shaking changes in china are the outcome of the chinese people's perseverance in chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary road and his proletarian revolutionary line. they are victory of great mao tsetung thought.

the article noted that the great victory of the chinese people is of extremely important world significance. it has made an important contribution to the revolution of the world proletariat and the revolutionary people. it has set a brilliant example and inspired the oppressed and exploited nations and people in their firm conviction in the ultimate victory of their revolution.

the article said that the chinese people have accumulated much valuable experience in the protracted revolutionary struggle. in his article "on the people's democratic dictatorship" chairman mao tsetung said, "we have had much valuable experience. a well-disciplined party armed with the theory of marxism-leninism, using the method of self-criticism and linked with the masses of the people; an army under the leadership of such a party; a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a party -- these are the three main weapons with which we have defeated the enemy."

it said that in a speech in 1967 commemorating the 50th anniversary of the great october revolution in russia, vice-chairman lin piao said, "the way the chinese people seized political power by force of arms under chairman mao's leadership may be summarized as follows: under the leadership

of the political party of the proletariat, to arouse the peasant masses in the countryside to wage guerrilla war, unfold an agrarian revolution, build rural base areas, use the countryside to encircle the cities and finally capture the cities. this is a great new development of the road to the seizure of political power by force of arms indicated by the october revolution." the victorious road and revolutionary experience of the chinese people are the valuable example and experience for the thai people.

the article went on, "on the occasion of the celebration of the 50 anniversary of the birth of the communist party of china, the thai people, like the revolutionary people all over the world, are overjoyed and will learn from the precious experience of the chinese people."

the article said in the end, "the thai people are determined to unite still more closely under the leadership of the communist party of thailand and carry the revolution in our country through to the end. at the same time, we will strengthen the close militant unity with the fraternal chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over to support each other and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs."

CHINA AND USSR

Premier Chou En-lai Expresses Condolences Over Death of Soviet Cosmonauts

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to a.n. kosygin, chairman of the council of ministers of the soviet union, expressing deep grief over the unfortunate death of the three soviet cosmonauts. the full text of the message reads:

chairman of the council of ministers of the union of soviet socialist republics a.n. kosygin

moscow

on learning that soviet cosmonauts of "soyuz-11" g.t. dobrovolsky, v.n. volkov and v.i. patsayev had unfortunately died in an accident, i express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, deep grief to the soviet people and heartfelt condolences to the families of the dead.

premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

chou en-lai

peking, july 3, 1971

Leading Members of Chinese Departments Concerned Call at Soviet Embassy in Peking to Express Condolences on Death of Soviet Cosmonauts

(NCNA-English Peking, July 2, 1971)

soviet soyuz-11 cosmonauts georgi dobrovolsky, vladislav volkov and viktor patsayev unfortunately died on june 30. leading members of the chinese academy of sciences, the foreign ministry and the chinese government delegation to the sino-soviet boundary negotiations and chinese scientists chu ko-chen, chai cheng-wen, yu chan, li lien-ching, han hsu, ku kung-hsu, shih chen-liang and yu hung-liang today called at the soviet embassy in peking to express their condolences.

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* NATIONAL *
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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

Correctly Handle the Relations Between the Individuals and the Collective of the Party Committee

- A report on a deep-going discussion on the principles of democratic centralism by the CCP committee of a certain regiment stationed in Tsinan

by

The Political Department of a certain PLA unit stationed in Tsinan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 30, 1971)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

This is a very meaningful report which explains one of the important questions on the principles of democratic centralism of the Party--the question of the relationship between the individual members of a Party committee and the committee as a collective--by combining theory with practice. This report may serve to enlighten us.

We hope that comrades in various localities contribute more reports and articles of this type which put forward, solve as well as concretely analyze problems, so as to sum up conscientiously the experience of the work of the Party from various angles.

*

A meeting of the standing committee of our CCP committee made a collective study and adopted a resolution earlier according to the ideological conditions of the cadres in the unit. It was sent to the secretary of our committee who was away at the time attending a conference. It was decided to have it printed and distributed if he approved. However, the secretary put it aside after reading it. At that time although committee members who remained with the unit could not figure out why, they finally gave it up because this secretary always "makes his own decisions."

After a period of time someone brought out this matter during a study of Chairman Mao's teachings on the principles of democratic centralism in the CCP committee and this led to a debate. Some of the comrades said: The secretary was wrong. How could he dismiss a decision of us all so lightly even when he disagreed with it? But other comrades said: "The secretary's decision is final. If he did not approve of immediate printing and distribution of this resolution, why could we not withhold it?" This debate became more and more heated; but after all which view was right? With this question in mind the secretary studied the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao together with the committee members and made a deep-going analysis of this matter in relation with the experience and lessons which they learned in practice.

How Should the Secretary Look at His Own Opinion?

At the beginning Comrade Li Ts'eng-hai, the secretary, thought his opinion was right because although the content of that resolution was all right, the timing was unsuitable. Distribution of this resolution at that time could affect other work; so, as the secretary of the CCP committee he had the duty to hold it back.

But how should this question be understood? Could a secretary dismiss a resolution adopted by the majority without going through the CCP committee when he was entrusted with the responsibility? After everybody realized that as the principal responsible person in the CCP committee the secretary was therefore invested with the responsibility of keeping watch on things with Mao Tse-tung's thought. However, keeping watch should be unified with the enforcement of the principles of democratic centralism. "The relationship between the secretary and the other committee members is one of the minority obeying the majority"; thus the secretary must not, under the pretext of being charged with the responsibility of keeping watch, act in contravention of the principle of democratic centralism of the Party and dismiss the decisions of the majority. We must resolutely enforce the principles of democratic centralism, resolutely defend the collective leadership of the Party and rely on the "squad members" in the CCP committee to keep watch instead of relying upon the secretary alone.

Some comrades cited this incident: At the end of last year the regiment decided to conduct a bivouacking in the First Company. Upon taking up this mission, the First Company drafted a detailed bivouac training plan and submitted it to the CCP committee for approval. Many members of the standing committee read it and thought it very good and feasible. However,

Comrade Li Tseng-hai maintained that the guiding thought behind the method of leadership in the plan was questionable, insufficient prominence was given to proletarian politics and material results were over-emphasized. However, he did not reject the view of the other comrades point-blank. Instead, he submitted the two different views to the standing committee for deliberation. Then, after a thorough discussion, everybody agreed with Comrade Li Tseng-hai's view, revised the bivouac training plan prepared by the First Company and dispatched cadres to the First Company to help its leadership with this work. From then on the First Company earnestly implemented Chairman Mao's instructions, turned the bivouac training into a realistic and living classroom for line education, victoriously accomplished the task of bivouac training and summed up the experience well.

Everybody thought the secretary's way of keeping watch over things this time was very good because he overcame the incorrect view of some of the standing committee members with his own correct view. In this way he raised the standard of understanding of the "squad members" about this question, enforced the principles of democratic centralism and kept a better watch.

At this time some people brought up a new question and said: "Since the object of enforcing the principles of democratic centralism is to concentrate correct views, then is it not true that when the secretary's view is correct he may reject the views of the majority? After a careful analysis they agreed unanimously that this was wrong. The reasons were:

First, "minority obeying majority" is the fundamental principle in democratic centralism. Even when the view of the majority of the committee members is incorrect and the view of the secretary is correct, the latter cannot flatly reject the view of the majority of the committee members and insist on his own. The only thing he can do is to make the majority of the committee members accept his view through practical work.

Second, the secretary naturally thinks that his view is correct, but whether he is truly correct or not depends on the judgment of all the members of the CCP committee.

Practice shows that as a result of the secretary's failure to listen to everybody's views humbly and his inability to gather together the correct views, his view can sometimes be incomplete, imperfect, or even wrong. If one man's view can be used to replace the view of the majority of committee members readily, there will be a peril of using a wrong view to reject a correct view.

How Should the Committee Members Look at the Secretary's Opinion?

As the discussion went deeper, some comrades brought forth another question: Indeed many committee members questioned at that time the secretary's rejection of the resolution passed by the collective and indeed if somebody brought this up promptly, it might have helped the secretary to

implement the principles of democratic centralism of the Party. But why did nobody bring up this question? This was because these comrades had an idea, formed during a long period of time, that the secretary was the principal responsible person in the CCP committee and therefore his opinion was decisive and that it was only natural that he "makes his own decisions." As a result, the contrary opinion was not brought up even when it existed and the committee members considered this as a sign of respect and support for the secretary.

Now, how should we look at this question? After an analysis, everybody came to the following conclusion: It is true that committee members should respect and support the secretary. Without this, the CCP committee can never become a firm and powerful nucleus of leadership. However, the most important matter is for the secretary as well as the committee members to respect and support the collective leadership of the CCP committee. Without this, collective leadership of the CCP committee may become leadership of the secretary alone. Therefore, one-sided emphasis on the respect and support of the secretary without upholding the principle of collective leadership of the CCP committee can only bring about a violation of the principles of democratic centralism of the Party and the weakening of collective leadership of the CCP committee. We must unify the respect and support of the secretary with the upholding of collective leadership of the Party.

One incident which greatly enlightened everybody happened last winter during a bivouac training in which it was decided to conduct a simulated "ambush" exercise. At a meeting of the CCP committee for the formulation of the exercise plan, the majority of the comrades was in favor of hiding the troops near the front of the highway according to the experience of the previous exercise of night ambush and agreed that they should be placed as close to the highway as possible so as to facilitate annihilation of the enemy.

Secretary Li Tseng-hai and deputy secretary Feng Te-yüeh thought that was right, so they decided to formulate the plan according to this view. However, when drafting of the plan was nearly completed one of the committee members brought forth a contrary opinion after careful consideration. He pointed out: We must hide ourselves well if we are to carry out an ambush operation well. It was during night time when we had our exercise last time, therefore visibility was very poor and it was easy to hide ourselves even very close to the highway. However, this time we enter the position at night but carry out the ambush during the day when visibility will be very good; therefore if we get too near the highway we shall be liable to expose ourselves and fail to attain the aim of ambush. So he proposed to submit the contrary view to the CCP committee again for discussion. After carefully considering the opinion of this committee member, the secretary and deputy secretary organized another discussion in the CCP committee, during which it was agreed unanimously that the view of this committee member was correct. So they revised the plan and made this ambush exercise a success.

This incident made everybody realize that this committee member truly unified the respect and support of the secretary with the upholding of the collective leadership of the Party. Any attitude which deviated from this principle of unity was not an attitude responsible to the cause of the Party and not an attitude which truly respected and supported the secretary.

How To Turn the Opinion of the Secretary into the Opinion of the Majority of Committee Members?

At this point of the discussion everybody's understanding of the question of how to look at the opinion of the secretary was unified, but some comrades again brought forth another question: Now that everybody understands that the relationship between the secretary and the committee members is one of the minority obeying the majority, why is it that sometimes we still fail to observe it in actual work?

First of all, everybody studied Chairman Mao's teaching with this question in mind: "A secretary or deputy secretary will find it difficult to direct his 'squad' well if he does not take care to do propaganda and organizational work among his own 'squad members,' is not good at handling his relations with the committee members or does not study how to run meetings successfully." Study clarified a general concept: In the CCP committee sometimes the secretary is among the minority at the beginning but finally has a majority behind him after doing ideological work. This is a completely normal happening consistent with the principles of democratic centralism. Without this performance of ideological work, the understanding within the CCP committee cannot be unified, the "squad members" cannot act in unison, and democratic centralism cannot be established.

Then everybody recalled the CCP committee's treatment of the question of the Fourth Company during the general four-good company appraisal last year and conducted a concrete analysis on the ideological work performed by the secretary of the CCP committee during the treatment of the question.

The Fourth Company was a four-good company for nine consecutive years. But during the tenth year, it lacked a new attitude toward "four-good," developed arrogance and self-complacency, slackened ideological education and consequently gave rise to certain problems in work. At the beginning of the general appraisal and in the light of the two "resolutions," most of the members of the CCP were not in favor of giving the Fourth Company the four-good title. But both the secretary and deputy secretary thought the Fourth Company was an "old four-good company," if it failed this time it would look bad for themselves and it would also be difficult to explain the situation to the superior organization. So they decided to give the Fourth Company the title without giving serious thought to everybody's opinion.

First of all, the secretaries did ideological work on members of the standing committee, then they mobilized the members of the standing committee to do ideological work on the ordinary committee members. Now, although most of the committee members did not agree with them, they did not insist on principles but consented reluctantly instead because they were afraid that

disagreement might affect the progress of the entire general appraisal. However, the superior organization later rejected the resolution of our CCP committee according to reports from the masses and the actual condition of the Fourth Company and in order to guarantee the quality of four-good companies as well as to promote the development of the four-good movement.

This was a great shock to everybody. Ideological struggle was very violent at a CCP meeting for the discussion and implementation of the instructions from the superior CCP committee. Comrades who opposed the resolution developed a feeling of resentment and those who were in favor of granting the title to the Fourth Company could not accept the instructions willingly. With this question in mind, secretary Li Tseng-hai reviewed the two "resolutions," went one step further to see more clearly the fundamental purpose of having four-good companies, energetically struggled against his own self-interest and impure thoughts, energetically struggled against his erroneous idea of "protecting" the Fourth Company and earnestly conducted a self-criticism. Later he did ideological work by holding heart-to-heart talks with comrades who opposed his opinion.

First of all, he listened to their criticism against himself. Then he confirmed that their opinion was correct and guided them to overcome their resentment and sum up the experience and lessons together. Later, he also studied the two "resolutions" together with comrades who were in favor of granting the title to the Fourth Company and helped them to accept the fact willingly.

In this way he quickly united the thinking of the "squad members" on the basis of the two "resolutions" and instructions from the superior CCP committee. After the meeting Comrade Li Tseng-hai personally took a work team to the Fourth Company according to the decision of the CCP committee and helped the Fourth Company to unify understanding and sum up experience and lessons. This enabled the work in the Fourth Company to make relatively great and quick progress.

Upon comparing the ideological work performed by the CCP secretary the first time and the second time, the committee members discovered that although the same ideological work was performed, the situation was greatly different. At the first time ideological work was done he only wanted to unify other people's opinions to his own side without any ideological preparation for listening to other people's opinions. As a result, he made an erroneous concentration and unification. Such a way of doing ideological work is but another form of going one's own way. But during the second ideological work, he proceeded from the two "resolutions" and the instructions from the superior CCP committee and "earnestly listened to different opinions, earnestly analyzed the complicated situation and different opinions." This helped to educate the "squad members" as well as himself and brought about correct concentration and unification. This comparison and analysis enabled the secretary and deputy secretary of the CCP committee to distinguish the two ways of performing ideological work.

The Secretary's Minor Summing-Up

This discussion enabled the secretary as well as members of the CCP committee to understand better the idea of democratic centralism of the Party. Finally the secretary of the CCP committee earnestly made a summing-up. He said: Although this discussion started with certain concrete problems, they were all centered around a central point; namely, how the question of the relationship between the individual members and the collective of the CCP committee should be put in the right perspective, which is a key question concerning the question of whether the principles of democratic centralism can be enforced well.

This discussion by everybody also shows that the most important matter is to put in the right perspective the relationship between the secretary and the CCP committee. Although the secretary is the "squad leader," he must still be under the collective leadership of the CCP committee and must never rise above it. We were able to talk about this principle a long time ago but in reality we failed to understand it truly.

Why did the relationship between the secretary and the members of the CCP committee sometimes go badly? One of the reasons was that the question of relative position was not solved well. The CCP committee consists of individual committee members. If the secretary sits high above the committee members, this would mean in reality that we place the individual above the CCP committee. In the meantime, there was also a question of relative position concerning the committee members. Committee members generally do not handle routine work of the CCP committee, but they must not place themselves outside of the committee because of this. They must place themselves inside the committee, actively take part in collective leadership and voluntarily uphold the principles of democratic centralism of the Party so as to facilitate the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and his various proletarian policies.

To put the relationship between the individual and the CCP committee in the right perspective is not an easy matter. It is a profound ideological revolution for the secretary as well as the committee members. In our CCP committee at present, there are two principle erroneous ideas which are antagonistic to the proletarian Party spirit. One of them is the "theory of the secretary being wise" by which the secretary thinks that he stands above the situation, learns about superior instructions before others, is familiar with the situation below, considers questions from a higher angle, and therefore appears to be ahead of the committee members in every aspect. This "theory of the secretary being wise" is in reality a rehash of the "theory of the masses being backward," a reflection of the idealist historical outlook and an indication of the lack of purity in Party spirit. When there is this "theory of the secretary being wise" the secretary is bound to put himself above other people, reverse the relationship between the individual and the CCP committee, and develop the tendency of going his own way in various degrees.

Another idea comes from the influence of old concepts and old customs left over from the old society. In the "squad" known as the CCP committee, there are the "squad leader" as well as committee members. Among them there are new ones and there are also old ones. Therefore we must fully develop the activeness and creativeness of every member of the CCP committee in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism. We should actively support everything that is consistent with Mao Tse-tung's thought and voluntarily boycott everything that is inconsistent with Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must not have the following idea: The secretary's opinion is always wiser than that of the committee members and opinions of old committee members are always better than those of the new ones. To think it is natural for the secretary to make his own decision and to refrain from bringing forth a contrary opinion even when it exists is also a reflection of this old concept and old custom which greatly jeopardize the development of our democratic way of life in the Party. If we truly want to enforce the principles of democratic centralism we must study and apply Chairman Mao's Party building thoughts in a living way, actively develop ideological struggle within the Party, incessantly raise the proletarian Party spirit, strengthen the concept of upholding collective leadership, and thoroughly struggle against the "theory of the secretary being wise" as well as old concepts and old customs left over from the old society.

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PARTY COMMITTEES

Strengthening Building of Party Committee in the Course of Criticism and Supervision by the Masses

by

Party Committee of the Chinese PLA's "Regiment of Heroes of T'ashan"

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 30, 1971)

The new Party Constitution calls upon us to "maintain close ties with the masses, constantly listen to their opinions and demands and wage an active ideological struggle within the Party so as to keep Party life vigorous." While greeting the red-letter day of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, we review the new Party Constitution and the militant course covered by the Party. We deeply feel that: To maintain close ties with the masses, constantly listen to their opinions and demands and accept the supervision and criticism by the masses is an important component part of Chairman Mao's line of Party building, a strong motive power in the building of the Party committee and an important guarantee for maintaining the advanced and militant nature of a political party of the proletariat and keeping this party invincible forever.

Since the Party's "9th Congress," our Party committee--obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Direct reliance on the revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the Communist Party," and the requirements set in the new Party Constitution--has conscientiously listened to criticism from the masses and consciously accepted supervision by the masses, thereby drawing closer its ties with the masses, strengthening its ideological building and playing a better role as a fighting command headquarters in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Modestly Listen to Criticism by the Masses

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Opposition and struggle between ideas of different kinds constantly occur within the Party; this is a reflection within the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society." In the past few years, repeated struggles between the two different ideas regarding the attitude toward criticism from the masses often occurred within our Party committee. Formerly we listened modestly to the criticism and opinions of the masses. But during the period when great victory was won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, some Party committee members paid attention only to criticism of the higher levels and did not listen to criticism from the masses. They accepted criticism coming from the higher levels but often rejected criticism from the lower levels. Some comrades accepted the opinions of the masses usually when they were not confident of accomplishing their work, but they became less eager in listening to the opinions of the masses when work progressed smoothly. For example, one of the standing committee members formerly did not study

seriously. The masses criticized him, saying, "He is busy with work and moves about the whole day. But he just doesn't use his brain in study." He felt these words hard on his ears and refused to accept them. Later, when a leading comrade of the higher level pointed out to him the same question, he felt he had been hit at the vital point and quickly corrected his mistake.

Why was it that, in handling the same question, some people accepted criticism from the higher levels but refused to listen to criticism from the lower levels? This question provoked our deep thought. We carefully analyzed the problem with reference to our ideological conditions. We found that: In the last analysis, this meant that the basic problem of attitude toward the masses had not yet been solved. These comrades were "conceited in the face of achievements, thinking only that they had "exercised leadership well" and failing to see the endless wisdom of the masses. They showed "bureaucratic" airs before the masses, thinking only that they were leaders of the masses and failing to see that the masses were also their teachers. They were blinded and deafened by the "bureaucratic" and "conceited" airs, so that they became more and more blind to the wisdom of the masses and more and more deaf to the criticism of the masses.

Upon discovering the crux of the problem, we took the new Party Constitution as a weapon and launched ideological rectification movements three times in the Party committee. In the light of their ideological conditions, all committee members sharply criticized arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory that the masses are backward," combated conceit and self-complacency, fiercely fought against "bureaucratic" airs and tried repeatedly to solve the basic problem of attitude toward the masses.

"The masses are the real heroes." The cadres and fighters at the basic level follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan most closely and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line most firmly. Whether or not one modestly listens to criticism from the masses and consciously accepts supervision of the masses is not an ordinary problem of method of work but a problem of the basic principle of what line should be carried out. Accordingly, to maintain a firm and correct political orientation and to become a strong fighting command in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party committee must obey Chairman Mao's teachings, maintain close ties with the masses, seriously listen to criticism from the masses and consciously accept supervision from the masses.

With their thinking increased continuously, the Party committee members became more and more conscious of putting themselves under the supervision of the masses and in taking whether or not they seriously listen to criticism of the masses as an important problem for judging their high or low consciousness of the line. Each Party committee member has a fixed point of liaison and periodically reports on his ideological conditions and listens to the criticism of the masses. Each time he goes to the company level, he lets the rank and file know his problems beforehand. In the course of helping a company, he arouses the cadres and the fighters to help him. When studying a problem in work, he extensively seeks the opinions

of the masses and pools the wisdom of the masses. When summing up his work, he listens to the opinions of the masses, accepts their investigation and asks them to help the Party committee guard the pass and fix the orientation.

Last year, when organizing the whole regiment to sum up the experience in carrying out the two "resolutions," we first let the rank and file know the problems of the Party committee and aroused the company-level cadres and the fighters to criticize the Party committee and hold a "joint consultation." Each Party committee member went to his "point of liaison" and asked the cadres and fighters to give him "marks." After that, we got together with the rank and file to sum up, on both the positive and the negative sides, our experience in carrying out the two "resolutions." The achievements were attributed to the masses; the Party committee consciously took responsibility for the existing problems. As a result, the ties between the higher levels and the lower levels were drawn closer and the commanders and fighters of the whole regiment increased their consciousness in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Consciousness Is Essential in Accepting Criticism of the Masses

Chairman Mao teaches us: "External causes become operative through internal ones." We have learned from practice: In listening to the criticism of the masses, we must put stress on self-revolution. The more we make self-revolution, the more consciously we shall accept criticism by the masses. The more sincere the attitude of the Party committee is, the closer will be the concern shown by the masses toward the building of the Party committee. For this reason, in accepting criticism and supervision from the masses, we specially stress that the Party committee members must consciously make revolution and perseveringly achieve the following several points:

First, when the masses make criticism in a friendly manner and fail to hit the point, the Party committee members must consciously show the "targets" and invite the criticism of the masses.

In the past few years, adopting the methods of "inviting in," "going out" and "paying visits," we often went on our own initiative to seek criticism from the cadres and the fighters in the companies. But the cadres and the fighters sometimes showed their opinions friendly and did not always make criticism to the point. When this happened, we consciously "showed the targets" to the masses and actively "invited shots."

Early last year, after studying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity," the Party committee led the commanders and fighters of the whole regiment to carry out the activity of "thinking about how one can make a greater contribution to humanity," thereby making a good start of the great 1970's. It was commended by the higher levels. Some Party committee members were elated then. At the moment, because this conceit was only in its bud, the fighters, when being consulted, did not show any opinions, so that they missed the point. Accordingly, we

went actively and separately to uncover our problems before the commanders and fighters of the whole regiment, showed the "targets" and aroused the masses to help launch a rectification movement in the Party committee. As was expected, within a few days, the masses showed a great deal of opinions and grasped the vital points. They pointed out straightforwardly that this was a reflection of arrogance and conceit and was a deadly enemy to the deep-going implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With eager help from the masses, we immediately went to the health team--which was an advanced group in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought--of a certain unit under the PLA Canton Command and carried out study on the spot. Comparing ourselves with the cadres and the fighters of this health team who refrained from arrogance in the face of honor and did not stand still but continued the revolution in the face of achievements, we conducted self-education by combating conceit and broke self-complacency. We scored quick results.

Second, when criticism from the masses is "heated," we consciously accept the "spark" and make revolution in our innermost being.

Sometimes criticism by the masses was somewhat heated so that their criticism was a bit different from the truth. Under such circumstances, we paid attention to teaching the Party committee members not to reject the heated criticism of the masses but to listen to the whole story, not to complain about the exaggerated criticism but to persevere in listening to their opinions, to see the essence through the appearance, to see the development through the bud, to consciously accept the "spark" of the criticism by the masses and to make revolution in their innermost being.

This year, a basic-level cadre criticized the Party committee in eight points. His first criticism was that "the regiment Party committee did not carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line perseveringly." The comrades grumbled after hearing this. Some of them said: "This 'hat' is too big." Some others said: "This is 'ungrounded'." After an analysis, we came to understand that this comrade had put forth this opinion well because it caused a shock among the comrades. Accordingly, we organized the Party committee members to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teaching, "If we have shortcomings, we are not afraid to have them pointed out and criticized, because we serve the people," making them understand that: In handling the criticism by other people, we should not judge other people's attitude by proceeding from our personal dignity but should remain modest and prudent by proceeding from the interests of the Party's cause and "correct mistakes if we have committed them and guard against them if we have not."

With thinking improved, our comrades made an investigation. We discovered that, in criticizing us for our failure to carry out firmly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, this comrade meant that we did not tightly grasp and vigorously solve the problem of unity among some basic-level leading groups so that the line of unity and victory put forth by the "9th Congress" could not be implemented at the basic level. Facts showed that this comrade's criticism not only was well-grounded but also had hit at our vital point, and the only question was that he did not show his opinion concretely and we at first did not see this problem clearly.

After making clear the circumstances, we met again to study and analyze each of the opinions put forth by this comrade. We went individually to the companies to make self-examination before the cadres and the fighters, voluntarily criticizing ourselves in respect of our carrying out of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and actively asked them to criticize us. This not only promoted the ideological revolutionization of the Party committee, but also pushed forward the implementation of the line of unity and victory of the "9th Congress."

Third, when the criticism of the masses does not concern us, we consciously take this criticism as a "mirror" to examine our condition and detect our problems.

While listening to the criticism of the masses, we found that some of the criticism concerned other people and not ourselves. We not only taught those comrades thus criticized to take a correct attitude toward this criticism of the masses, but also taught other comrades to actively take this criticism as a "mirror," to draw lessons for the collective from the problems of individuals and to actively examine their problems through the "indirect" criticism by the masses.

A fighter once wrote a short commentary, criticizing some comrades for talking about the importance of politics in the classroom but grasping only military science on the training grounds. Hsü Lieh-ming, a member of the standing committee and chairman of the political department of the Party committee, actively examined himself with this criticism from the masses, and took the company as a "mirror" to detect problems in himself. He discovered that he also held a simple business viewpoint toward political work, often talking about the necessity of the use of one of the four-good requirements to lead the other three requirements while in actual work often grasping one requirement and forgetting the other three requirements, and did not carry out political and ideological work through various tasks, so that over-all implementation of all four of the four-good requirements at the company level was impeded. Accordingly, at a meeting of the Party committee, he, on his own initiative, fought against self-interests, repudiated revisionism and shouldered the responsibility. He also went to the company where this fighter was to make a self-examination. This taught other comrades a very impressive lesson.

Taking this problem as an introduction, the Party committee examined the criticism from the masses, detected problems and traced them to their root. It discovered that there was division of work in the leading group and prominence was given to any work which was under way. Accordingly, it grasped this problem and waged an ideological struggle, thereby further cementing unity of the leading group and making clear the orientation for creating four-good companies.

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EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Several Points of Understanding in Unfolding Revolutionary Mass Criticism in Arts Faculties

by

The Revolutionary Committee of Kiangsu Normal College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 3, 1971)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must criticize the bourgeoisie," the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students of liberal arts of our college, led by the worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung thought propaganda team stationed in the college, have unfolded revolutionary mass criticism in a penetrating and sustained manner. In the course of struggle, they have reformed the old arts faculty and created a new one. Practice has made the revolutionary teachers and students realize that revolutionary mass criticism is a main course in the arts curriculum.

In Close Relation With the Reality of Class Struggle, Unfold Penetrating Revolutionary Mass Criticism in the Academic Field

Following the unfolding of penetrating revolutionary mass criticism in the academic field, should we destroy the bourgeois ideological position in close relation with the reality of class struggle or should we launch a so-called "pure academic" discussion constantly advocated by the bourgeoisie? This question represents a struggle between the two lines.

In the course of criticizing "the policy of making concessions" behind closed doors for a time in the Department of History, two teachers on the one hand took part in mass criticism but on the other hand tried to reverse verdicts against their exploiting class families. With such class struggle taking place right under their noses, some comrades remained unmoved and unconcerned. The masses said of them, "Are you criticizing the 'concession-making policy' or promoting it?" Such an acute criticism came as quite a big shock to the History Department. From the high plane of two-line struggle, members of the department seriously summed up such a lesson. Later, in revolutionary mass criticism, they paid close attention to associating reality with class struggle.

In the winter of 1969, in line with the documents published by the Foreign Ministry, the broad masses of teachers of this department energetically plunged into the struggle against social imperialism. They conscientiously studied the relevant works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. They looked up historical data, and with iron-clad facts, exposed and criticized the aggressive ambitions and predatory acts of social imperialism. They gave full play to the fighting role of historical science in serving proletarian politics. The masses said,

"Revolutionary mass criticism calls into play the youthful revolutionary vigor of historical science. Revolutionary mass criticism gives us a revolutionary orientation for arts education."

After the publication of the ideological comment in Hung-ch'i magazine entitled, "Liberal Arts Colleges Must Unfold Revolutionary Mass Criticism," the revolutionary teachers and students of the Department of Chinese went out of their classrooms to head for the area of Tungli, Wuchiang hsien. There they formed with worker commentators into a joint writing group. The group criticized the revisionist literary and art black line and threw itself into a battle against Liu Shao-ch'i and the "four scoundrels." In the spring of last year, members of the group associated the local "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign with vigorous criticism of the class enemy bent on wrecking the effort to promote revolutionary model theatrical plays. Because of the live target grasped in hand and cooperation up and down, such revolutionary mass criticism became a lively and thriving affair.

Through participating in live class struggle in the area of Tungli, the teachers and students received profound education. Everyone came to understand that though knocked down, the "four scoundrels" had not breathed their last and were vainly putting up a deathbed struggle. Everyone thought of the time when the school launched into criticism behind closed doors without being able to make the effort penetrate and concentrate on key points. What was the cause then? They reviewed Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. With a deep understanding acquired, they said, "By criticizing in a hothouse, we cannot see with clear eyes, cannot draw on the reserve of our strength and cannot use our rifles to hit with accuracy. By criticizing in the midst of struggle, we get our minds and our weapons sharpened increasingly."

Chairman Mao teaches, "Only through comparison can there be an assessment. Only through assessment and struggle can there be development." The results of the above two different approaches made us understand deeply that unless closely linked with the reality of class struggle, revolutionary mass criticism would slip into the wrong road of departure from proletarian politics. Criticism detached from practical class struggle is a decorative knick-knack for the bourgeois "institute of higher learning" and a fake. Only through criticizing in the heat of class struggle can we turn revolutionary mass criticism into an ideological weapon for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

In Unfolding Revolutionary Mass Criticism Through Integration with the Worker-Peasant Masses, We Must Put Re-Education in the First Place

After liberal arts teachers and students have gone out of school to launch revolutionary mass criticism deep in the midst of factories and rural areas, it does not mean the end of struggle.

On one occasion, the revolutionary teachers and students discussed with the worker commentators about the writing of a short comment. The worker commentators favored a direct, compact and simple style closely linked to the

reality of the relevant unit. A comrade of our college thought highly of himself and voted down the correct view of the worker commentators. He wanted the piece written according to his own idea and dictated by him, with the worker comrades taking it down at his side. As a result, the piece produced was involved and often strayed from the main points. Such a phenomenon made me see clearly that to "step out" to unfold revolutionary mass criticism was a question of whether we were willing to be the little pupils of the worker-peasant masses or whether we cast ourselves in the role of teachers. Herein still lay the struggle between two ways of thinking and two lines.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "Now some people have headed for factories and rural areas, some ending up with good results and some with no results. Involved herein is a problem of standpoint or attitude, or the problem of world outlook." To merge with the worker-peasant masses in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and to obtain real results therefrom, we must hold the workers in great respect and take poor and lower-middle peasants as teachers.

A liberal arts writing group and some liberal arts teachers assigned to the "May 7" Teachers Training Class of Shachou hsien regarding the criticism of Chou Yang's theory of "literature and art serving production" as an "abstruse" theory, invited a number of people to study it behind closed doors. They wrote a critical essay several times without getting any closer to the main subject of criticism. After a summing-up of things, everyone came to realize that the intellectuals idea of their being "one cut above others" was the underlying cause of their failure to produce a satisfactory critical essay.

They conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Unless they are integrated with the worker-peasant masses, intellectuals will get nowhere." They went deep into the rural area of Ch'angshu for a talk and a criticism session with the poor and lower-middle peasants who had been personally treated to the venom spread by Chou Yang. They thus received profound enlightenment and education.

The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "Chou Yang basically has never raised the point of literature and art serving proletarian politics or serving the production effort of any class, and is against revolution in command of production as he attempts to serve the object of a capitalist comeback." Just a few words by the poor and lower-middle peasants were enough to lay bare the reactionary essence of the theory of "literature and art serving production." Packed with dynamic militancy, they gave expression to the might of revolutionary mass criticism.

Practice through integrating with workers and peasants is unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and gives our teachers a real understanding about workers and poor and lower-middle peasants being the main force in revolutionary mass criticism. Some teachers aptly said, "Our criticism gets no farther than writing essays while the criticism from workers and poor and

lower-middle peasants has the effect of a knife thrust or a rifle shot." "Of one thousand and one shortcomings the most lamentable is lack of profound proletarian feeling."

After their awareness was raised, their action became relatively spontaneous. Later, in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism deep in the midst of factories and rural areas, the liberal arts teachers and students paid attention to putting serious re-education in the first place and strived to acquire the profound proletarian feeling and clear-cut class standpoint of the workers, peasants and soldiers. They were determined to direct vigorous efforts toward re-education and the remolding of the world outlook.

When first doing a stint of study and labor with the No. 57 Grain Store in Soochow municipality, a teacher of the Department of Chinese was inclined to shrink from difficulties. But the revolutionary spirit shown by the "physically crippled and ideologically advanced" comrades gave him tremendous education and inspiration. Unmindful of his own sickness and discomfort, he constantly vied with others for the most strenuous job. He drove himself hard and consciously remolded his world outlook. He won the praise of the comrades of the No. 57 Grain Store.

In receiving re-education, the revolutionary teachers and students also energetically gave play to their proper role and took the initiative to serve the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. They helped the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to write and revise revolutionary mass criticism pieces; set up revolutionary mass criticism special columns for their benefit; and provided them with the relevant data in the criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i and the "four scoundrels." The continuous progress made by the intellectuals on the road of integration with workers and peasants prompted the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to say cheerfully, "Such 'instruments of writing' are welcomed by us!"

In the Midst of Revolutionary Mass Criticism, Direct Vigorous Efforts Toward the Remolding of the World Outlook

In the midst of revolutionary mass criticism should the leading squad first pay attention to the "head of man" by putting ideological revolutionization in the first place, or should it first pay attention to "the point of a pen" by putting the level of writing in the first place? This is also an important question bearing on what line is to be followed.

At first, in the revolutionary mass criticism, we did not handle properly the relations between the "head of man" and the "point of a pen." Early last year in deference to the opinion of revolutionary teachers and students, the Department of Chinese organized several special-topic mass criticism combat groups. The group for the criticism of a selection of literary pieces was joined by particularly more students while that devoted to the criticism of Chou Yang's black report at a meeting on the preparation of teaching material for academic institutes of higher learning attracted far fewer students.

What did this phenomenon of "one group more and one group less attractive" show? It turned out that some students thought that by criticizing the collection of literary works they could acquire a knowledge of the classics while they could learn nothing "professional" by criticizing Chou Yang's black report. This was a manifestation of a stress on profession to the neglect of politics under a new situation. Such a lesson made us realize deeply that in arousing the masses in revolutionary mass criticism, we must first direct vigorous efforts to such a fundamental principle as educating and remolding people with Mao Tse-tung's thought and can in no way pay attention to only the "point of the pen" and not the "head of man."

Though not uninvolved in revolutionary mass criticism, a former deputy head of the Department of Chinese concentrated his energies on looking up data in an attempt to find a "basis" to justify why he had once spread feudal, bourgeois and revisionist poison. He also sought "a distinction between right and wrong" concerning a certain concrete problem. On one occasion, he found that the theory of "traditions being passed on" once advocated by him had actually been borrowed from the data in a black report by Chou Yang. To him such a discovery was an "achievement." After attending a line analysis meeting, he was touched to his very soul. He repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must fight self and criticize revisionism," and made a self-analysis.

He said, "While I was criticizing Chou Yang's absurd theories about 'proficiency in a trade' and 'putting on public display books by the masses,' I kept beating about the bush concerning the problem of vocational work. I basically dared not take up the system of reactionary thinking of the 'four villains.' This could not have been a greater revelation of the bourgeois world outlook." Such a case gave both the masses and the leadership education. It made us understand that in order to make a success of revolutionary mass criticism, we must lay hold of sufficient data but must not make this our sole aim. Our aim is to take Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon to criticize deeply and thoroughly and discredit Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the "four scoundrels" in the theoretical, ideological and political-line areas and smash the bourgeois system of reactionary thinking thoroughly.

With a deep understanding acquired, the revolutionary teachers and students said, "To make a distinction between right and wrong concerning a basic problem is to obtain temporary relief and not a basic cure. Only by distinguishing between right and wrong where the line is concerned can we slash the weeds and remove their root." "To make a success of revolutionary mass criticism in academic education, we must not forget giving prominence to proletarian politics, must not stop remolding the world outlook with Mao Tse-tung's thought and must not depart from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

On the basis of increased line consciousness, the broad masses of revolutionary liberal arts teachers and students further conscientiously studied Vice Chairman Lin's teaching, "In revolution, we must also make ourselves the target. Without personally getting involved we cannot make such a revolution a success." They consciously laid hold of the new

manifestations of old habits and influences and new problems in the remolding of world outlook, and unfolded revolutionary mass criticism in a penetrating manner.

When learning the experience of Tsinghua University in educational revolution last year, the whole college continuously organized the criticism of the revisionist educational line. In revolutionary mass criticism, the liberal arts teachers associated Liu Shao-ch'i with their own living ideas and vigorously searched their own souls in an effort to eliminate the remnant poison. A Party member lecturer had pushed the sinister trash of the "4 scoundrels" during the great proletarian cultural revolution. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, he energetically plunged into revolutionary mass criticism and at the same time made himself a target of it. He vigorously criticized the revisionist absurdities he had spread before. In a major discussion on the educational revolution, he further brought to light what he thought at the bottom of his heart about the "danger" of promoting literary and art theory.

With Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts as a weapon, he fought self and criticized revisionism. He said, "The real danger lies not in being a liberal arts teacher but in the 'self' in one's mind." "Contradictions are not absent everywhere. If I don't make myself a target of revolution, the 'internal cause' of the bourgeois world outlook will remain forever. In doing all things, we were liable to make mistakes. Only by vigorously waging 'struggle' and searching our souls and fighting private interests in revolutionary mass criticism can we forge ahead in continuous revolution." Because he assiduously devoted himself to the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical works and had the courage to apply to himself the viewpoint of "one dividing into two" in revolutionary mass criticism, he had undergone tremendous changes in his spiritual outlook.

Over the past year and more, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the liberal arts teachers and students of our college, in close relation with the three major revolutionary movements, have joined the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in unfolding penetrating revolutionary mass criticism. The more the criticism the greater the hatred against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the "four scoundrels"; the more the criticism the more passionate the love for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; the more the criticism the clearer the orientation for educational revolution in the academic field.

In the torrent of revolutionary mass criticism, the teachers and students have eliminated the remnant poison of revisionism, washed themselves of the dirt on their bodies, speeded up the remolding of the world outlook, and raised the consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of continuous revolution.

Revolutionary mass criticism is a strategic task for the creation of socialist academic colleges. We have only taken the first steps in this battle. We are determined to go a step further in the living study and

application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, lift still higher the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, criticize thoroughly the old system of feudal, bourgeois and revisionist thinking in the academic field, criticize penetratingly the reactionary thinking spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and raise continuously the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, in order to turn our college into a glowing red Mao Tse-tung's thought university!

* * *

Profound Ideological Revolution in Course of Transforming Teaching Material--Experience of North Chiaotung University

(NCNA-English Peking, July 5, 1971)

guided by chairman mao's proletarian line on education, the north chiaotung university has made great efforts to transform teaching material and achieved very good results.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "the period of schooling should be shortened. courses should be fewer and better. the teaching material should be thoroughly transformed, in some cases baginning with simplifying complicated material." in accordance with this instruction, the university last august and september sent more than 300 teachers to 15 railway works, stations and sections and construction sites in various parts of the country to receive political re-education from the working class, re-study the subjects they teach and compile new teaching material in an all-round way. the first draft of the teaching material for the first year of university in various subjects has been completed. these cover 39 courses. of these, the new material for 31 courses has gone to press.

thorough transformation of teaching material is a serious political struggle, a profound ideological revolution. in this work the university has firmly grasped the question of the ideological revolutionization of the teaching staff by first of all giving them education in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. veteran workers were invited to talk to the teaching staff about their misery in the old society and contrast it with their happiness in the new. the teachers were organized to visit exhibitions on class struggle. these activities helped them recognize that the revolution in education is a question vital to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. it is an extremely important task in the great proletarian cultural revolution. on the basis of class education, various types of meetings were held to conduct revolutionary mass criticism. this helped raise the teachers' consciousness and imbued them with a strong fighting will to produce new revolutionary teaching material.

chairman mao teaches: "there is no construction without destruction. destruction means criticism and repudiation, it means revolution. it involves reasoning things out, which is construction. put destruction first, and in the process you have construction."

most of the old teaching material was copied from those of imperialist and revisionist countries. even teaching material which dealt with the natural sciences was adapted to the political and economic needs of the bourgeoisie. they sum up the progress of science and technology from the bourgeois viewpoint and help train successors to the bourgeoisie. in the course in "railway station and hub", the lectures given on the distribution diagram of railway yards were seriously divorced from the reality of china and peddled bourgeois notions in designing. the teachers hold that in compiling new teaching material, it is imperative to give prominence to proletarian politics and the human factor, embody the inventions and innovations of china's working class and combine teaching content with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements -- class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "we want gradually to disseminate dialectics, and to ask everyone gradually to learn the use of the scientific dialectical method", the teachers made earnest efforts to apply chairman mao's philosophical thinking in compiling teaching material to solve the problem of how to write textbooks.

when they began to make investigations, teachers compiling material on "plan for coordinated transport operations" learned that there were two different kinds of comment on the plan at the railway stations and yards. one view considered it an advanced experience created by china's railway workers which showed the direction to be followed; whereas another view regarded it as scholasticism involving many unnecessary details which should be discarded. the teachers repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching "everything divides into two" and recognized that "it is one-sided to regard everything either as all positive or as all negative." judged from the inception and the development of the transport plan, it conformed to the objective laws governing socialist transportation, and its core was socialist cooperation; this was the main trend. but due to interference and influence by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, there were indeed shortcomings of scholasticism and one-sided stress on balance. thus the plan should be enriched and its level raised by constantly summing up experience in the course of practice. through analysis of the plan, the teachers gained a deeper understanding of its characteristics and essence, and on this basis, they compiled new teaching material.

chairman mao teaches that correct ideas "come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment". they are the sources from which new teaching material is compiled. the teachers who went to railway workshops, stations, sections and construction sites formed three-in-one groups composed of workers, revolutionary technicians and teachers to compile teaching material under the leadership of the revolutionary committees of the stations and workshops.

the teachers modestly learned from the workers, peasants and soldiers in keeping contact with reality. when teachers working in the peking february seventh rolling stock plant to compile material on mathematics gave their draft outline to the workers, the workers found it divorced from the actual conditions of the development of production. the teachers then took the workers as their teachers, took the initiative to integrate with the workers, participated in productive labour and persisted in combining theory with practice. after a period of study, they compiled new teaching material on mathematics that was in line with production, thanks to help from workers.

practice in the struggle for production is the basis for writing new teaching material. teachers of the railway line and tunnel speciality took part in the surveying and designing of a railway line. they climbed mountains and waded in water by day to survey and chart the route. in the evening, they wrote new teaching material with the help of the workers. the workers' profound practical experience and their new achievements in technical innovations greatly enriched the contents of the new teaching material. a teacher who had studied abroad said with feeling: "i am a teacher in selecting routes and designing railway lines. although i have studied this subject for 21 years and have taught it for 10, i never designed even one metre of railway. if

i did not take part in the struggle for production, that is, the work of railway surveying and designing, i could not write any new teaching material."

the teachers took part in productive labour with the question of transforming teaching material in mind. in this way, they re-studied their subjects and gained new professional knowledge which they could never obtain in books. the new teaching material written with the help of workers is of high quality. the teachers selected some new teaching material to read to the workers and asked for their suggestions. all the new teaching material by the practice teams of various subjects was given to workers and revolutionary technicians for examination and criticism. the teachers thought that the suggestions and criticism made by the workers not only improved the quality of the new material but stimulated their ideological revolutionization.

they deeply felt that the process of writing new teaching material is one of the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and is an opportunity to learn from the worker, peasant and soldier masses. in this writing, the teachers were tempered ideologically. a host of facts prove that the more revolutionized the ideology of the teachers, the higher the quality of the teaching material they wrote. the "three-in-one" writing group is a good organizational form for carrying out mass line in transforming teaching material. under strong leadership by the working class and with the enthusiastic help of the workers, the first new teaching materials were successfully written despite the pressure of time, limited practical experience and first-hand material and the gravity of the task.

PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Communist Party Branch of East China Production Brigade Marches Ahead Through Struggle

(NCNA-English Hofei, July 5, 1971)

the famous kuochuang production brigade in the east china province of anhwei has scored one victory after another through struggle, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. it is known throughout china as an advanced collective in the movement to learn from the national pace-setter in agriculture the tachai production brigade.

the kuochuang brigade has a party branch, which is daring in struggle and good at it. the party branch has played the role of a fighting bastion over the past years, particularly since the ninth national party congress. led by the branch secretary kuo hung-chieh, it has made persistent efforts to arm itself with chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. it has conducted open-door rectification campaigns, carried out education in the party's basic line, and led the party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants in a vigorous fight in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

building party branch ideologically by upholding dialectical concept of "one divides into two"

agricultural production in the brigade used to be backward, for a handful of bad people had wormed their way into the leadin body. they did all they could to sabotage the collective economy and mislead the brigade members onto the capitalist road. besides, the poor soil and frequent natural disasters made things worse.

kuo hung-chieh became secretary of the branch in 1964. the first thing he did was to lead the party members and the masses in truly carrying out chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai". the party members exposed the handful of class enemies within the party and counter-attacked the capitalist tendencies. the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought began to improve. all this ensured the socialist orientation of the brigade.

the party members, the masses and cadres took class struggle as the key link and engaged in a strenous fight for three winters and four springs to transform all their alkali land by deep ploughing. the brigade in 1968 for the first time surpassed the per-hectare grain and cotton output targets set in the national programme for agricultural development. the next year saw a still sharper increase. per-hectare grain output was 4.73 tons as against 0.9 tons in 1964, and ginned cotton output rose from 0.23 tons to 0.9 tons per hectare.

the anhwei provincial revolutionary committee passed a resolution in july 1969, calling upon the rural areas throughout the province to learn from tachai and emulate kuochuang so as to bring revolution and production to a new high.

after that, the kuochuang production brigade received much praise from the leadership and visitors from different places who came to learn its experience. failing to take a correct approach toward honour, some party members and cadres became complacent.

the party branch seized this problem and analysed the situation in the past and at present in the light of the concept "one divides into two". complacency and stagnation brought by success was, in fact, a reflection of the struggle between the two lines and the two world outlooks within the leading body.

then the party branch initiated a debate throughout the brigade, centred on the question of how to implement chairman mao's great teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity". this helped the cadres and masses understand that it was vital to continue the revolution. they realized that they should farm for the revolution, for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. an advanced collective must not only be good at production, but also at helping its members keep revolutionizing their thinking and raising their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. in building a new socialist countryside, stress should be put on educating people in mao tsetung thought, on training people and remoulding their thinking, not on building new houses and adopting intensive farming. the party branch came to the conclusion that in order to consolidate the socialist positions in the countryside and create more material wealth for socialism, it is necessary to grasp class struggle and the

struggle between the two lines and train a contingent of new-type peasants armed with mao tsetung thought.

over the past few years the party branch has turned this recognition into practice and constantly carried forward the good situation in revolution and production.

when the kuochuang people started transforming their alkali land six years ago, a woman rich peasant who had not yet been well reformed came out to sneer at the poor and lower-middle peasants, saying that they were fated to be poor and could never get rich. now the production brigade became an advanced collective. she would not chuck up. once the brigade was dressing wheat with urea. this woman did carefully when she worked with others; while she was alone, however, she deliberately dumped it on the plants to burn them, releasing her rabid hatred for socialism. she pretended to be "honest", but in fact, she had hidden her former land deeds since liberation, indulging in wishful thinking that sooner or later she would be able to regain her lost "paradise". the party branch led the people in ferreting her out.

during one open-door rectification, a member of the party branch committee was criticized by the masses. taking advantage of this, the class enemies urged this cadre to give up his work. in the light of this living reality of class struggle, the party branch educated the party members and the masses to help them realize that in the new situation the class enemies would change their tactics to sabotage and make trouble. the people recognized the need to heighten their revolutionary vigilance, grasp class struggle firmly and promote revolution and production. it was dangerous to think that people could neglect ideological remoulding and relax class struggle because revolution and production were going well and the class ranks had been purified. the overthrown class enemies could come out again. class struggle in society is inevitably reflected in the party. the protracted nature of class struggle determines the long inner-party struggle between the two lines. overlooking class struggle means forgetting the basic line of the party and is most dangerous. grasping production without putting proletarian politics in command will certainly lead people to the capitalist road.

the party branch takes criticism and self-criticism among the party members and cadres as an important aspect in raising consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution. the party branch secretary kuo hung-chien sets a good example in this respect. since the ninth party congress, he has always borne in mind chairman mao's teaching issued in the congress: "see to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or from productive labour while performing their duties." for a time kuo hung-chien attended many meetings outside the brigade and spent less time in collective productive labour. when he joined the commune members in farm work, he got tired much faster than before. he realized that there was a change in his mind which, if it continued to grow, would lead to revisionism. in a rectification meeting, he fought self and asked for criticism. since then he has persisted in taking part in collective productive labour no matter how busy he is. he maintains close contact with the masses and puts himself under their supervision.

in carrying out active ideological struggle, the party branch has conducted six open-door rectifications since the ninth party congress. with the help of the masses, this

leading body has become even more vigorous, with a new spirit, new style of work and new ideas in continuing the revolution. this has added to its fighting power as a bastion and ensured that chairman mao's revolutionary line can be carried out thoroughly.

grasping education in political line, training new-type peasants with mao tsetung thought

some party members and some people became complacent when the brigade's production and collective economy made great advances after years of hard struggle. the party branch held that the basic task of the party organization in carrying out education in ideology and political line was to persist in giving socialist education. that means replacing bourgeois "self" with proletarian "public interests" and changing a narrow outlook into great aspirations of communism. to help raise people's consciousness of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, meetings were held to recall past suffering and contrast it with present happiness. education in the party's basic line was given several times a year to arm the party members and other people with chairman mao's theories on class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and on continuing the revolution. this helped them distinguish between chairman mao's revolutionary line and liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, between socialism and capitalism, between proletarian ideology and bourgeois ideology. with their spontaneous class feelings for the party and chairman mao raised to the consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, people have become fighters who consciously implement chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the effectiveness of this education is proved by the change in a poor peasant named kuo hung-hsin. he used to think more of himself than of others. during the class education, the party branch helped him recall the miserable history of his family in the old society and contrast it with his present happy life. this helped raise his class consciousness. he realized that the more a person thinks of 'self', the further he deviates from chairman mao's revolutionary line and he would go revisionist. if many did so, the red political power would change its colour. with this understanding, he conscientiously studied the three constantly read articles, began to take an active part in productive labour and concern himself with the collective. he was then elected a member of the brigade revolutionary committee. he was admitted into the party in 1969.

the party branch often grasps problems seemingly minor but representing a tendency. it would run study classes for the people to thresh things out. this is aimed at encouraging the people to educate themselves and raise their class consciousness so that they take the socialist road firmly.

the party branch educates the masses in the spirit of serving the chinese revolution and the world revolution. it helps them recognize that they contribute to the country's socialist revolution and construction by increasing the output of grain and cotton and supplying good seed strains for other production brigades.

last year the brigade planned to extend its paddy acreage from one-third of a hectare to nearly 10 hectares. but this high-yield crop requires good irrigation facilities and adequate fertilizer, neither of which the brigade had. some brigade members feared crop failure if these requirements were not met with.

the party branch saw in this the narrow thinking of small producers and to encourage the spirit of daring to defy dangers for the sake of the world revolution, organized the masses to study chairman mao's may 20, 1970 statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" at the same time, measures were worked out to overcome the shortage in experience and manpower after a careful analysis of the favourable and unfavourable conditions. the plan was put into practice. the crop was a success, averaging 5.85 tons per hectare. the brigade thus furnished experience in growing good rice crop on vast tracts in a region north of the huai river.

working hard to win still greater victories

in warm response to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the party branch has grasped class struggle as the key link, educated people in mao tsetung thought as fundamental, and trained them into people who dare to fight and win. the party organization relied on such people to transform the brigade's 66 hectares of alkali land into high-yield farmland. the brigade in 1968 and 1969 surpassed the targets set for grain and cotton yields in the national programme for agricultural development. last year both grain and cotton output hit all-time highs, averaging more than 7.5 tons and 1.4 tons, per hectare respectively.

the successful harvests were not won easily. in the summer of 1970 the reaping of wheat, the sowing of rice, maize and kaoliang and the field management of cotton and spring-sown grain crops all had to be done within 25 days and this required twice as many workdays as the brigade had. however, the first thing the party branch did was to run classes for the cadres and masses to study chairman mao's teachings and analyse the prevailing conditions, both favourable and unfavourable, of production. this fired their enthusiasm and a determination to win new victories. as a result, all the urgent tasks were finished promptly.

then there came a furious hailstorm which damaged a number of houses and flattened large tracts of the standing maize and kaoliang. yet the masses were not disheartened. led by the party branch, the whole brigade turned out to brace up the lodged plants, replant where the shoots were destroyed and add manure and irrigation to increase the crop's resistance.

in the autumn when the crops were doing well, kuochuang was again hit by a natural calamity, this time 200 mm. of rain in twenty-four hours that caused waterlogging of all the crops. party branch secretary kuo hung-chieh immediately led the cadres and masses in battling to save the crops. they braved the storm during the night and worked a dozen hours on end to drain off the excess water and saved the crops.

the cadres and masses of kuochuang are not resting on their laurels. they are now marching on the citadel of science. on the basis of a careful summary of their experience and the introduction of advanced experience from other places, they have switched over from three crops in two years to two or three crops in one year.

RURAL COMMERCE

Commercial Workers of East China People's Commune Carry Forward Revolutionary Tradition

(NCNA-English Foochow, July 5, 1971)

commercial workers of the tsaihsi people's commune in a county of east china's fukien province have been praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants for their efforts to help farm production. they have carried forward revolutionary traditions and implemented chairman mao's great principle "develop the economy and ensure supplies".

this commune is located in the western mountainous area of the province, which was part of the revolutionary base areas during the second revolutionary civil war period (1928-1937). forty years ago chairman mao led the red army to tsaihsi and guided the local people in establishing red political power and setting up a dozen consumer cooperatives, dealing in edible oil, salt, cloth and local products. these cooperatives helped smash the enemy's economic blockade, met the needs of people's daily life and supported the revolutionary struggle.

after country-wide liberation, the tsaihsi commercial workers kept to the revolutionary tradition and did their best to serve the people. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have conscientiously studied chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles and his teaching "in the financial and economic field, the party and government personnel at the county and district levels should devote nine-tenths of their energy to helping the peasants increase production".

the commercial workers visited old revolutionaries who had worked in the consumers' cooperatives in those years and asked them to talk about revolutionary traditions and help them raise their consciousness in serving the people.

they decided that it was their prime task to help communes and production brigades develop the collective economy and farm production. they organized investigation groups to make the round of the commune's 100 or so production teams to understand the needs of farm production in different periods so as to supply means of production in time. the commercial workers transported 150 tons of rice seed of short stalk good strains this spring from elsewhere so that all the production teams could sow in time.

the commune's commercial workers overcome difficulties to help the production brigades and teams develop pig raising. the commune was short of piglets in the spring of 1970 and had to buy them from other places. this was a troublesome job, but the commercial workers willingly took on the task. they bought over 100 piglets for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the commercial sections of the tsaihsi commune have earnestly carried out chairman mao's instruction "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". some production teams formerly planted only grain crops and few industrial crops. the commercial workers popularized chairman mao's great principle on all-round development of agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding, sideline production and fishery. they also brought in tea seedlings and good tobacco and cotton seeds from other places and joined the commune members in experiments on growing these crops. thanks to their help, many production teams planted sugarcane,

tobacco and cotton for the first time this year. this stepped up the diversification of the commune's economy, increased the income of the collective and commune members and expanded the supply of commodities. last year's purchases of local products topped the original plan by 35 per cent and from january to may this year were 95 per cent higher than that of the same 1970 period.

the commercial workers often take chairman mao's great teachings in the brilliant article "be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work" as their criterion. they strive to improve their service, take the interests of the masses into consideration and work for their welfare. as the peasant households in the mountainous area are scattered they added branches and shops in the commune's twelve production brigades and over 100 production teams to facilitate the sale of farm and sideline produce to the state and the purchase of means of production and consumer goods. they also organized groups of shop assistants to bring merchandise to the poor and lower-middle peasants in the fields, threshing grounds and homes.

two poor peasant households found it inconvenient to go shopping because they are remote in the mountains a dozen kilometres away. with deep proletarian feelings, the shop assistants carried a dozen commodities, including salt, kerosene, matches, pipe tobacco and small farm tools, by shoulder pole across mountains to them. the poor peasants joyfully greet them and one of them, who was in his sixties, said with pleasure: "like the consumer cooperatives of former years you bring goods to our homes and have done your service to our hearts content.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Labinot Football Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

the labinot football team from albania arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china. the team leader is cajup rusmali and deputy team leaders are dhimiter bardhi and adem demiri.

members of the football team are: coaches agron stringa and vasil kallejxhiu, captain enver ibershimi and players mihal gjika, frederik jorgagi, dhimiter gjika, dashamir stringa, kujtim dalipi, roland cala, bashkim rudi, pullumb himci, nevruz ducka, mahmut tafaj, kujtim bakalli, sotirag gugu, skender ibershimi, bashkim tirana, mustafa allaj, astrit lejdini, pullumb sulovali and maksim kellezi, and doctor kole papajani.

welcoming the albanian football team at the airport were leading members of the state physical culture and sports commission and other chinese departments fu chih-hang, wang fu-yung, li lien-ching, ting hsuen-sung and wei chun-lin, and chinese footballers.

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy in peking were present.

when comrades of the labinot football team stepped down the plane, chinese footballers beat drums and gongs to extend them a warm welcome. one albanian comrade-in-arms, clasping the hands of a chinese comrade, said: "we feel warm here in china just like in our own home."

Peking Banquet for Albanian Labinot Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

the state physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming all the members of the labinot football team from albania with cajup rusmali as its leader and dhimiter bardhi and adem demiri as its deputy leaders.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife and other diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy in peking were present.

present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, yang yu-heng, tsao cheng, ma wen-po, li ching-chuan, fu chih-hang, chen shu-huai, wang fu-yung, li lien-ching and ting hsuen-sung, and chinese football players.

the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of fraternal warmth and friendship. the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms clinked glasses to the everlasting, great friendship between the chinese and albanian peoples.

in his speech, tsao cheng said: there has been closer co-operation in physical culture between china and albania following the strengthening of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two peoples. the current visit to china of the albanian football team not only brings us the profound friendship of the albanian people, but also enables us to see your excellent skills.

in his speech, cajup kusmali said: although albania and china are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers, the two peoples are close to each other as brothers. this time we have the opportunity to come to fraternal china for a friendly visit and this will surely help strengthen the militant friendship and unity of the two peoples and help the players of the two countries learn from each other for common progress.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

mohamed cherif sahli, ambassador of the algerian democratic people's republic to china, left his post for home today.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Australian Labor Party Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, this morning met all members of the delegation of the australian labour party led by gough whitlam, leader of the party, and had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were:

members of the delegation rex patterson, thomas burns and michael young; attaches stephen fitzgerald and graham freudenberg; and

leading members and staff members of the chinese organizations concerned chou chiu-yeh, ling ching, hu hung-fan, wei chien-yeh, chu chiu-sheng, hsu erh-wei and lu tsung-min.

Chang Hsi-jo Fetes Australian Labor Party Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet this evening in honour of all the members of the australian labour party delegation led by gough whitlam, leader of the party.

chang hsi-jo and gough whitlam proposed toasts to the growth of the friendship between the chinese and australian peoples.

present were ting hsi-lin, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of other chinese organizations chou chiu-yeh, chou pei-yuan, ling ching, peng hua, wang hsiao-yi, peng chin-po and li yen-nien.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Meets Australian Labor Party Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 5, 1971)

chinese foreign trade minister pai hsiang-kuo met here this morning gough whitlam, leader of the australian labour party, and the delegation of the australian labour party he is leading.

the meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were:

members of the delegation rex patterson, thomas burns and michael young, and attaches stephen fitzgerald and graham freudenberg; and

leading members and staff members of the chinese organizations concerned chou chiu-yen, peng chin-po, li shu-teh, hu hung-fan, wei chien-yeh, chen chih-hsiao and wang chen-pu.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Revolutionary Workers' Association (Marxist-Leninist) Greets 50th Anniversary of Founding of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

the austrian revolutionary workers' association (marxist-leninist) in a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china dated may 30 most heartily greeted the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the letter reads in full as follows:

to

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

the people's republic of china

respected comrades exclamation

the austrian revolutionary workers' association (marxist-leninist) most heartily greets the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

the communist party of china has set a brilliant example for us in creating a new revolutionary party of the austrian proletariat armed with marxism, leninism and mao tsetung thought, which is the principal desire of the revolutionary workers' association. for the communist party of china shows us, by realizing chairman mao's teachings, how to integrate the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution in one's own country and how the party is linked with the broad masses in such a manner that the genuine people's power can be defended and the party leadership be prevented from degenerating into a counter-revolutionary revisionist one.

long live the great, heroic and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live marxism, leninism, mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the great teacher, comrade mao tsetung exclamation

decided by the activists' conference of the austrian revolutionary workers' association (marxist-leninist)

jocha alfred (signed)

may 30, 1971 in vienna

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Communist Party of Britain (M-L) Most Warmly Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) in a message most warmly greets the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads:

the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) sends the warmest fraternal greetings to the communist party of china on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary on july 1st.

the communist party of china under the leadership of the great marxist-leninist, mao tsetung, has a glorious record of guiding the chinese people in their liberation war against japanese imperialism, in the revolutionary struggle which established the people's republic of china, in the building of socialism under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in the proletarian cultural revolution which consolidated that dictatorship enabling the working masses to score tremendous victories in economic and social construction.

the great achievements of the communist party of china do not belong to the chinese people alone. all those throughout the world engaged in anti-imperialist struggle celebrate this anniversary of a party which has never wavered in its opposition to and condemnation of u.s. imperialism, the main enemy of the world's peoples. marxist-leninists everywhere take this occasion to express their gratitude to the communist party of china for opposing revisionism and exposing the reactionary role of soviet imperialism under revisionist leadership.

we in the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) take great pride in our fraternal relationship with the communist party of china and in connection with its fiftieth anniversary reaffirm our solemn determination to apply to the class struggles of the workers of britain the revolutionary principles of marxism-leninism, mao tsetung's teachings which have been tested and proved in social practice.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Government Economic Mission Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, July 4, 1971)

the canadian government economic mission led by jean-luc pepin, minister of industry, trade and commerce, left here for home via hongkong by train today after concluding its friendly visit to china.

seeing the distinguished canadian guests off at the railway station were lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, yu ming-tao, vice-

chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned in kwangtung including li chien-an, shih tung, yen yi-chun and chen pin.

also present was wang jun-sheng, a leading member of a department of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, who had accompanied the canadian mission to kwangchow from peking.

the mission arrived here from peking by plane yesterday morning. in the afternoon the canadian guests visited a people's commune in nanhai county. the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the mission in the evening. present at the banquet were r.g. godson, commercial counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the canadian embassy in peking who had accompanied the mission to kwangchow, and the canadian journalists accompanying the mission.

ECUADOR

Ecuadorian T.U. Reaffirms 200-Mile Territorial Sea Limit Condemns US Imperialist Aggression in Indochina

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

the confederation of workers of ecuador (cte) has gone on record in upholding the nation's sovereign right over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and condemning u.s. imperialist aggression in indochina, according to a report from guayaquil.

two resolutions to this effect were adopted by the 12th national congress of the cte held in guayaquil from june 18 to june 21.

the resolution on support for a 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit pointed out: "the defence of a territorial sea of 200 nautical miles is part of the struggle of ecuador and latin america against imperialism, principally u.s. imperialism, for the purpose of safeguarding national sovereignty and independence and protecting their natural resources from aggressive plunder by foreign monopolies."

the congress "reaffirms its firm rejection of the political intervention, economic blackmail, diplomatic coercion and military threat by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys", said the resolution.

it added: "the workers and people of ecuador are determined to carry the struggle through to the end to defend national sovereignty and independence and protect our natural resources."

the resolution stressed: "it is necessary to reinforce the world anti-imperialist front on this problem, keeping consistent with the states which have expressed support for the struggle waged by ecuador and latin america in defence of 200-nautical-mile territorial waters."

the congress "expresses the deep gratitude and sympathy of the ecuadorian workers and people's movement to all

countries of the world for their solidarity in face of u.s. imperialist aggression, and especially to the government and people of the people's republic of china whose consistent position in the world struggle against imperialism has been once again manifested by its full support for the struggle of ecuador and latin america in defence of 200-nautical-mile territorial waters."

the resolution appealed to trade union organizations in latin america for their active support for the struggle in defence of 200-nautical-mile territorial waters.

in a resolution condemning the u.s. imperialist aggression in indochina, the congress pointed out that "today u.s. imperialism and its allies are still continuing the criminal colonial war of aggression against viet nam, laos and cambodia for preventing their heroic peoples from achieving and consolidating complete national and social liberation." the resolution praised the heroic resistance of the three indochinese peoples as "one of the excellent examples of anti-imperialist heroism displayed by the peoples of the era who are resolved to win independence."

it declared: "international proletarian solidarity requires the ecuadorian workers to resolutely express their profound and militant support for the heroic people's war of liberation which is being waged by the indochinese peoples on the world's most important battlefront of anti-imperialism." the resolution emphatically pointed out, "all nations subjected to various forms of neo-colonialist aggression of u.s. imperialism must unite in a sole world front for demanding and achieving the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the imperialist aggressor troops and puppet troops in viet nam, laos and cambodia.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Friend Mme. Josette Zoulim Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

french friend mme. josette zoulim arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

she was met at the airport by leading members of the organizations concerned chi pao-shu, liu yi-min, liu tieh-ho and fan kuo-hsiang.

CHINA AND GERMANY

Communist Party of Germany (M-L) Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

the central committee of the communist party of germany (marxist-leninists) addressed a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending the most heartfelt greetings on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the letter signed by comrade ernst aust reads:

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, we extend the most heartfelt greetings to the chinese people, the communist party of china and its chairman comrade mao tsetung.

the glorious communist party of china which is 50 years old sets a brilliant example for a genuine proletarian vanguard organization in the world. the communist party of china, founded and nurtured personally by chairman mao and guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, has waged all kinds of class struggle against the enemies at home and abroad, and led the chinese people in victoriously waging a protracted armed struggle for seizing political power and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. comrade mao tsetung's thesis that "the chinese communist party is the core of leadership of the whole chinese people. without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious" has proved to be correct again and again throughout this period.

the history of 50 years of the chinese communist party shows what great achievements can be scored in the struggle against all exploiting classes by a communist party which relies firmly on the universal truth of marxism-leninism and knows how to apply this truth correctly and creatively to the revolution in its own country. it is in this way that the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung laid the basis for the struggle in the period of the new-democratic revolution of china and victoriously waged the struggle. the heroic struggle of the chinese people and the revolutionary theory of people's war have already become a brilliant example for all the peoples fighting against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

the ceaseless transition from new democracy to socialist revolution and china's development into a prosperous socialist country have shown to the people of the world what creativeness can be developed in the construction of socialism by a nation which has freed itself from imperialism and is guided by a genuine communist party in the struggle.

your party has already made decisive achievements in the struggle for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and against the restoration of capitalism. this has successfully shattered all counter-revolutionary lines for the restoration of capitalism in china. the chinese communist party, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, has achieved another great victory in socialist revolution and socialist construction as a result of the successful convening of the ninth party congress. the people's republic of china is now the main bulwark of world revolution.

in the ideological and political struggle waged by the marxist-leninists against the betrayal of all marxist-leninist principles by the modern revisionists, in the first place the soviet social-imperialists, the chinese communist party has, right from the beginning, stood on the forefront together with the albanian party of labour. as a result, the hope of the imperialists to deal a fatal blow, through the restoration of capitalism in the soviet union, to the world proletariat and the people of various countries fighting for their liberation has been shattered. the staunch struggle for defending and further developing marxism-leninism is an inestimable support for the working class, the people of various countries fighting against u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and all their lackeys, as well as the marxist-leninists of the world in the revolutionary struggle. this also shows that the invincible mao tsetung thought is marxism-leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to world-wide victory.

last year, the glorious and correct chinese communist party continued to advance on the road of revolution. the chinese communist party firmly opposed to the plot of imperialist countries to divide the world. chairman mao tsetung's solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs" has given a new impetus to the development of the revolutionary struggle of the world people.

the people's republic of china has made a brilliant achievement in applying the five principles for peaceful coexistence between countries of different social systems, while at the same time adhered to the fundamental principles of the foreign policy of china, that is, the policy of proletarian internationalism.

in the struggle against u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and their lackeys, the chinese communist party has always been a brilliant example for the communist party of germany (marxist-leninists) and all fraternal parties of the world. revolution is the main trend in the world. we will fight shoulder to shoulder for the victory of the world revolution.

long live the communist party of china exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live comrade mao tsetung, the greatest marxist-leninist of our era exclamation.

INDONESIA

Delegation of PKI Central Committee Calls on Indonesian People to Unite Against Suharto's "General Election" Farce

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

the delegation of the central committee of the indonesian communist party recently issued a statement signed by its head jusuf adjitorop calling on the indonesian people to unite to oppose the "general election" farce being staged by the suharto fascist military regime.

the statement said, "on july 3, the suharto fascist military regime will mobilize all its military forces to compel and drive the indonesian people to the polling stations so as to hold their so-called 'general elections'."

"through their personal experience the indonesian people have seen more and more clearly the true nature of the suharto fascist military regime. it is a regime representing a handful of traitors and those selling out the national interests and a regime of the bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie and the landlord-bourgeoisie.

"the people of indonesia and the world have seen with their own eyes how the suharto fascist military regime climbed to the ruling throne in indonesia through the most cruel fascist terror and by slaughtering and arresting communists and other patriots. up to now several hundred thousand communists and other progressives are still in jails and concentration camps. arrests and massacres are still going on. the people have lost their democratic rights completely.

"under the rule of the suharto fascist military regime, the national economy of indonesia is going bankrupt from day to day. foreign monopoly capital may plunder indonesia's natural resources and exploit her people at will. the demagogic propaganda about their so-called "five-year construction programme" which was described as aimed at economic construction and improving the life of the indonesian people are nothing but empty talks and have, in any case, ended in failure. the life of the labouring people of indonesia, workers and peasants in particular, becomes more impoverished daily. national entrepreneurs go bankrupt. unemployment, homelessness, hunger and starvation are rampant. personal safety is not assured. the fascist militarymen can unbridledly use terrorism against the people. robbery and extortion are rife. prostitution, immorality and crimes are very common. meanwhile a handful of persons, such as the chieftains of the suharto fascist regime, bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie, feudal landlords, corrupt generals and senior officials, live in luxury and indulgence together with imperialist monopoly capitalists."

the statement pointed out that the suharto fascist military regime pursues a domestic policy of suppressing the people, the communists and other revolutionaries, and a foreign policy of serving the interests of imperialism. they have dragged indonesia into the ring of u.s. imperialist political and military strength.

the statement said that the valiant indonesian people with their revolutionary tradition will

never allow the suharto fascist military regime to do as it likes. the people's discontent and resistance are mounting daily and the rule of the decadent fascist military regime is becoming increasingly shaky. to maintain its rule, the suharto fascist military regime has resorted to a reactionary double-faced policy, suppressing the revolutionary movement by force on the one hand, and carrying out political swindle and deceitful propaganda on the other. its "general election" farce is a big political fraud in an attempt to create illusions among the people and hoodwink them, so as to divert their attention from the miserable life caused by its traitorous national policy.

its "general election" fraud is aimed at maintaining and consolidating suharto's fascist military rule so as to better serve its imperialist masters, such as japanese militarism, especially u.s. imperialism, and step up its oppression against the indonesian people.

the statement exposed the fascist atrocities committed by the suharto fascist military regime of forcing the people with bayonet and guns to take part in the "general election" and of arresting and murdering personages of the political parties they dislike.

the statement said: "the development of the political situation in indonesia has fully testified to the conclusion of historical experience: namely, when the fascist elements want to smash democracy completely, they begin with the suppression and banning of the communist party, to be followed by other democratic political parties, and right after this they will finally suppress and dissolve all political parties. this was done by hitler, mussolini and japanese fascism. the suharto fascist regime has done so in the past, is doing so now and will do so in the future. but in so doing the suharto fascist regime will court its own doom."

the statement said that the indonesian communist party is the vanguard of the indonesian people in their fight for national liberation. she will accomplish her historical mission by leading the indonesian people in their struggle to overthrow the rule of the suharto fascist regime and establish a people's democratic regime in indonesia.

the statement said: "this 'general election' fraud will produce a so-called 'people's consultative assembly', 'parliament' and 'local assemblies' which will be merely the rubber stamp of the suharto fascist military regime. through the sham general election, the indonesian people will enrich their political experience and will be convinced more firmly that general elections will not lead to liberation. the indonesian people have the experience of taking part in the general election in 1955, when the indonesian communist party and other democratic political parties achieved a tremendous victory in the general election in accordance with relatively democratic electral laws and methods. however, the then general election resulted in no substantial change to state power. hence, no fundamental change to the destiny of the indonesian people. nor did the elections liberate the indonesian people from oppression and exploitation by the imperialism and feudal remnants. general elections under the rule of the bourgeoisie cannot produce a people's political power. particularly the sham general election under the rule of the suharto fascist regime which serves the interests of imperialism, bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie and the feudal landlords will at most be a fig-leaf to cover up their fascist nature and traitorous acts."

the statement said: the indonesian revolutionary people under the leadership of the indonesian communist party have, in accordance with their experiences won at the cost of blood, discarded the revisionist road of "peaceful transition" peddled by the soviet revisionist renegade clique, and realized that the road to liberation will be possible only through revolutionary armed struggle. the indonesian people have realized the correctness of the teaching of chairman mao tsetung, the leader of the proletariat, that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." the suharto clique seized political power by armed force, and the indonesian revolutionary people under the leadership of the indonesian communist party will also use armed force to overthrow the rule of the suharto fascist regime.

the statement said: "at present, the indonesian people's armed struggle has broken out in various parts of indonesia. though small in the beginning, the sparks which will gradually become a prairie fire will reduce the rule of the indonesian fascist regime to ashes."

in conclusion, the statement called on the indonesian people to unite to oppose the suharto fascist military regime's "general election" farce and unfold armed struggle under the leadership of the indonesian communist party to smash the suharto fascist military regime.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Ambassador to Iraq Gives Dinner in Honor of Iraqi Economic-Technical Delegation

(NCNA-English Baghdad, July 3, 1971)

kung ta-fei, chinese ambassador to iraq, gave a dinner party here this evening in honour of the iraqi economic and technical delegation headed by minister of oil and minerals sadoun hammadi, which returned after a visit to china.

present were under-secretary of the iraqi ministry of justice akram yamulki, under-secretary hiamah alhiamah and director-general of the political department mohamoud ali alcawood of the foreign ministry.

chinese film "hail the 21st anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown before the dinner party. the party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Friendship Association Fetes Japanese Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

the china-japan friendship association gave a banquet this evening in honour of all the friends on the japanese workers' delegation with akira iwai as leader and tomitaro kaneda as deputy leader.

wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and delegation leader akira iwai spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, wang kuo-chuan said: demand for friendship between china and japan is the general trend and the popular feeling, and no force can stop this trend of history. but, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries continue to set themselves against the chinese people and try by every means to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". they will surely come to no good end.

wang kuo-chuan stated: the chinese people are determined to stand together with the people of japan, korea, the three countries of indo-china and other asian countries, and carry through to the end the struggle against u.s. imperialism and against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

in his speech, akira iwai expressed heartfelt admiration for the victories achieved in the great proletarian cultural revolution under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

he expressed sincere support for chairman mao's solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" issued on may 20, 1970.

he condemned u.s. imperialism and its running dog the sato government for reviving japanese militarism, expanding the japan-u.s. "security treaty" into a military alliance and desperately pushing a policy hostile to china.

he said: the japanese workers hope to further promote their intercourse with the chinese workers, to strengthen their friendship and strive to restore the diplomatic relations between japan and china at an earlier date.

attending the banquet were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned and representatives of the chinese workers ni chih-fu, hsu ming, wu hsiao-ta, wang hsiao-yun, shih huang, wang chun-min, wang hsiu-ying and fei kuo-hui.

Japanese "Society for Studies of Mao Tsetung "Thought" Greets 50th Anniversary of Founding of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

the "society for studies of mao tsetung thought" of japan has, in a message to the central committee of the communist party of china dated june 30, extended warm greetings on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

the message said: "the history of the communist party of china is one of the victory of great mao tsetung thought.

"in the past half century, the communist party of china has always been daring to take up arms and stood in the forefront of revolutionary wars and revolutionary struggles.

"in the past half century, the communist party of china has resolutely carried out the mass line and enabled the 700 million people to stand up thoroughly.

"in the past half century, the communist party of china has always defended revolutionary principles and fought uncompromisingly against 'left' and right opportunism."

the message said: "in the course of struggle in the past half century, the great leader chairman mao tsetung has always integrated the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the revolutionary struggle; he has erected the third milestone of marxism-leninism and opened up magnificent prospects for the international communist movement."

it said: "today, when u.s. imperialism is carrying out a death-bed struggle and soviet modern revisionism is going bankrupt completely, the communist party of china which has obtained the great victory of its great proletarian cultural revolution represents the splendid future in the history of all mankind."

it pointed out: "the japanese revolution is an important link in the world revolution. today when the world revolution has advanced into a new and great era, the japanese revolution is entering upon a new and great stage."

it added: "we will completely smash the miyamoto revisionist-renegade clique, conscientiously integrate the universal truth of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of the japanese revolution."

it said: "we, together with the people of our country, are determined to hold aloft the anti-u.s., anti-militarist, anti-revisionist, and patriotic banner, accomplish the democratic revolution for national liberation and fulfil our honourable task as a link in the world revolution most successfully."

the message said in the end: "long live the victory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation"

Japanese Friends Hold Exhibitions on China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

japanese friends recently sponsored two exhibitions on china to promote the development of the movement for japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and to increase friendship trade, according to a tokyo report.

the "south nagoya chinese exhibition" opened in nagoya city on july 1 under the sponsorship of the aichi prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and the japan-china friendship organization in nagoya. on display are photos showing china's great achievements on various fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction. films on industrial and agricultural development in china were shown at the exhibition.

the other one is the "niigata exhibition on friendship trade with china" which was opened in niigata city on july 3 by the niigata chapter of the japan international trade promotion association. the exhibits include large numbers of pictures and charts on the victory of china's great proletarian cultural revolution and on the rapid development of china's economy, national defence, sports, public health services, etc.

this exhibition also puts on show pictures and materials exposing the intensified collusion between the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the over-all revival of japanese militarism and their frantic arms expansion and preparations for unleashing aggressive wars.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Sports Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

a sports delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim ryong man, vice-chairman of the d.p.r.k. physical culture and sports guidance committee, arrived here by train this morning to attend the preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations for the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament. the meeting is to be held in peking.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the railway station by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned tsao cheng, chao cheng-hung and sung chung, and chinese table tennis coaches and players including hsu yin-sheng, chuang tse-tung, hsi en-ting, lin hui-ching and cheng min-chih.

kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of PLA General Staff Huang Yung-sheng Meet DRVN Military Delegation Led By Vice Minister Tran Sam

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and huang yung-sheng, chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, this afternoon met tran sam, leader of the military delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam and vice-minister of national defence, nguyen duy thai, deputy leader of the delegation, and all members of the d.r.v.n. military delegation led by them. hosts and guests had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

the members of the delegation and its working staff present on the occasion were tong si nguyen, ngo duc tho, nguyen dich, tran kim an, nguyen trong quyen, dinh kim duc and hoang tho duoc.

also present were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and colonel nguyen dong, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

present at the meeting were yen chung-chuan, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; huang chih-yung, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chen pang, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members and staff members of other chinese departments yuan hua-ping, yin tso-chen, lu wei-chao, wei yu-ming, li yu, liang feng and lien cheng-pao.

Protocol on Supplementary Gratuitous Supply of Military Equipment and Materials to Vietnam in 1971 Signed in Peking Between People's Republic of China and DRVN Governments

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

a protocol on a supplementary gratuitous supply of military equipment and materials to viet nam in 1971 was signed in peking today between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

huang yung-sheng, chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, attended the signing ceremony.

yen chung-chuan, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and tran sam, leader of the d.r.v.n. military delegation and vice-minister of national defence, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the signing ceremony on the d.r.v.n. side were nguyen duy thai, deputy leader of the delegation, and members of the delegation and its working staff tong si nguyen, ngo duc tho, nguyen dich, tran kim an, nguyen trong quyen, dinh kim duc and hoang tho duoc; and

ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, colonel nguyen dong, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in china.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, was also present.

present on the chinese side were huang chih-yung, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chen pang, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned yuan hua-ping, yin tso-chen, lu wei-chao, wei yu-ming, li yu and liang feng.

DRVN Military Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 5, 1971)

the military delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by tran sam, vice-minister of national defence, left peking for home by air this morning after its friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were yen chung-chuan, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; huang chih-yung, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chen pang, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; leading members of the departments concerned yuan hua-ping, yin tso-chen, lu wei-chao, wei yu-ming and li yu, as well as over 1,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters and peking militiamen.

peking airport flew the national flags of china and the d.r.v.n. today. the crowd held red banners and streamers inscribed with slogans including "firm support to the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" as vice-minister tran sam and other vietnamese comrades, accompanied by deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff yen chung-chuan and others, bade farewell to the crowd, people beat drums and cymbals, and shouted "learn from the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "learn from the heroic vietnamese people's army exclamation" "the vietnamese people are sure to win, the three peoples of indochina are sure to win, u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and other slogans. the airport was permeated with a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and the armies of china and viet nam.

also present were minister-counsellor nguyen tien, military attache colonel nguyen dong, commercial counsellor le quang tuong, and other diplomatic officials, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking. nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china was present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Foodstuffs Production Study Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

a three-member group from romania arrived here by air today for a study of the production of foodstuffs in china. the group is led by comrade francisc tapos, vice-chairman of the central federation of the romanian consumers' co-operatives.

they were greeted at the airport by comrade tsao lu, chinese vice-minister of the light industry, and leading members and staff members of the departments concerned.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Communist League Marxist-Leninist of Sweden Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1971)

the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden sent a letter on july first extending the warmest greetings on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the content of the letter signed by comrade gunnar bylin, chairman of the league, follows:

on the 50th anniversary of the birth of the communist party of china today, the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden congratulates the chinese communist party on its consistent and superb pursuance over the last fifty years of a revolutionary line in the interest of the chinese people and the people the world over.

the communist party of china led the chinese people to win victory in the protracted people's war, defeating the japanese aggressors first and then the domestic reactionaries represented by chiang kai-shek. after the victory of the new democratic revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china, the chinese communist party headed by mao tsetung led the chinese workers and peasants to advance steadily in socialist revolution and in the work of successful building of socialism.

the cultural revolution has repulsed the attack on socialism by liu shao-chi and other renegades and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat in china, preventing china from taking the road of the soviet union. this is a genuine mass movement in the struggle against the class enemy with the participation of the broad masses of people. china's cultural revolution has opened a completely new road for the world communist movement and shows how the struggle of the working class and the people should be waged under the conditions of socialism.

the chinese communist party and comrade mao tsetung have launched a struggle against soviet revisionism. this struggle is of great significance in developing a new marxist-leninist movement in the world and exposing social-imperialism before the people of the world.

now, the policy pursued by the chinese communist party is a guide for the world communist movement. the people's republic of china is the great and reliable ally and rear area of the indochinese people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

fifty years are a short period in history. but during these years, the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung has had a decisive influence on the development of world history. the situation of the chinese people, accounting for a quarter of the world population, has undergone a fundamental change. the chinese communist party's policy is a strong support for the people of the world in their struggle.

these excellent achievements have been made because the party's consistent policy is to work for the welfare of the chinese people, to rouse the masses and let loose their enthusiasm and creative energy.

during the fifty years of fighting, the communist party of china has brought the proletarian theory and ideological weapon to a new and higher stage -- marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought.

mao tsetung thought is a guide to the communists of the whole world in leading the masses in their struggle against imperialism, reaction and oppression.

the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden has received important guidance from the experience gained by the communist party of china, summed up and developed by mao tsetung thought.

particularly concerning the importance of the party's role, mass line and united front, the chinese communist party and mao tsetung thought have provided and are providing immeasurable help.

just as mao tsetung has pointed out, the characteristic of the world situation today is that the danger of a new world war still exists but revolution is the main trend in the world. the people of the world must unite and form a powerful united front against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, so as to strengthen the revolutionary force and prevent a world war.

in this struggle, the chinese communist party and the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung constitute a mighty force. today's china is the base area of world revolution.

the communist league extends the warmest greetings on the 50th anniversary of the birth of the communist party of china.

long live the communist party of china exclamation

long live mao tsetung exclamation

long live marxism, leninism, mao tsetung thought exclamation

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Reception Marking Opening of Chinese Pavilion Given in Dar Es Salaam

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, July 3, 1971)

a reception marking the official opening of the chinese pavilion at tanzania's 1971 international trade fair was given here yesterday by chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung and director of the chinese pavilion li yung-ting.

among about 800 guests attending the reception were tanzania's chief justice augustine saidi, minister for commerce and industry p. bomani, minister of economic affairs and development planning a.m. babu, minister for national education c.y. mgonja, minister for information and broadcasting j. namfua, minister for health and social welfare l.n. sijaona and minister of state in the office of the second vice-president e.m. sokoine.

zambian foreign minister e. mudenda and minister of state of trade and industry s. tembo now visiting tanzania also attended the reception.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to tanzania and representatives of african national liberation movements based in dar es salaam were also present.

during the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, guests and hosts pointed out that through this fair, china and tanzania could exchange and learn from each other's experience. they expressed the hope that the militant friendship, mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation between the two countries will be further increased and developed.

during the reception, the guests were shown round the chinese pavilion consisting of five parts: friendship between china and tanzania, news photos and publications, agriculture, light industry and heavy industry./ the exhibition was warmly received by the guests.

US AND JAPAN AND SOUTH KOREA

US-Japan-Pak Counter-Revolutionary Collusion

(NCNA-English Peking, July 5, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carried an article by its commentator, entitled "u.s.-japan-pak counter-revolutionary collusion". full text of the article reads:

u.s. vice-president spiro agnew and japanese prime minister eisaku sato recently sneaked into south korea for sinister activities in the name of attending the "presidential inauguration" of the u.s. imperialist lackey pak jung hi. this is an act of aggression of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism to intensify their counter-revolutionary collusion with the south korean puppet clique. the foreign ministry of the democratic people's republic of korea recently issued a statement which serves a stern warning to the u.s., japanese and pak reactionaries

against their vicious activities. the chinese people firmly support this solemn stand of the korean people and strongly condemn the criminal act of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

the pak jung hi puppet clique was propped up exclusively by u.s. imperialism and imposed on the south korean people with the help of bayonets. the so-called "inauguration of president" pak jung hi is a thoroughly nauseous show. the lauding of this farce by the chieftains of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in making a trip to south korea is in itself a serious provocation against the korean and other asian peoples. the more so when agnew and sato went to south korea this time with more sinister criminal aims that cannot bear the light of day. in seoul, they held secret talks separately with pak jung hi on such questions as the "general asian situation in relation to the security" of south korea. what they were conspiring is a secret war scheme directed against the korean people, the chinese people and the people of other countries in asia, thus advancing the u.s.-japan-pak military collusion a step further.

as its well-known, a "triangular military alliance" has already been formed among u.s. imperialism, the japanese reactionaries and the pak jung hi puppet clique through bilateral military agreements such as the u.s.-japan "security treaty" and the "r.o.k.-u.s. mutual defence treaty". to readjust aggressive deployments for its counter-revolutionary global strategy, u.s. imperialism pursues a so-called "new asia policy" which gives japanese militarism the active role as a pawn for its aggression in asia. to keep south korea as a springboard for aggression, it energetically expands the south korean puppet forces on the one hand and plots the introduction of japanese military force into south korea on the other while "reducing" the number of u.s. aggressor troops in south korea. meanwhile, ambitious japanese militarism is also eager to carry out military expansion by all means in south korea as a step in its re-embarkation on the old path of launching aggression in asia. obviously, the recent trips of the chieftains of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to seoul is to plot for closer u.s.-japan-pak military alliance and increase the commitments of japanese militarism so as to further complete their so-called "joint operation system".

specially noteworthy are the series of frantic activities carried out by japanese militarism recently. it carried out "joint military exercises" with u.s. imperialism in the sea east of korea, repeatedly sent military chieftains to "visit" south korea and china's taiwan province, and even flagrantly announced the inclusion of korean and chinese territories into japan's "sphere of defence", and so on. some chieftains of the japanese reactionaries even publicly raved that japan "has to study its own plan for the defence of r.o.k.", and went so far as to talk undisguisedly of launching "pre-emptive attacks" against the democratic people's republic of korea. all this fully laid bare the wild ambition of japanese militarism which is itching for action and eager to embark on the road of military aggression. people can see more and more clearly that reviving japanese militarism has definitely become a very dangerous aggressive force in asia.

great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the imperialist wolves must remember that gone forever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the asian and african countries."

u.s. imperialism has met with shameful defeats in pursuing its policies of aggression and war in asia and landed itself in a bad fix. japanese militarism which now attempts to play the role of shock force for u.s. imperialism's aggression in asia in the service of u.s. imperialism while rebuilding its own sphere of influence in asia, will certainly not come to a good end. the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are simply digging their own graves if they dare to kindle a new war in asia.

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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

Personal Experience in Carrying Out the System of Democratic Centralism

by

Wang Hsiang-i (王祥义)
Secretary of the Party Committee of the No. 2
Woollen Textile Mill of Huhehot Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 30, 1971)

After being the secretary of the Party committee of the No.2 Woollen Textile Mill, I have gained two points of relatively deep understanding in carrying out the system of democratic centralism.

The Greater the Confidence the Committee Members Put in Me the Humbler I Should Be in Listening to Their Views

On one occasion the question of a cadre's transfer was discussed at a Party committee meeting. I was all for it though I had not yet said a word about it. But in the course of discussion, half of the committee members voiced their opposition. Then the deputy secretary of the Party committee said, "Secretary Wang is for it." As a result, all of them expressed agreement in a sudden turnabout.

What was the reason? I could not help feeling uneasy and thinking hard. After I became the Party committee secretary, at every Party committee meeting all members present were anxious to know first what my view on a matter was. Once I said my say, no one would have anything more to say. This made me realize that the respect and confidence showed me as one from the PLA by the committee members was a reflection of the great prestige commanded by the PLA among the masses. If I should lack consciousness and lapse into blindness I

might, as time went on, intentionally or unintentionally upset the relations between myself as an individual and the Party committee as a whole. I would place myself not under the collective leadership of the Party committee but high above the Party committee and inevitably turn the "mass forum" of the Party committee that gave play to collective wisdom into a "one-man forum."

Thereafter, I attended Party committee meetings with particular attention to the development of democracy. I led the committee members to speak out freely what they had on their minds. Sometimes, when some Party members were out on business and could not attend a meeting, I did not fail to seek their opinions. I did everything possible to make the Party committee's decisions reflective and representative of the collective opinion of the Party committee members. I did not let go those dissenting views from individual committee members without giving them particular attention and a serious analysis.

On one occasion, the question of reform of the recovery of oil and fat in the whole mill was taken up at a Party committee meeting. At the meeting, I agreed with the view of the majority about getting additional equipment. Only one committee member had a different opinion. He held that by just giving full play to the activism of the workers and adopting native means, we could as well solve the problem without laying in additional equipment. After an analysis of things, I saw some justification for the view of this committee member. I urged another discussion by all. At last, the said committee member's idea was adopted. As a result, the rate of recovery of oil and fat shot up from the original 10 to 70 percent. This matter made me realize deeply that everyone was disinclined to oppose me out of respect for a PLA cadre and confidence in me. Those individual committee members who put forward a different view usually do so after thorough deliberation. So such a view is worthy of particular attention.

Don't Be Content With Uniformity in Form But Strive for Ideological Uniformity

To whip up a new upsurge in the effort to promote revolution and stimulate production, a Party committee meeting studied the transfer of technically proficient workers from various workshops to the woollen fabric-weaving workshop to repair the woollen fabric-weaving machines. Members of the Party committees of most of the workshops agreed with the transfer, but those of a small number of workshop Party committees disagreed. At that time, I associated the system of democratic centralism with the principle of a minority obeying the majority. I did not lead all to a further discussion with a view to achieving uniformity of thought. All I did was a simple ritual of persuasion work. This was followed by the approval of the decision with everyone lifting up his hand in agreement.

Repair work got underway. It was found that of the workers transferred to the woollen fabric-weaving workshop, some were technically poor performers. The repair job suffered. A further check showed that these workers were transferred from those workshops whose Party committees had held a different view.

In my mind, I turned over again and again this point: Why should they signal approval by lifting up their hands at the meeting and yet fail to follow through with proper action? With this problem in mind, I reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching on improvement of the Party committee system. Chairman Mao criticized some Party committees for the "maintenance of uniformity in form but not uniformity in essence. Such a situation must be rectified." This was the way the above decision was worked out. Though some Party committee members at last yielded organizationally and got around to uniformity in form yet ideologically they had not reconciled themselves to things, and were not anywhere nearer to uniformity in essence. Thinking guides action. If we approve in form but not ideologically, how could we act in uniformity?

In a negative sense, the matter made me realize that the principle of a small minority obeying the majority under the system of democratic centralism must be resolutely observed and followed strictly to the letter. But in no way should we stay content with uniformity in form with the minority obeying the majority. Instead we must strive for ideological uniformity. Otherwise, uniformity in form will be followed by lack of uniformity in action and failure in the firm implementation of a Party committee decision.

I made it my determination to change such a situation in conformity with Chairman Mao's teachings. Thereafter, every time the Party committee studied a question or approved a resolution, I sought not uniformity in form but ideological uniformity. A small number of those dissenting Party committee members were not put through the simple routine of questioning about their attitude but given a lot of attention ideologically. Without doing injustice to normal work, uniformity was sought, if not this time, then next time, in as many discussions as were required. On the basis of ideological uniformity, a decision was worked out in line with objective reality.

In a discussion on citing the pipe workers' section as a typical example in promoting revolution and stimulating production, most of the committee members approved the idea. With only a small number of committee members opposing, a resolution might well be worked out in line with the principle of a minority obeying the majority. Yet we did not do so. After the meeting, I made a thorough probe into the pipe workers' section's effort in promoting revolution and stimulating production.

At another meeting held, everyone submitted a report. Meanwhile, the small number of dissenting committee members were allowed to approach a typical example from the "one dividing into two" viewpoint. Every one of them was given a correct idea of the pipe workers' section and enlightened on the relations between strong points and weaknesses being only those between nine fingers and one. Cheerfully they went along with the resolution to cite the pipe workers' section as a typical example. Unified thinking was followed by unified action. The Party committee members seriously carried out the Party committee's decision and led the broad masses to whip up rapidly a new upsurge in a campaign to learn from the pipe workers' action, catch up with the section and devote vigorous efforts to promoting revolution and stimulating production vigorously.

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STUDY OF "COMMUNIST MANIFESTO"

Conscientiously Study Marxism-Leninism and Realize the Two "Most Radical Ruptures"

by

Sung Ch'i-kuang (宋奇光)
Secretary of the Party Committee of a certain PLA Naval Unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 4, 1971)

In the scientific Communist program embodied in the literary piece--"Manifesto of the Communist Party"--jointly prepared by them, the great proletarian teachers Marx and Engels pointed out, "The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas."

The two "most radical ruptures" called for in the "Manifesto" underline clearly the radical revolutionary spirit of the proletariat.

The proletarian revolution is the most radical one. Hitherto revolutions have seen the replacement of one system of private ownership with another and replacement of one system of exploitation with another. On the other hand, proletarian revolution seeks the "most radical rupture with the traditional property relations" and the elimination of all systems of private ownership and the basic elimination of the foundation underlying exploitation. Hitherto revolutions have seen the replacement of one idea defending the system of private ownership with another defending the same thing. Proletarian revolution seeks "a most radical rupture with traditional ideas" and a thorough clean-up of all exploiting class ideas and all ideas in all forms defending the system of private ownership.

The proletariat wants to seize the bourgeois ruling position not only economically and politically, but also ideologically and culturally, and eliminate the ideological influence of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. Only by really realizing the two "most radical ruptures" can the proletariat attain the great objective of emancipating the whole mankind and emancipating itself.

The doctrine of continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship put forward by the great leader Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship and developed the idea raised by Marx and Engels in the "Manifesto" about the realization of two "most radical ruptures." In theory and in practice, the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has solved the problem of how to realize the two "most radical ruptures." The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great political revolution and a great revolution seeking the most radical rupture

with traditional ideas. After the practice of the great proletarian cultural revolution, we study again today this great idea raised in the "Manifesto" and Chairman Mao's relevant teachings with a sense of particular affection.

In the past, I lacked a deep understanding about this point. My understanding of the significance of a most radical rupture with traditional ideas was especially inadequate. In reality, the two "most radical ruptures" are inter-related and interdependent. Marxism holds that the existence of human society determines man's social consciousness, and social consciousness reacts on society and plays a principal decisive role under given conditions. The traditional system of ownership is the basis for traditional ideas and once traditional ideas are formed they will become a source of spiritual strength in support of the traditional system of ownership.

The traditional ideas of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes are capable of great power. Just as the great teacher Lenin profoundly pointed out, "Vanquished capitalism will rot and stink in our midst polluting the air and poisoning our life, and will envelop fresh, young and vigorous things with decaying and dying matter from all sides."

In history, the ruling class in every age has sought to foster ruling ideas representing its class interests. After the seizure of political power, the proletariat must establish the proletarian rule ideologically. Ideas representing the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the broad revolutionary masses are Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. They are diametrically opposed to the traditional ideas representing the interests of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes and occupy a ruling position in our socialist society.

But in the past, after a change in the system of ownership, the ideas of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes long in a ruling position still stubbornly kept their hold on people's minds and would not give way easily. Instead the bourgeoisie and the exploiting classes have always tried through all means and channels to corrupt and invade the minds of the proletariat and the broad revolutionary masses. Class struggle in the ideological field will all the time remain unusually acute and fierce.

Chairman Mao has all along paid great attention to class struggle in the ideological area. After the liberation of the whole country, Chairman Mao repeatedly taught us, "We have scored a basic victory in regard to the system of ownership of means of production but on political and ideological fronts, we have still not won a complete victory. The problem of who is to win in the ideological area--the proletariat or the bourgeoisie--has still not been really solved. We must still wage a protracted struggle against bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas."

To lay stress on class struggle in the ideological area, we must criticize various erroneous ideas and must "eliminate bourgeois ideas and promote proletarian ones" and "fight self and criticize revisionism." We also personally mobilized an effort to criticize bourgeois ideas on many

occasions. Vice Chairman Lin once and again taught us: We must smash old ideas in a big way and foster new ideas in a big way and replace bourgeois ideas and all old ideas with proletarian ones. All this necessitates our radical rupture with not only the old system of ownership but with all old ideas and old concepts.

In the first socialist country of the world--the Soviet Union--created by the great leader Lenin, leadership of the Party and the state has been usurped by a revisionist group who are to stage a bourgeois comeback. Such a serious lesson makes us understand deeply that after the socialist transformation of the system of ownership, we must vigorously wage class struggle in the ideological areas without relaxation, thoroughly shatter the old ideas of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes and other old ideas of all shapes and colors in support of the system of private ownership, and seriously make the two "most radical ruptures." Only in this way can we assure the consolidation and development of the socialist system of ownership and consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and prevent a capitalist comeback.

I have come to understand that to make the two "most radical ruptures" in the study of the "Manifesto," we must seriously study and consciously remold the world outlook and resolutely and thoroughly break away from all old ideas and old concepts in our minds, so that Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought can really occupy a ruling position in our minds. We must also vigorously wage struggle in the ideological field, energetically participate in revolutionary mass criticism and take the criticism of the old world and a thorough break with traditional ideas as the lofty fighting tasks of a Communist Party member. We must promote the thorough revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, continuously enhance the consciousness of revolution, smash the "half-baked" revolutionary ideas, impose on ourselves the exacting demands set for a Communist vanguard fighter, and fight throughout our lives for the two "most radical ruptures."

* * *

Proletarian Unity Is an Assurance of Revolutionary Victory

by

Cheng Yü-feng (鄭玉峰),
Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the
Navigation Bureau of Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 4, 1971)

Over a century ago, in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," the great revolutionary teachers Marx and Engels issued the fighting call, "Proletarians of the whole world, unite!" The brilliant proletarian history of fighting points to the infinite might of such a slogan by Marx and Engels and its far-reaching influence on the cause of liberation of the proletariat and the revolutionary people.

After studying the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," I came to understand that during the capitalist era, confronted with the bourgeoisie holding the powerful state machine in its grasp, the proletariat seeking liberation would not be able to clench its fist tightly or form into a powerful force and vanquish the bourgeoisie if it departed from the revolutionary unity of the whole proletariat. Only by uniting millions of proletarians to form an irresistible revolutionary current can we topple the bourgeois rule and overthrow the capitalist system and win emancipation for the proletariat. Such a great slogan raised by Marx and Engels gives expression to fundamental proletarian interests and represents the orientation for the proletarian revolutionary movement. It shows the proletariat the road for victory and emancipation.

Today, by making continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and seriously studying Marx's and Engels' great ideas on proletarian revolutionary unity, we are able to understand deeply the revolutionary line for unity and victory worked out by Chairman Mao at the 9th Party National Congress and raise our consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To seize political power and win victory, the proletariat must be united and fight. To consolidate political power and exploit the results of victory, it must get united and fight. During the 9th Party National Congress, the great leader Chairman Mao raised the slogan, "Get united and win still greater victories." Chairman Mao said, "To get united toward a goal is to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship firmly in every factory, every rural village, every organ and every school." "While talking about victory, we must assure the uniting of the broad masses of people of the whole country under the proletarian leadership so they may strive to win victory." Such a line for unity and victory formulated by Chairman Mao has inherited and developed the Marxist basic ideas on proletarian revolutionary unity and is a beacon light guiding our continuation of the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship.

In 1969, I joined the Navigation Bureau of Kwangtung Province as chairman of its revolutionary committee. At that time, the navigation bureau was known as a unit "always in big difficulties." A handful of class enemies tried to promote bourgeois factionalism so as to create a split between the two factions of the people. I conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "To organize millions upon millions of people and set in motion a colossal revolutionary army is needed in making revolution today to resist counter-revolution." In the face of acute and complex class struggle, whether we could get the masses united and isolate and trounce the small handful of class enemies was a key to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the winning of a thorough victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution. Therefore, we ran a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's various teachings such as "Within the working class, there is no basic conflict of interests," "So long as both factions are revolutionary mass organizations, we should realize a great revolutionary union under the revolutionary people," etc. Mao Tse-tung's thought stimulated the great revolutionary union of the working class and the broad revolutionary masses. This brought about a very favorable situation in the Navigation Bureau in revolution and production.

Practice of struggle made me further realize the importance of proletarian revolutionary unity and raised my consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's line for unity and victory. On one occasion, a difference of opinion appeared in the leadership on the question of emancipating and re-appointing a cadre who had committed a mistake. Some comrades held that this cadre had committed relatively serious mistakes before the great cultural revolution and could not now be emancipated and taken into employment. The overwhelming majority of comrades considered that the cadre was good as far as his basic character and his general conduct were concerned, and that after being educated and tempered in the great cultural revolution, he had considerably raised his consciousness and should be emancipated and put to use.

How should this problem be understood? At a standing committee meeting, we conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The proletariat is the greatest class in human history. It is the most powerful revolutionary class ideologically and politically and as far as physical strength is concerned. It may and must rally around itself the overwhelming majority of people and isolate and strike at a handful of enemies to a maximum degree."

This gave us great enlightenment. Everyone came to understand that the proletariat was the greatest and most powerful class in human history entrusted with the great historical mission of wiping out the capitalist old world and establishing a communist new world. This required that we cherish the great ambition of emancipating the whole of mankind, unite all people who could be united, arouse all positive factors and call into play all revolutionary forces to win victory.

Through study, we had our awareness unified. Everyone unanimously agreed to the emancipation and re-instatement of this cadre who had committed a mistake. This further strengthened the implementation of the cadre policy and gave a boost to the further development of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign.

By reviewing the past few years of practical struggle, studying the great slogan raised by Marx and Engels in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Proletarians of the world, unite!" and studying Chairman Mao's line for unity and victory put forward at the 9th Party National Congress, I came deeply to understand that proletarian revolutionary unity was not only needed for the seizure of proletarian political power but also needed for the consolidation of political power by the proletariat and a basic assurance for winning victory in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. We should conscientiously study Marx's and Engels' great ideas on proletarian revolutionary unity, study the series of important directives by Chairman Mao and forge ahead forever along the Party's line for unity and victory put forward at the 9th Party National Congress.

* * *

To Make Revolution, We Must Have a Revolutionary Party

by

Hsing Hui-lin (邢会林)
of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 4, 1971)

In the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," Marx and Engels systematically spelled out the basic principles of scientific communism and the character and features of a Communist Party and put forward the Party's fighting tasks and ultimate goals and the Party's strategic principles.

"To make revolution, we must have a revolutionary party." After protracted practical struggle against bourgeois rule, the proletariat has come gradually to understand that only by establishing an independent political party capable of really representing the interests of the proletariat and the broad revolutionary masses can we accomplish our own historical mission and win thorough victory in revolution. In the course of their own revolutionary practice, Marx and Engels concentrated a large part of their energies on the establishment of a truly proletarian political party and on guiding the work of the Communist Party in various countries. The "Manifesto of the Communist Party" is a party program drafted for the "Alliance of Communists" and is the first scientific Communist document of a programmatic nature.

In the "Manifesto," it was pointed out, that the Communist Party was a political party representative of the interests of the whole proletariat, that "they (the Communists) have no interests separate and apart from those as a whole," and that practically, "the Communists are the most advanced and resolute section of the working class parties of every country, that section which pushes forward all others; on the other hand, theoretically, they have over the great mass of the proletariat the advantage of clearly understanding the line of march, the conditions, and the ultimate general results of the proletarian movement."

In the "Manifesto," Marx and Engels put forward a basic idea on the character of the Party: The Communist Party is composed of the most advanced and most conscious elements of the proletariat and is a proletarian vanguard team armed with scientific Communist theories.

What kind of a party should the Communist Party be? Concerning this problem, Marx and Lenin waged a protracted and heated struggle with revisionists. Revisionists and opportunists of all kinds ministering to bourgeois needs always try every means to blur or change the proletarian character of the Party and negate the progressive and militant character of the Party. Whether it was the "Parliamentary Party" advocated by the old revisionists of the Second International or the "All-People Party" pushed by the Soviet revisionist renegade group, the revisionists had the same goal of turning the

proletarian party into a bourgeois one, turning a Marxist party into a revisionist one and turning a revolutionary party into a non-revolutionary or even counter-revolutionary one.

The great leader Chairman Mao has summed up the historical experience of our Party and the international communist movement and summed up the valuable experience provided by our great proletarian cultural revolution. On the character of the Party he has made a scientific summing-up: "A Party organization should be composed of advanced proletarian elements and should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in a fight against the class enemy." Such a directive by Chairman Mao is a great development of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the building of a party and indicates an orientation for the building of our Party. In studying the "Manifesto," we must comply with the Marxist-Leninist Party-building theory and Chairman Mao's relevant teaching and build the Party by insisting on its class nature and progressive and militant character. We must at all times judge ourselves by the standards set for proletarian advanced elements and the five demands set for Communist Party members in the new Party Constitution adopted at the 9th Party National Congress, and take them as a spur to ourselves.

In the "Manifesto," Marx and Engels indicated to us the great significance of revolutionary theory where the revolutionary party was concerned. Whether a party is a really revolutionary one depends mainly on what kind of theory it has as its guiding thought and what kind of a line followed by it in practice. Lenin once said, "Only by taking advanced theory as a guide can a party give play to the role of advanced fighters." Only by taking Marxist-Leninist scientific theory as its own guiding idea and insisting on the integration of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution of a country and working out and implementing a proletarian revolutionary line on such a basis can a proletarian political party become a really revolutionary party. And only in this way can it really represent the proletarian interests and lead the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in a fight to realize the great communist ideals. If we depart from Marxism-Leninism as a theoretical guide, we shall be unable to have a correct line, so that the Party will go astray and the revolution is liable to setbacks and failure.

For this very reason, the proletarian great teachers have all along attached great importance to theoretical struggle, the theoretical and ideological building in the Party and the matter of arming the Communist Party members and the revolutionary masses with Marxist-Leninist theory. In the "Manifesto," Marx and Engels brought to the whole world the great theory of Marxism and offered the proletarians and the Communists of the whole world an infinitely powerful spiritual weapon and a source of fighting strength.

The great leader Chairman Mao takes the theoretical study effort of the whole Party as an important link in the building of the Party. In various important stages of the development of the Party, Chairman Mao has always repeatedly taught the comrades of the whole Party to study assiduously

Marxism-Leninism to raise their ideological and theoreitcal levels, and especially called on the responsible cadres at various levels of the Party responsible for leadership to study conscientiously and do research assiduously in order to acquire a real mastery of some Marxism-Leninism. Only by studying assiduously and arming our minds really with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, can we raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. Only in this way can we lay bare and resist political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i. And only in this way can we unswervingly adhere to the Marxist-Leninist standpoint and consciously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

"LEARN FROM TACH'ING"

The Situation of Learning from Tach'ing on the Communications Front in the Whole Country Is Excellent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 3, 1971)

Steeped in a glorious revolutionary tradition and cherishing profound proletarian feeling and boundless love for great leader Chairman Mao, the broad masses of railway workers, seamen and highway workers of China by keeping their mind on the over-all situation while remaining at their posts, are diligently carrying out the role of "vanguards" for the socialist construction. In the penetrating development of "in industry learn from Tach'ing" mass movement and in the vigorous grasping of revolution and stimulating of production they have obtained outstanding results.

At present a scene of bustle and vigor has appeared everywhere on China's widespread communications front. In the first five months of this year, the main railway bureaus, navigation bureaus, harbor bureaus as well as highway transportation departments in the whole country have all fulfilled or overfulfilled their transportation targets.

Of these, the amount of goods moved by the railway showed an increase of 15 percent over the same period in the previous year. The volume of cargoes moved by ships along the waters of South China and in the North as well as on the main route of the Yangtze has also increased more than 20 percent over the corresponding period last year. The transportation of vital materials needed for industrial and agricultural production and construction as well as daily commodities such as coal, petroleum, steel, mineral ores, cement, fertilizer and grain has been carried out better, and the volume moved has severally shown increases of from 10 to 40 percent over the corresponding period last year. The time required for a round trip of vehicles and ships has been shortened and there is an apparent reduction in consumption of fuel.

Many units such as Chinchow Railway Bureau and Peking Railway Sub-Bureau have also done away with major freight accidents and there appeared a new situation of long-term safety driving. There has also been a very great development in the ocean shipping enterprise of our country. Not only are the transportation tasks of foreign trade outstandingly fulfilled, but international economic and cultural exchanges have been promoted to make a definite contribution in strengthening ties between our people and the people of various countries.

This year is the first year in the 4th Five-Year Plan for the development of China's national economy. Following the rapid development of industrial and agricultural production and construction, the demands imposed on communications and transportation have become increasingly higher. In order to cope with this excellent situation, leading bodies at various levels on the communications front throughout the country, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching of "Carry out education on ideology and political

line" in the whole Party, have activated the broad mass of cadres and masses to further carry out the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and developed in depth the criticism of revisionism and rectification.

They fiercely criticized idealist "transcendentalism," the reactionary "theory of productive forces," the "theory of human nature" of landlords and capitalists and the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" disseminated by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, and further eradicated the remnant pernicious influence of such counter-revolutionary revisionist line as "dictatorship of regulations" and "specialist line" that for many years had hindered the rapid development of communications.

The broad mass of revolutionary workers said without reservation, "We pledge to be vanguards of socialist construction and not stumbling blocks in industrial and agricultural production." By maintaining the placing of revolution in command of production, by using the concept of dialectical materialism in analyzing and solving problems in communications and transportation work and by deepening the development of the increase production-practice economy mass movement, they have fully tapped the hidden potentials of communications and transportation and enabled a flourishing development of the excellent situation in revolution and production to appear on the whole of the communications front.

Great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "The masses have boundless creative power. They can organize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth."

In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao, the railway and communications departments in the whole country, in the launching of a new upsurge in the mass movement of "in industry, learn from Tach'ing" this year, have summed up and popularized the advanced experience first created by the Tsinan Railway Bureau in fully relying on the masses, in giving play to the positive factors from various quarters, and in differentiating between what is unimportant or important as well as what is urgent or not urgent while systematically organizing a high volume movement in transportation. At present this experience is not only flowering and bearing fruit in the railway system, but is also being universally popularized in highway and shipping departments and has become an extremely effective method for tapping hidden potentials on the national communications and transportation front and pushing the continuing rise in transportation and production.

According to statistics, since the systematic and organized development of high volume movement in transportation by the railway systems throughout the country, the average per day loading of freight cars for the month of May has increased by more than 6,000 carloads over that for the month of January, and a larger volume of goods has been moved for the state.

After developing the high volume movement in transportation within their own framework by Ch'angchiang Shipping Company, the volume of goods transported for the first five months of this year showed an increase of some 35 percent over that of the corresponding period last year. The rate of seaworthiness and the rate of turnaround of vessels have also been raised, and many advanced units in fast loading, fast unloading and fast transporting have also appeared.

In activating the masses to organize high volume transportation, the communications and transport departments in various localities have at the same time also developed socialist cooperation in a widespread manner to strengthen transportation organization work. In many places joint transportation offices have been set up to study and popularize the advanced experience of Kwangtung Province in organizing joint and rational use of transportation. They have closely linked together railway, highway and waterway transportation with short distance haulages of the people for coordinated programming as well as rational application that not only fully made manifest the efficiency of various means of transportation, but also reduced the intermediate handling procedures of goods in transit.

In the course of the development of joint transportation in such localities as Peking and Tientsin, the demarcation between the enterprises was done away with, and the greater part of special rail lines and wharves of industrial and mining enterprises have been made available as "communal lines" and "communal wharves" for the joint use of nearby units. Some socialist vehicles whose former rate of usage was low have also been organized for participation in joint transportation.

According to estimate, since the development of joint transportation this year, the Peking-Tientsin highway has saved the state more than 1,000 truckloads in trucking force by organizing the haulage of goods with socialist vehicles on return journey alone. Since the change in the shipment of pig iron from Anshan and Penki to Tientsin by ship from Dairen instead of by rail, the transportation potential of the water route has been utilized to the full to satisfy the needs of industry and production.

The broad mass of workers, commanders and fighters of the PLA as well as civilian workers battling on the communications construction sites are seizing every hour and minute day and night to speed up the work. Armed with the brilliant philosophical thinking of Chairman Mao, they are conscientiously summing up the construction experience of the past several years, developing in depth a revolution in mass designing, and strengthening work management so as to further accelerate construction.

In the first five months of this year, the foundation as well as masonry work for the new railway trunk lines and spurs has already fulfilled the year's target by 70 percent, and 55 percent of the year's target for basic construction investment has also been completed.

Very rapid development is also taking place in the maintenance of navigational route and harbor construction along the main route and tributaries of the Yangtze. Some new construction and extensions on wharves are now wholly or partially in operation. Some river sections have also adopted the use of electrical automatic blinking navigation buoys to insure the safe passage of ships at night.

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STUDY OF PHILOSOPHY

Workers of Shanghai Brickworks Study and Apply Philosophy

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 7, 1971)

cadres and workers at a brickworks near the whangpoo river in shanghai have used materialist dialectics to remould their own outlook and change the world.

this small enterprise was inspired by the spirit of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china. the communist party secretary and 16 workers set up the first philosophy study group in the brickworks in 1969. they had no experience at first, and they often got involved in discussing abstract conceptions. the more entangled they became, the more abstruse and mysterious philosophy appeared to them. the party secretary thought: "chairman mao's philosophic thinking has two outstanding characteristics. one is its class nature. the other is its practicality. we workers should study philosophy with profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao and combine our study with practice in production." so he led the workers in linking their study with class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

regulations called for a major overhaul of the machines in the brickworks at the end of 1969. each major overhaul usually took from a month to one and a half months. the brickworks had to stop operations, and this affected output. was there a way to resolve this contradiction? the members of the philosophy study group had a heated discussion on this question.

one of them said: "the brickworks closes down about one month every year for overhauls. this has been the rule. it is difficult to resolve this contradiction."

another worker said: "we should use chairman mao's philosophic thinking to resolve this contradiction in order to overhaul the machines without stopping production..."

some of the workers who formerly thought that philosophy was "mysterious and difficult" took part in the discussion.

chairman mao's teaching "in studying the particularity of all these contradictions, we must not be subjective and arbitrary but must analyse it concretely" gave them a clue to the solution. they analysed the whole production process and found that although production had to be stopped as a whole for overhauls, conditions varied in each section. some of the sections could keep on working. therefore they stated to overhaul some machines and kept others running. in this way, they overhauled all the machines in turn. they completed the overhaul that month and turned out as many bricks as 87 per cent of the normal monthly output.

the success inspired all the workers. the number of philosophy study groups grew from one to five, with a total membership of over 80.

the bricks turned out in the works are made of cinders. following the growth of socialist construction, industrial enterprises have begun to make fuller use of material for a great variety of purposes. many factories began to use their cinders to make briquettes. they turned over to the brickworks only what was left after briquettes were made. this waste material contained a kind of clay which it was thought reduced the strength of the cinder bricks. the brickworks had difficulty in getting an adequate supply of better material.

how to solve the problem? the workers' philosophy study groups held discussions around chairman mao's teaching: "in every form of motion, each process of development which is real (and not imaginary) is qualitatively different." they used this to analyse the waste material now given them by the factories. they held that the properties of the clay would change after going through high temperatures in the kilns. then they made experiments which proved that the waste material could be used.

now they had enough material, but the bricks were not of good quality. chairman mao teaches: "qualitatively different contradictions can only be resolved by qualitatively different methods." members of the philosophy study groups recognized that the reason was that while the material they used had changed, the method of production were the same. they should find ways suited to the properties of the material, they decided. the workers pooled their experience and finally evolved a method to process the material. quality of the bricks improved. in order to meet the increasing demand, the workers experimented with using cinders of coal balls to make bricks and succeeded. they not only solved the problem of getting an abundant supply of material, but also doubled brick output. quality remained stable. the workers said: "philosophy is an effective weapon, we cannot go ahead in revolution and production without it."

last year, the brickworks was invited to tell its experience in studying and applying chairman mao's philosophic thinking to the whole of shanghai city. a growing number of visitors came to learn from it and the leading cadres received more and more invitations to go to other units to report on its experience. some of the leading cadres became conceited. seeing this, the workers put up big-character posters criticizing the leadership. they said conceit and complacency was metaphysical and represented a one-sided way of looking at things. those who suffered from this saw only achievements and neglected shortcomings and this would hamper them in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the criticism was a profound education for the leading cadres. they fought self and criticized revisionism according to chairman mao's teachings and made another giant stride forward on the road of continuing the revolution. this helped deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic works. philosophy, which was described as mysterious and unfathomable by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company, has become a sharp weapon of the workers in the three great revolutionary movements.

PLA HERO

Military Commission of CPC Central Committee Confers Title of Honor on PLA Hero Posthumously

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1971)

the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china recently issued an order conferring the title of honour "model in cherishing the people" on comrade sheng hsi-yu, a communist and platoon leader of the second company of a unit of the people's liberation army tsinan units. the order was approved by the great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao.

the title was confered to commend comrade sheng hsi-yu on his lofty ideals and heroism in implementing and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line, serving the people wholeheartedly and laying down his life in the course of rescuing nine women commune members from a mountain torrent.

in its order the military commission calls on the whole army to learn from comrade sheng hsi-yu his loyalty to the great leader chairman mao, to mao tsetung thought and to chairman mao's revolutionary line; to learn his fine quality of cherishing and serving the people with boundless warmth, which is reflected in his own words: "i am most willing to care for the people, feel happiest in struggling for the people, an glad to endure pain and undergo hardships for the sake of the people and regard it a greatest honour to die for the people"; and to learn his revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death as shown in risking his life to save people and their belongings.

the order points out: all the commanders and fighters should hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, and with "model in cherishing the people" comrade sheng hsi-yu as their example, work hard to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, consciously remould their world outlook and constantly raise their consciousness of the stuggle between the two lines. they should remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, carry forward the army's glorious tradition of "supporting the government and cherishing the people", strengthen government-army and army-civilian unity and make new contributions to the people in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and fulfilling the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress and the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee.

a solemn meeting was held in tsinan recently to confer the title of honour on comrade sheng hsi-yu posthumously.

comrade yang teh-chih, a leading member of the tsinan units of the chinese people's liberation army, read out the order on behalf of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee.

comrade yuan sheng-ping, a leading member of the p.l.a. tsinan units, addressed the meeting. he said: "following chairman mao's great teaching on 'supporting the government and cherishing the people', comrade sheng hsi-yu showed boundless dedication to the people and worked whole-heartedly and diligently as a servant of the people. the lofty ideals

and heroic exploits of comrade sheng hsi-yu are a concentrated embodiment of his boundless loyalty to chairman mao's revolutionary line."

yuan sheng-ping called on the commanders and fighters to launch activities immediately to learn from comrade sheng hsi-yu. he called on leading cadres at all levels, in particular, to take the lead in this, seriously study books by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works and remould their world outlook in the revolutionary spirit of seizing the hour, seizing the day.

comrade su yi-jan, deputy secretary of the shantung provincial committee of the c.p.c., read out at the meeting the provincial party committee's decision on launching activities to learn from comrade sheng hsi-yu, "model in cherishing the people", and called on communist party members and the revolutionary people throughout the province to learn his lofty ideals and noble quality of consciously carrying out and heroically defending chairman mao's revolutionary line.

EXEMPLARY CADRE

Chinese Leading Cadre at Grassroots Makes New Contributions

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, July 6, 1971)

kao chang-chun, secretary of the communist party committee of a north china people's commune in shansi province, is full of revolutionary vigour and keeps making new contributions to the revolution. his deeds were praised not long ago at a provincial congress of activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. the revolutionary committee of the southeast shansi administrative region has called upon the cadres to learn from him.

55-year-old kao chang-chun comes from a poor peasant family. at the age of 12, he became a seasonal labourer for landlords. his father was killed by the invading japanese troops and his mother died early because the family was too poor to get a doctor. burning with class hatred and national wrath, he took part in the resistance against japanese aggression. in 1942, he was admitted into the chinese communist party. he made up his mind to follow chairman mao and devote himself to the revolution.

during the war against japanese aggression and liberation war, he was head of a village. he led the masses in fighting the enemies, struggling against the landlords and keeping production going to support the front. he was then elected a model in the county owing to his achievements. after liberation, he served as district head and deputy head of the county and led the poor and lower-middle peasants in standing firm against the flurry of attacks on the cooperatives launched by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents. they firmly took the socialist road pointed out by chairman mao and achieved cooperation and then set up people's communes throughout the county. for decades, kao chang-chun has followed chairman mao in making revolution.

In response to chairman mao's call for going to the grassroots, deputy county head kao chang-chun went to the shangyao people's commune in 1961 to serve as secretary of the party committee of the commune.

the commune is located on the south bank of the changho river in tainang mountains. the farmland is high on the mountains while the water flows in deep gullies below. drought was frequent. after the people's commune was set up, production expanded considerably. however, under the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the people remained dependent on natural conditions. as soon as he arrived in the commune, kao chang-chun joined the commune members in carrying water to the fields. he always consulted the poor and lower-middle peasants on ways and means to overcome drought.

in 1964, chairman mao issued the great call: "in agriculture, learn from tachai". kao chang-chun and the poor and lower-middle peasants made investigations for a long time and drew up a plan to dig a canal leading to the bank of the river the next year. the project included a dam in the upper reaches of the river and a 32-kilometre-long canal skirting dozens of hills and crossing 87 gullies. the project was very difficult since the mountain is very rocky and some parts are steep.

when it was submitted at the county level, the plan was turned down on the grounds that the project was beyond the capacity of the shangyao commune. kao chang-chun argued that although the project was big, the commune members had the tachai spirit. if they could not finish it in one year they would work at it five or even ten years, and would sooner or later get it done.

kao chang-chun and all the members of the commune party committee sent in four applications to the county. all were rejected and pigeonholed. kao chang-chun said angrily: "very well. you can pigeonhole our plan, but you cannot pigeonhole the determination of the poor and lower-middle peasants to follow chairman mao in revolution. 'in agriculture, learn from tachai' is chairman mao's great call and chairman mao teaches us: 'irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture' and 'transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains'. when we have chairman mao's leadership and mass support, no one can stop us."

kao chang-chun kept his bearings in the fierce struggle between the two political lines.

a rally to pledge to build the canal took place in february 1966. kao chang-chun presented each of the 350 commune builders with a copy of the three constantly read articles he had bought with his own money. he said: "we have two weapons. one is the tool, a material weapon. the other is chairman mao's three articles, our spiritual weapon, which is much more important; we must use it to command our tools." at the construction site, he led the builders in studying chairman mao's works every day, turning the site into a great school of mao tsetung thought.

following chairman mao's teaching on the integration of theory with practice, kao chang-chun helped the masses distinguish between right and wrong, remould their thinking and solve problems in the light of the basic viewpoints in the three articles by chairman mao.

there was an argument about the plan that projected a canal 1.5 metres wide to lead one cubic metre of water per second to irrigate some 800 hectares of farmland in the commune. soon after the project started, two contrary opinions arose. some people held that, at the request of a neighbouring commune, the canal should be two metres wide to lead a flow of one and a half cubic metres of water per second. thus it also could provide irrigation for twice as much farmland in the neighbouring county. however, a few people disagreed. they insisted on sticking to the original plan and said the canal should stop short where construction was difficult. in that case, the canal would irrigate only 260 hectares of their own commune.

kao chang-chun led the masses in seeking a solution to this problem in the three constantly read articles. after the study, they came to the conclusion: the original plan was only in the interests of their own commune and overlooked the interests of others in the lower-reaches. it reflected the mentality of lazy-bones and cowards and ought to be criticized in the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains." the proposal that took the interests of others into consideration conformed to chairman mao's teachings. it was therefore decided unanimously to cut a two-metre wide canal.

the project involved 12 very difficult sections, two of which were hanging cliffs with a combined length of 1.6 kilometres. old poor peasant li wen-yao was the first to volunteer to drill holes on the cliffs for explosives by being lowered from the top with a rope tied around his waist. "where do you get the courage to work in the air hundreds of metres above ground?" people asked him. li wen-yao replied: "in the old society i had to risk my life collecting medicinal herbs on these cliffs. it's different today. i'm now working for the revolution. if i die for the revolution, it's a meaningful death." inspired by the old man's revolutionary spirit, more than 200 people volunteered. ten persons were chosen. they worked at the dangerous job for years. old li wen-yao alone was lowered over the cliff 5,000 times.

it was people like li wen-yao, armed with the selfless and fearless spirit of the three constantly read articles, who brushed aside all difficulties and dangers in their dedication to the revolution.

kao chang-chun worked at the project as both commander and fighter. he worked side by side with the commune members and always took on the toughest jobs. the commune had no technicians to survey the route for the canal. kao chang-chun followed chairman mao's teaching "learn warfare through warfare". he and three peasant-technicians used home-made apparatus to make surveys. while doing surveying on the snow-covered mountain top one day, he slipped and almost went over the precipice. his comrades urged him not to go too close to the edge, but he said: "it's safer to keep away from the edge, but that way it's impossible to have real knowledge of the changho river. let's be daring and careful at once." he rubbed the blood from his cheeks and went on with his work. this was how they got the first-hand data which enabled them to work out an accurate route.

kao chang-chun set himself even stricter demands after he was elected vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee and standing committee member of the county party committee. he joined the builders in the icy water to raise the dam across the changho river just after the spring thaw. because he had

high blood pressure, overwork and the cold often made him feel dizzy. but he put some cold water on his forehead and kept on working. once he fainted and when he came to he found a commune member cradling his head. the commune members urged him to take it easy, saying: "old kao, you are not as fit as we are. you must take care of your health." kao replied: "please treat me not like an old man, but like a veteran communist fighter. communists educated by chairman mao should take a lead in overcoming hardships."

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the concrete leadership of the county revolutionary committee, the people have in five years built 25 kilometres of the canal, including 18 tunnels and seven aqueducts, accounting for 80 per cent of the whole. half of the commune's farmland has been provided with irrigation, averaging one mou (one fifteenth of a hectare) per capita. with grain production shooting up, the commune has changed from a food deficient unit into a food-surplus one. speaking of the success, kao chang-chun said: "this is merely an initial victory. even completion of the whole project will be no more than a stroke in drawing a beautiful painting. new tasks are calling us."

PARTY SECRETARIES

Party Branch Secretary Takes Root Among Masses

(NCNA-English Hangchow, July 6, 1971)

numerous good party branch secretaries at the basic level have come to the fore in china. yen ju-chan, party branch secretary of the yuchia production brigade of fuchunchiang people's commune in chekiang province, east china, is one. he is noted for his excellent leadership of the masses in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

yen ju-chan took his family three times between 1959 and 1962 to settle in less advanced production teams where he took part in collective productive labour, made conscientious investigations and did careful ideological work among the commune members and cadres. all the three teams took a rapid turn for the better.

his action was commended by the great leader chairman mao in his important note on "the seven well-written documents of chekiang province concerning cadres' participation in physical labour" on may 9, 1963. chairman mao says: "class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country. these movements are a sure guarantee that communists will be free from bureaucracy and immune against revisionism and dogmatism, and will for ever remain invincible. they are a reliable guarantee that the proletariat will be able to unite with the broad working masses and realize a democratic dictatorship."

yen ju-chan has made painstaking efforts over the past eight years to implement chairman mao's brilliant note. he was never isolated from the masses: productive labour or reality. carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of continuing the revolution, he went to settle in less advanced teams four more times. this stimulated the mass movement to learn from tachai.

the dictatorship of the proletariat in the brigade has become more consolidated than ever; grain yield per hectare exceeded 7.5 tons for eight years running; there has been an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, side-line production and fisheries; public accumulation and grain in store have increased. it has become a county standard bearer in learning from tachai.

in 1963, be year chairman mao's brilliant note was made known, yen ju-chan went to settle in the taoszu team. it once was an advanced unit and gradually fell behind. acting upon chairman mao's teaching "no investigation, no right to speak", he worked with the members by day and went to their homes in the evening to make full-fledged investigations. he found that the reason for its back-sliding was the rise of bourgeois ideas. he, therefore, consulted the cadres to make a decision to set off a debate "on what should we rely if we want to live a better life."

yen ju-chan handled the meetings in such a way that the poor and lower-middle peasants recalled the past misery in contrast to the present happiness, and the disadvantages of individual production in contrast to the superiorities of collectivization. yen ju-chan led them in setting up an agricultural co-op. however the co-op was dissolved in 1955. yen ju-chan was firm in following chairman mao. he called together 16 poor and lower-middle peasant households to wage a resolute struggle against that evil trend and set up a new co-op. these 16 households defeated a flood by working collectively and had a good harvest that year.

at the meetings, the masses criticized capitalism and praised socialism. they became firm in their determination to do a good job in building up the new socialist countryside along the road pointed out by chairman mao in his teaching "only socialism can save china". the debate bore fruit in all fields of work that year. the following summer they got an all-time high grain yield after overcoming a severe drought. they conducted water from fuchunchiang river to the fields through a three-kilometre-long ditch that the cadres and commune members led by yen ju-chan dug in seven days and nights.

the commune members praised yen ju-chan as a "willing ox" who works for the revolution untiringly and goes wherever the difficulties are greater.

in the spring of 1965, he took his family along to settle for the second time in the no. 2 team which, he heard, was lagging behind in both revolution and production.

he had been to this team in 1959 and stayed there for a whole year. he worked, ate, and lived with the team members; in a year's time the team had changed into an advanced one. a few years later, it fell behind. he was eager to find out why.

after talking with the poor and lower-middle peasants he came to the conclusion that the reason was that the cadres had relaxed their efforts in transforming their world outlook. accordingly he urged the cadres to study chairman mao's teachings to raise their class consciousness and promote their ideological revolutionization. meanwhile he called on the cadres at their homes to do ideological work. the deputy head of the team was a good cadre who dared to think and act, but was rather crude in his work

methods. the people had complaints about him. yen ju-chan talked with him on four occasions and studied chairman mao's works with him to help improve his work methods. later on, this cadre became active in shouldering the heaviest loads for the revolution, took the lead in taking part in productive labour and listened to the opinions of the masses with good grace. the poor and lower-middle peasants began to praise him.

in order to strengthen the ideological revolutionization of the cadres, yen ju-chan tried to make himself an example for the cadres to follow. during his two years in the team, he was always the first to study the three constantly read articles by chairman mao, take part in collective productive labour and carry forward the revolutionary tracition of hard struggle. inspired by him, the leading body of the team had become a strong fighting bastion that was very closely united, with everyone vigorous and brave in accepting heavy loads. this led to new victories in revolution and production.

in 1967 he was asked to stay in the hsinszu team where a handful of class enemies were causing trouble in an attempt to seize power and restore capitalism during the great proletarian cultural revolution. he moved his family to the team to fight shoulder to shoulder with the poor and lower-middle peasants against the class enemies.

it was the busy spring season when he arrived. while soliciting opinions from the poor and lower-middle peasants, he led the cadres and the members in grasping revolution and promoting production to ensure rapid, good spring ploughing. the handful of class enemies spread rumours to sabotage the spring ploughing. yen ju-chan got the members to study chairman mao's teaching "grasp revolution, promote production" and refuted the reactionary position of the class enemies, thus crushing their criminal scheme. the struggle helped raise the political consciousness of the poor and lower-middle peasants. yen ju-chan stayed in the team three years. during this period, the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought constantly went ahead; average grain yield per hectare rose from 9 tons to 10.5 tons; the socialist collective economy has been consolidated and developed.

last november yen ju-chan moved to another team -- the no. 1 team to work and make investigations. he found that the class enemies tried to corrupt the young members by telling old reactionary stories. seeing the class enemy taking this tack, yen ju-chan was determined to educate the young people in mao tsetung thought. he helped raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines by asking old poor peasants to tell them about their family histories and the history of the village and inviting cadres to tell them about the history of the struggle between the two lines. this helped them recognize the enemy as such.

he not only taught them in words but set an example. he is in his fifties, but he studies chairman mao's works hard. his serious attitude toward study impressed the young members who all began to study chairman mao's works as he does.

yen ju-chan is also an example in taking part in collective productive labour. he has retained the fine qualities of the working people. no matter how busy he is, he persists in working with the commune members. every year he puts in more than 200 work days.

OILFIELDS

Old Oilfield in Northwest China Takes on New Look

(NCNA-English Lanchow, July 6, 1971)

the yumen oilfield, china's oldest, has maintained stable, high output for a long period of time. this is a rare record for an old oil field. thanks to the efforts made by the workers who emulate the taching oilfield by persisting in the use of mao tsetung thought to guide revolution and production.

yumen is now a new socialist oilfield on the formerly desolate gobi desert. industry and agriculture are developing together in yumen and urban and rural life merging. reviewing its growing contribution to the motherland, the workers, technicians, cadres and their families are filled with pride and the determination to march unswervingly ahead along the road of learning from taching as our great leader chairman mao has indicated.

chairman mao teaches: "leaders must march ahead of the movement, not lag behind it." the leading members of the yumen oilfield have been taking the lead in the movement to learn from taching. their slogan is: "leaders must first learn what the masses are to learn and do what the masses are to do."

the members of the party committee and revolutionary committee of the oilfield have set an example in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in constantly remoulding their world outlook. this has promoted the revolutionization of the leading cadres' thinking. they work among the masses and share weal and woe with them to promote revolution and production.

in accordance with chairman mao's teaching on carrying out education in ideology and political line, leading members at various levels reviewed the struggle between the two lines at the oilfield. this raised their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

when china had temporary economic difficulties during the early sixties, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents stirred up the bad trend of slashing back industrial production recklessly. but the revolutionary cadres in yumen led the workers in boldly resisting this counter-revolutionary revisionist move. they launched a large-scale campaign to increase oil production and succeeded in producing large quantities of crude oil at a time when the country urgently needed it.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary cadres led the masses in closely following chairman mao's great strategic plan and used revolutionary mass criticism to overcome interference by liu shao-chi and company from the right and extreme "left". this ensured the firm orientation of learning from taching and continuous development of the good situation in revolution and production.

the leading members are seriously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to raise their ability to tell sham marxism-leninism from genuine and their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line so as to bring the mass movement to learn from taching to a new high.

the yumen oil workers are learning from the late comrade wang ching-hsi, well-known hero of taching, and studying his boundless loyalty to our great leader chairman mao. they unreservedly follow the party's leadership and fear no hardship or danger.

the number of oil workers transferred from yumen to other parts of the country in the past few years is more than four times the number of workers now in yumen. everyone who received a transfer went cheerfully to his new post no matter where it was -- the uninhabited grassland or the desolate gobi. people said that with such fine oil workers, there is no difficulty in locating big oilfields.

the workers staying at yumen have boldly shouldered the responsibility of making revolution and grasping production.

an old worker named niu ti-chun and another worker were once clearing ice in a narrow underground channel. they soon felt dizzy in the rarefied air. but they persevered, reciting chairman mao's teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." they pushed forward over 400 metres at a stretch and ran into an ice jam. this was very dangerous because once the ice jam was broken the pent-up water and ice floes might sweep them away. but niu ti-chun and the other comrade ignored personal safety and went on with the work. at last all the ice was cleared away.

on another occasion when people were setting off explosives to build a road on a hillside, a loose boulder on the side of the cliff blocked some hundred cubic metres of sand and rocks from sliding down. this impeded the work. but in removing the obstacle, there was great risk of being swept to the bottom of the valley and buried under an avalanche of sand and rocks. however, people vied with one another to do the job. young people said: "let me go. i'm strong." older workers declared: "i'm experienced. let me go." but a cadre stepped forward, and said: "i'm a communist party member. i should do it." and he ran toward the boulder. suddenly there was a deafening roar and the valley was blanketed in a pall of dust as the sand and rocks swept into the valley. people shouted to the cadre to see if he was safe. after the dust settled, the cadre emerged. he had clung to a protruding rock and was safe and sound.

the yumen oilfield was opened up decades ago. wanton exploitation of the oil resources under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries wrought serious devastation. the pressure of the oil strata dropped and the water content of the crude oil rose, resulting in reduced crude oil output. the oil workers learned from taching workers' experience in using chairman mao's writings "on practice" and "on contradiction" to guide their work. combining revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach, the yumen workers reconstructed the oilfield and made it regain its vigour.

the devastation of the oilfield by the u.s. imperialists and kuomintang reactionaries plus interference of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line after liberation created many difficulties in production. a number of oil wells stopped gushing and crude oil output dropped. "experts" and "authorities" could find no way to cope with the problem and spread the view that "the oilfield is depleted and its potential has been fully tapped". the oil workers studied "on practice" and "on contradiction"

and made investigations and analysis. they found rich oil-bearing strata in areas dismissed as "oil-deficient" by so-called experts.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world", the workers at yumen sank more than 100 test wells and obtained a large amount of information and data to analyze the conditions of the oil wells and get to know the structure of the whole field. based on the information gathered, they made more than 100,000 analyses, compared the results and built a fairly complete picture of the oil-bearing strata and the laws of the movement of the underground oil and water. thus they were able to explode the myth that the yumen oilfield "is depleted and its potential has been fully tapped".

after many years of study, the workers developed advanced technology for oil extraction and evolved advanced methods of management. as a result, the pressure of the oil-bearing strata and the water content of the crude oil has been kept stable, making it possible for the oilfield to maintain a high, regular output of crude oil.

inspired by the party's general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and the formation of the people's communes, cadres and workers at the yumen oilfield began to open up wasteland and grow crops in 1958. their enthusiasm in undertaking farm and side-line production rose when they learned that workers at the taching oilfield had made significant progress in this area of work. then chairman mao issued his may 7 directive during the great proletarian cultural revolution. guided by the directive, the yumen workers have mainly engaged in industrial production while also undertaking agriculture. they have won one victory after another.

the workers and their families, armed with mao tsetung thought, overcame many difficulties to open up farmland on the sandy wasteland. when they moved to open up new land, they pitched tents or built make-shift shelters to live in. since they had no machines, they pulled the ploughs themselves and turned up the earth with shovels. in some areas there was so much gravel that they had to use sieves. they removed three hundred sand dunes with baskets, shoulder poles and pushcarts and opened up 330 hectares of flat farmland. in an area with no water, they tunnelled through hills to lead water from a river to farmland.

in the shihmentzu area nestling in the chilien mountains, the land is covered with a thin layer of top soil and is situated on slopes with sharp gradients. the 46 hectares of farmland is scattered in 7,700 small plots. there are only over 90 frost-free days a year in this area more than 2,800 metres above sea level. relying on mao tsetung thought, the workers and their families who came to the area worked with the same revolutionary spirit as shown by the taching workers. they fought the elements and made the barren land yield good crops. two years running, the per-hectare grain yield exceeded three tons. they also raised pigs.

in areas more than 2,000 metres above sea level in the chilien mountains, the yumen workers, cadres and their families have reclaimed large tracts of wasteland, built 50 kilometres of irrigation ditches, planted 300,000 trees to form windbreaks

and set up six farming centres with 25 settlements in the past few years. in all, they have produced nearly 25,000 tons of food grain and large amounts of vegetables, oil-bearing crops and meat. the grain they produce is enough to meet the needs of their family members. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have delivered to the state hundreds of tons of grain and laid up grain reserves enough to last the cadres and workers a whole year.

POWER TRANSMISSION

Southwest China Power Workers Devise New Tools

(NCNA-English Kunming, July 7, 1971)

workers of a transmission line maintenance team of the kunming power bureau of yunnan province in southwest china have devised new tools for free live-wire operation on high-tension transmission lines on rainy days and for free live-wire operation on ultra high-tension transmission lines. displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, they were guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." they added more than one hundred million kilowatt-hours in the past year.

this meant a great deal for yunnan province which has a long monsoon season. the revolutionary committee of the team led the workers during the great proletarian cultural revolution in roundly criticizing the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash. they were determined to make new tools.

experienced workers produced well-insulated tools after a short period of intensive work. they can be used safely on rainy days for the free live-wire operation on high-tension transmission lines.

without resting on their laurels, the revolutionary committee organized the workers of the technical innovations group to study chairman mao's teaching "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level." chairman mao's teaching encouraged them to make new breakthroughs. one hundred repeated experiments provided them nearly one thousand data for making new tools for free live-wire operation on ultra high-tension transmission lines. with these new tools which are up to advanced standards, two workers can change a porcelain insulator in only seven minutes.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Woman Doctor on Inner Mongolian Grassland Serves People Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Huhehot, July 7, 1971)

woman doctor wang su-chen, a communist, serves the people whole-heartedly on silinghol grassland in the inner mongolian autonomous region. the story of her contribution has spread all over the grassland.

after her graduation from a health school in huhehot in 1958 she was assigned to work in this city where conditions are good. but she aimed to help build up the border region and applied to work in a stockbreeding area. the leadership approved.

at the clinic of the najihtu people's commune in chenlan banner, she learned how to ride a horse and studied the local dialect so as to be able to talk to her herdsmen patients. she had just returned one day under the scorching sun when she was called to a herdsman who was seriously ill. she galloped to his home despite her fatigue. as she was approaching the village, her horse bumped against a tree stump and she was thrown to the ground. when she came to, the first thing she thought of was the class brother she had come to treat. although she ached all over she limped to the patient's home, leaning on a stick. he was unconscious and wang su-chen, suppressing her pain, at once diagnosed his ailment. she gave him an injection and artificial respiration and carefully performed an operation that saved his life.

one winter influenza occurred in a production team and wang su-chen was urgently needed to treat the patients. but her baby, who was less than one year old, also caught cold. what should she do? she recalled chairman mao's teaching: "at no time and in no circumstances should a communist place his personal interests first; he should subordinate them to the interests of the nation and of the masses." she immediately tucked her baby in a cotton-padded robe and carried it as she went to the production team in a snowstorm. there she treated the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and in two days she visited four residential centres and walked some 50 kilometres in wind and snow and cured dozens of patients. she promptly checked an epidemic of influenza.

our great leader chairman mao in 1965 issued the great call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." wang su-chen was determined to serve the poor and lower-middle herdsmen all her life in line with chairman mao's teaching. she worked selflessly for the people of the stockbreeding area. she fell seriously ill in 1967. she had abdominal pain and blood in her stool. the leadership and other comrades urged her to get hospitalized. she said firmly: "now it is time for us to fight against the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work. i can't leave my work." with tenacious will she carried on her study and work despite her pain. her illness got worse and the leadership sent her to a hospital. her condition was diagnosed as cancer of the colon. the doctors removed three-fifths of the large intestine and 20 centimetres of the small intestine.

she knew how serious her ailment was. she studied the three constantly read articles by chairman mao while suffering acute pain. she used chairman mao's great teaching on serving the people whole-heartedly to encourage herself. she was determined to serve the people with her limited life. soon after the operation, she trained herself to walk step by step with one hand supporting her against the bed and the other hand over her abdomen. as soon as she got slightly better she asked to be discharged from the hospital.

the hospital prescribed "rest for one year". but wang su-chen treated patients in her home on 500 occasions in two months.

heavy snow fell one night, causing a sharp drop in temperature to about 30 degrees below zero, centigrade. weak as she was, wang su-chen had been busy a whole day and was worn out. she was going to relax when a car came to take her to a woman in difficult labour. she set off at once. the howling wind chilled her to the bone. the car bumped on the uneven road and caused her unbearable pain in the abdomen. clenching her teeth, she endured the two-hour journey. wang su-chen went into the yurt and started to treat the patient, without even stopping to drink the butter tea offered her. she did not take a breather until the woman regained consciousness. the child was delivered soon after. but unfortunately the infant was in third degree suffocation, which medical books say leaves little hope for life. but with the spirit of serving the people wholly and entirely, she tried to rescue it, by artificial respiration and other means. fatigue and abdominal pain were torturing her. her face turned pale, and was beaded with cold sweat, but she kept trying to save the infant. hearing the infant's first cry, the people outside the yurt let out a sign of relief and flocked in to congratulate wang su-chen whom they praised as "a good doctor sent by chairman mao".

wang su-chen became thinner and paler day by day. but she kept on working with vigour. she is an experienced doctor of western medicine, but she was working hard to learn the new acupuncture treatment because she heard that it was effective, simple and inexpensive and useful in the countryside. after repeatedly practising needling on herself, she mastered the skill and cured a herdswoman who had been blind for years by combining acupuncture with western medicine.

wang su-chen has worked whole-heartedly for the poor and lower-middle herdsmen on the silinghot grassland for over ten years and won their warm affection for her good treatment of thousands of patients, many of whom were critical cases. last autumn, she was elected a representative to the autonomous regional congress of activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, and this may she had the honour to attend the party congress of the inner mongolian autonomous region.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Tientsin Pharmaceutical Purchase and Supply Station Helps Promote Production of Medicine

(NCNA-English Tientsin, July 7, 1971)

guided by chairman mao's general policy "develop the economy and ensure supplies", the revolutionary shop assistants of the purchase and supply station of the tientsin pharmaceutical company have helped promote the production of medicine and given full play to the role of commercial work as bridges linking the various aspects of economic life.

since 1969 they have helped the food, textile, chemical and eight other trades set up 50 pharmaceutical factories and workshops and helped 37 factories provide semi-processed materials for specialized pharmaceutical factories. as a result the city has raised its self-sufficiency rate in pharmaceuticals by 14 per cent. it is now self-sufficient in 21 pharmaceuticals, a dozen of which are supplied to other places too.

influenced by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the station formerly thought that the commercial units should concern themselves only with buying raw materials and selling goods, seeing aid to the production of pharmaceuticals as "extra" work. most of the materials used in the city's pharmaceutical industry at that time were supplied by more than 20 other provinces and cities. the pharmaceutical purchase and supply station had to send many people to purchase pharmaceuticals in other parts of the country every year. pharmaceutical production was sometimes affected by a shortage of material.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the revolutionary shop assistants of the station studied chairman mao's teaching "develop the economy and ensure supplies" and criticized the erroneous thinking of not caring to help promote production. they visited some 100 factories of seven different industrial branches and found many favourable conditions for developing pharmaceutical production. for instance, the waste water, gas and materials of some factories could be turned into pharmaceuticals. based on these favourable conditions they helped the pharmaceutical trade and various districts set up a number of small factories and helped the existing pharmaceutical factories produce both medicine and pharmaceuticals.

tangku district has many chemicals works but only three factories made use of their by-products to produce medicines. helped by the station last year, the district established 18 small factories which turn out 15 pharmaceuticals. many factories producing food, textiles, chemicals and other things which had not made medicines before, are now turning out pharmaceuticals.

the revolutionary shop assistants of the station have enthusiastically organized socialist cooperation between factories and between the factories and hospitals to promote the production of pharmaceuticals.

they have gone to factories to investigate resources and helped workers make multiple use of waste materials. they found that dozens of kinds of waste liquids and materials in chemical, food processing and textile production could be used to make pharmaceuticals. when they learned that a foodstuff factory threw away many eggshells each year, they organized an experimental group composed of workers, technicians and doctors. a kind of calcium tablet was made after repeated experiments and it has proved effective in treating old bone fractures.

over the past year the tientsin pharmaceutical purchase and supply station has helped the factories concerned produce 13 medicines valued at 1,500,000 yuan out of waste liquids and materials.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

PLA Aviation School Warmly Celebrate 28th Anniversary of Albanian People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1971)

an aviation school of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army held a meeting today warmly celebrating the 28th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army.

avni hakani, military attache of the albanian embassy in china, and his wife, and kleo bezhani, economic counsellor of the embassy, and other albanian comrades in peking attended the meeting.

present were hsueh shao-ching, a leading member of the air force of the p.l.a.; kan mai, deputy director of the foreign affairs department of the ministry of national defence; and pien chiu-ming and wang chih-kuo, leading members of the school.

on the rostrum were portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and albania. the meeting place was filled with a warm atmosphere of the militant unity and great friendship between the peoples and armed forces of china and albania.

addressing the meeting, comrade pien chiu-ming said: the fraternal albanian people's army is a heroic people's army founded and nurtured by the glorious, long-tested albanian party of labour and the great marxist comrade enver hoxha. imbued with a dauntless proletarian revolutionary spirit, the albanian people's army has defeated all enemies and advanced from victory to victory in the past 28 years under the leadership of the glorious albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha.

comrade pien chiu-ming stated: since liberation, the albanian people's army, closely united with the albanian people, has held high the great banner of opposing imperialism and opposing revisionism, steadfastly and staunchly defended marxism-leninism, thwarted the schemes for subversion and sabotage by imperialism and social-imperialism, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and built albania into an impregnable red bastion of revolution. today the heroic albanian people's army is more powerful and invincible than ever.

military attache avni hakani made a report on the growth of the albanian people's army. he said: the founding of our people's army and its organization and leadership were and are a feat of our party of labour and an immortal feat of our respected and beloved leader comrade enver hoxha.

he said: through armed struggle, the albanian people won their freedom and our army grew into a people's revolutionary army which always maintains close ties with the people.

he went on: albania's socialist revolution continues to develop in depth in the cultural and ideological fields. our people, led by the party, have been fully mobilized, and they are working with soaring enthusiasm while vigilantly defending their motherland. our people's army is at all times ready to join the people of the whole country to smash each and every enemy scheme by the storm of invincible people's war.

the military attache added: the chinese people's liberation army has applied the thought of chairman mao tsetung, faithfully carried out vice-chairman lin piao's instructions, heightened vigilance, stepped up combat readiness, given prominence to the proletarian line on army building and become the steel-like defender of the motherland. the great chinese people and chinese people's liberation army will surely liberate taiwan.

the albanian comrades came to the school this morning in the company of comrades hsueh shao-ching and kan mai. they were warmly welcomed by leading members of the school and commanders and fighters. the latter held portraits of comrade enver hoxha and chairman mao and shouted: "salute to the fraternal albanian people's army exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "long live invincible marxism-leninism exclamation" "long live comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation"

after the meeting, military attache ayni hakani and other albanian comrades saw a performance of revolutionary theatrical items presented by chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms, and visited an aircraft repair works and other workshops attached to the school.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Premier Chou En-lai and Leading Members of Departments Concerned Meet Australian Labor Party Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 5, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, this evening met gough whitlam, leader of the australian labour party who is heading a visiting delegation of the party, members of the delegation rex patterson, thomas burns and michael young, as well as stephen fitzgerald and graham freudenberg and reporters accompanying the delegation.

premier chou en-lai had a friendly conversation with the australian guests.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned including chou chiu-yeh, ling ching, peng chin-po, peng hua, hu hung-fan, wei chien-yeh, chi chao-chu, and lien cheng-pao.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Australian Writer and Scholar Ross Terrill

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with australian writer and scholar mr. ross terrill.

present were leading members of the organizations concerned peng hua, chou nan and others.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium Warmly Greets 50th Anniversary of Founding of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 5, 1971)

the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium on july 1 sent a message to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, to comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and to the central committee of the communist party of china warmly greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the chinese communist party, we warmly salute and congratulate the great communist party of china, invincible bastion of the world proletarian revolution.

on july 1, 1921, the national congress for the founding of the party was convened. at that time, the communist party of china had only several groups with several dozen members. but having ties with the masses and reinforcing these ties with the masses, it has become a great party with prestige which leads the people's republic of china and its immense people. it is under its leadership that china has made remarkable progress in the fields of economy, science, culture, international relations, etc. it is under its leadership that the people's republic of china has become a great power infinitely loved by the peoples of the whole world and infinitely feared by the imperialists and social-imperialists.

as in all living organisms, there has always existed in the communist party of china the struggle between two lines, between the revisionist line and the proletarian line, between that which is dying and out-of-date on the one hand and that which is newly-born and full of hope on the other. experience has proved that each time the communist party of china departed from the correct leadership of chairman mao, it suffered defeats; that each time it acted in accordance with chairman mao's correct leadership, it advanced victoriously.

therefore, in the course of its history the communist party of china crushed the opportunist lines whether they present themselves in the rightist form or put on a "left" or "ultra-

left" mask, while in reality sectarian and adventurist, in order to hide their counter-revolutionary poison better.

the contributions made by comrade mao tsetung to marxism-leninism, to the science of proletarian revolution are immense not only to the chinese people but also to all the peoples. comrade mao tsetung has considerably developed marxism-leninism in the political, economic, military, philosophical and cultural fields. mao tsetung thought is marxism-leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and the proletarian revolution is advancing to world-wide victory.

in our struggle, we carefully study the important teachings of comrade mao tsetung, the practice of the communist party of china and the teachings of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in the class struggle, the working class is the only thoroughgoing revolutionary class; it is this class that should lead everything.

to make revolution, there must be a marxist-leninist workers' party. there is no task more urgent than the founding, strengthening and building of a marxist-leninist party. every measure should be taken to realize the complete unity of the marxist-leninists within a marxist-leninist party.

in a marxist-leninist party, it is necessary to mercilessly struggle against the erroneous tendencies and the opportunist line so as to make the proletarian line triumph and assure "the elimination of waste matter and the absorption of fresh blood." in this struggle, it must be merciless in regard to traitors who infiltrated into our ranks, and to saboteurs, but it must be full of patience in regard to comrades who commit errors, they must be convinced and helped to return to the correct position.

the ultimate aim of a marxist-leninist party is the realization of communism. for this, it should lead the struggle of the working class and the proletariat to finally overthrow the bourgeoisie, completely destroy the dictatorship of the monopoly capitalists and set up the dictatorship of the proletariat. this programme can be realized only through revolutionary struggle in opposing reactionary violence with revolutionary violence according to chairman mao's thesis: "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun", but not through the "peaceful road" and by means of elections.

the marxist-leninist party in each country, be it a big party or a small party, is a link in the big chain of fraternity and solidarity of the world revolutionary movement. the internationalist relations must be fruitful, based on the principles of equality and non-interference. each marxist-leninist party acts in complete independence by relying on its own forces. but the fraternal relations, mutual support and the exchange of experience enrich, fortify and promote the struggle.

these are some of the principles that the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium draws from the study of mao tsetung thought, the experience of the communist party of china and the teachings of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

our party is still a small party, but it takes an active part in the great struggle of the peoples of the world against u.s. imperialism and social imperialism. it salutes the struggle of the chinese communist party standing at the forefront of all anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces of the world. it salutes the vigilance of the chinese communist party against the preparations for a world war by the imperialists and social imperialists. should they dare to attack, they will certainly be defeated and the chinese people will be supported by all peoples the world over. as comrade lin piao pointed out in his report to the ninth national congress of the communist party of china: "whether the war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents the war, u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism will not last long exclamation" we cannot forget also what is said by comrade mao tsetung in his important statement on may 20, 1970: "revolution is the main trend in the world today."

the year 1971 is not only the year of the 50th anniversary of the chinese communist party, it is also that of the centenary of the paris commune and the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour who also stands at the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and revisionism and for the world proletarian revolution. for us, all these celebrations are placed under the banner of the struggle to build the party, to make the correct proletarian line triumph, to defeat the two active accomplices -- u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism, and to strengthen the correct application of the principles of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Directors of Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 5, 1971)

wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner this evening in honour of ken coates and chris farley, directors of the bertrand russell peace foundation.

present were leading members of the host and other organizations wu hsiao-ta, yang chi and wei yung-ching.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Directors of Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, today met ken coates and chris farley, directors of the bertrand russell peace foundation, and had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned as well as working personnel wu hsiao-ta, yang chi, wei yung-ching, wang ting-fang, cheng wan-chen and chiu po-chih.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Fetes Cambodian Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Tirana, July 5, 1971)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, who was paying a friendly visit to albania.

present at the banquet were also: huot sambath, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to albania, hak seang layny, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, and isoup ganthy, first secretary of the embassy of the kingdom of cambodia in albania.

nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs of albania, reis malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other officials of the albanian foreign ministry were present on invitation.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to albania were present.

liu chen-hua and sarin chhak spoke at the banquet which proceeded in an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere. they paid high tribute to the great victory won by the people of cambodia, viet nam and laos in their heroic struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

after the banquet, a chinese colour documentary "samdech sihanouk visits southern china" was shown.

CHINA AND CHILE

Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1971)

the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of chile issued a message of greetings in santiago warmly congratulating the communist party of china on the 50th anniversary of its founding. the message follows:

the chilean people and the revolutionary communist party of chile warmly greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the glorious communist party of china.

under the leadership of the great revolutionary leader comrade mao tsetung and combining the truth of marxism-leninism with china's concrete reality, the communist party of china led the glorious struggle which culminated in the complete liberation of the chinese people by relying on the broad masses, serving their interests and mobilizing them to wage armed struggle against the domestic exploiters and foreign imperialism.

the communist party of china leads the people of the country to the great victory under the guidance of mao tsetung thought which is the synthesis of the application of marxism-leninism to the chinese revolution and has on a universal scale raised it to a new stage.

in face of the betrayal, represented by modern revisionism headed by the leadership of the c.p.s.u., of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples, the communist party of china and comrade mao tsetung himself have once again proved that they are faithful to the principles and the cause of the peoples and have led the world struggle against revisionism which finds expression in the victorious proletarian cultural revolution in china.

inspired by the glorious examples of the chinese revolution and the half-century struggles of the communist party of china and armed with the invincible weapon of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the proletarian revolutionaries of the world are today leading the struggle against the big enemies of mankind -- u.s. imperialism, modern revisionism and the domestic reactionaries. like the chinese people, they will undoubtedly also win victory.

long live the chinese revolution exclamation

long live the communist party of china exclamation

long live the great revolutionary leader comrade mao tsetung exclamation

CHINA AND DENMARK

Communist League (M-L) of Denmark Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1971)

the central committee of the communist league (marxist-leninist) of denmark, in a letter dated june 20 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressed most cordial congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the letter was signed by comrade benito scocozza, chairman of the central committee of the communist league (marxist-leninist) of denmark. it reads:

copenhagen, june 20th, 1971

to the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

dear comrades exclamation

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the communist league (marxist-leninist) of denmark sends its most cordial congratulations.

since its founding on july 1st, 1921, the communist party of china has worked tirelessly for the victory of the chinese revolution and the world revolution, the communist party of china has, through its application of the scientific socialism to the concrete chinese conditions, been able to be the vanguard of the chinese working class and people and lead china forward towards revolution. through victories and temporary setbacks, the communist party of china has steadily raised its ideological and political level and in a still more profound way worked out the strategy and tactics of the chinese revolution. through uninterrupted struggles against right as well as "left" opportunist trends in the party, the communist party of china has firmly upheld the scientific socialism, as it is created and further developed by k. marx, f. engels, v.i. lenin and j.v. stalin.

these glorious results have been achieved especially due to comrade mao tsetung's leadership of the communist party of china of many years. and thanks to comrade mao tsetung's leadership, the communist party of china has not only been able to uphold marxism-leninism and in a creative way apply it to the concrete chinese reality, the communist party of china has furthermore been the most outstanding exponent of a further development of scientific socialism which marxist-leninists all over the world today describe as mao tsetung thought. before, we could describe leninism as marxism in the era of imperialism and the proletarian revolution; now we can describe mao tsetung thought as marxism-leninism in the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to world-wide victory.

it was in the struggle against modern soviet revisionism that comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china worked out profound analysis of the experience of the international communist movement and reached unprecedented conclusions. the struggle against modern revisionism, which was firmly waged by the communist party of china with comrade mao tsetung at the head, the party of labour of albania with

comrade enver hoxha at the head and marxist-leninists all over the world was the starting point of the great proletarian cultural revolution in china where the theory of the continuation of the revolution under the conditions of proletarian dictatorship was established. in this great revolutionary movement, the revisionist liu shao-chi clique was wiped out and, through political mass education in scientific socialism and through complicated class struggle, the chinese working class and people upheld the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist construction in china and blocked the way of revisionism and capitalist restoration.

in the light of this most important development of the international communist movement and on the basis of revisionist betrayal, there have been in the past years many marxist-leninist parties and organisations created everywhere all over the world. just as after the collapse of the 2nd international in 1914 a new communist world movement is now developing, and just as at that time we can now speak about a most complicated process with uninterrupted struggles against right and "left" opportunism and in the process deviations and fashionable trends seek to lead the movement astray. we are convinced that only by upholding marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the general line of the international communist movement and by creative application of the theory to the concrete conditions will it be possible, by careful and patient work, to create marxist-leninist parties which can win the leadership in the class struggle and deal resolute blows against monopoly capital, reformism and modern revisionism.

only by following the path which has been charted by comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china and by applying these general guiding lines to the concrete conditions in each country can the revolutionary forces all over the world be victorious in the struggle against imperialism, monopoly capital and modern revisionism.

long live the communist party of china exclamation

long live proletarian internationalism exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live comrade mao tsetung exclamation

the communist league (marxist-leninist)
of denmark
the central committee
benito scocozza,
chairman

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Political Bureau of Central Committee of Ecuadorian Marxist-Leninist Communist Party Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1971)

the political bureau of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of ecuador in a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china on june 2 warmly greets the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the letter of greetings was signed by its first secretary comrade echeverria. the letter reads:

july first marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

the communist party of china is a great revolutionary party which, united seriously with the broad masses of the people, had led the struggle till victory was obtained after going through all sorts of difficulties.

firmly adhering to the universal revolutionary principles of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and fighting to apply better and better these principles to the conditions of their country, in the struggle against right and "left" opportunism, the chinese communists have been able to hold staunchly the red banner of the proletariat, united with the industrious and militant people, and led them from victory to victory, till they defeated all the internal and external enemies in their country, enriched with their practice the ideological treasury of the proletariat of the world, and charted with their example, the triumphant road of people's war for the oppressed peoples of the world.

the long experience through the course of the chinese revolution till the seizure of power from the hands of the imperialists and the reactionary classes at home; the struggle for the building of socialism under the conditions of a backward and impoverished country till it is transformed into a country with an advanced socialist economy, which can satisfy the needs of the people, develop vigorously agriculture and industry, science and technology, people's culture and national defence; the great proletarian cultural revolution; the unsparing struggle against imperialism, revisionism and social-imperialism; all these constitute an immense concrete support to the struggle of all the peoples against their ferocious enemies, and are enormous contributions of the great chinese people and their vanguard, the great communist party of china, to the cause of world revolution.

all this gigantic revolutionary advance is the result of the fact that the chinese people are led by their heroic communist party of china and by the marxist-leninist revolutionary thought of their great leader, comrade mao tsetung.

the communist party of china is a genuine revolutionary party which adheres firmly to the marxist-leninist principle of proletarian internationalism and educates the people with this principle; it is a correct party which maintains proletarian relations of mutual respect and equality with all the fraternal parties on the basis of this principle.

in this way, better conditions can be created for the development and victory of the marxist-leninist revolutionary forces of the world.

in the name of all the members of our party and its central committee, the political bureau of the marxist-leninist communist party of ecuador extends warm greetings to the fraternal communist party of china on the occasion of this anniversary, fervently wishing it new successes in the fulfilment of its great tasks as the vanguard of the chinese people, in revolutionary struggle in all fields, by upholding persistently the principles of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

in our country, the people have initiated a new period of upsurge in their struggle against semi-colonial, semi-feudal domination. in april this year, the second plenary session of the central committee of our party (elected at the national conference in march 1970) analysed the development of the domestic political situation and some principal aspects of the activities of our party. at this important meeting of the ecuadorian communists, the central task set for our party in the present period is to struggle with redoubled effort for the building up of a movement of the revolutionary masses, for the overthrow of the pro-imperialist reactionary dictatorial regime in the midst of the combat activities of the masses, and for the ideological, political and organizational consolidation of the party. thus, the meeting has laid a solid basis for promoting the struggle of the ecuadorian people for complete liberation and by accumulating forces in order to make possible the outbreak of a people's revolutionary war in a life-and-death struggle against imperialism, the local reactionaries and revisionism. our redoubled struggle for the liberation of the ecuadorian people is, both now and in the future, a struggle in firm support of the cause of the fraternal revolutionary people of china and the revolutionary cause of all peoples of the world.

long live the glorious communist party of china exclamation

CHINA AND FINLAND

Association of Helsinki Marxist-Leninist Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 5, 1971)

the association of helsinki marxist-leninists sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the warmest congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

the message said: "on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china we send our warmest greetings to you, the communist party of china, and through you to the whole people of china.

"during the past half century the chinese people have won great victories under the leadership of the communist

party of china and its chairman, comrade mao tsetung. during this period comrade mao tsetung has successfully defended and developed marxism-leninism to a new and higher stage".

the message pointed out: "today the communist party of china is the bastion and the guide of the world revolution. its victories encourage us finnish marxist-leninists in our tasks."

the message concluded: "we wish you, the communist party of china, and the whole people of china new victories in socialistic construction and in your struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries.

"long live the communist party of china exclamation

"long live comrade mao tsetung exclamation"

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Military Delegation Leaves Changsha for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Changsha, July 5, 1971)

the military delegation of the republic of guinea led by sagno mamadi, secretary of state at the presidential office in charge of army and civil service, left here for shanghai by special plane this afternoon after concluding its friendly visit to shaoshan and changsha. the delegation is being accompanied on its tour by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

guinean ambassador to china mamadou diop, who went with the delegation on the visit, left changsha by the same plane.

the guinean military delegation arrived in changsha by special plane from peking yesterday. the distinguished guests went specially to shaoshan, home village of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, where they visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. secretary of state mamadi praised the brilliant victories won by the chinese people under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao.

the distinguished guests also visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute in changsha where chairman mao conducted revolutionary activities in his early years.

yesterday evening, the distinguished guinean guests attended a banquet given in their honour by yang ta-yi, commander of the hunan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army. at the banquet, toasts were drunk to the constant consolidation and growth of the militant friendship between the peoples and armed forces of china and guinea.

upon its arrival and departure, the guinean military delegation was warmly welcomed and seen off by commander yang ta-yi and other leading members of the p.l.a. hunan provincial command, p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen.

CHINA AND HONDURAS

Communist Party of Honduras (M-L) Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 5, 1971)

the political commission of the central committee of the communist party of honduras (marxist-leninist) sent a message on july 1 to the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the full text of the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

dear comrades:

on july 1 this year, half a century has elapsed since the founding of the great communist party of china which has devoted itself entirely to the struggle for the national and social liberation of the chinese people and to the faithful fulfilment of the internationalist duty of helping the other peoples of the world achieve the same objectives.

on such an important day, the communist party of honduras, party of the honduras marxist-leninist revolutionaries, extends warm greetings to the communist party of china, bulwark of the world revolutionary movement in the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries.

under the correct leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china has permanently waged a resolute struggle against world imperialism, mainly against u.s. imperialism -- the sworn enemy of all peoples of the world, cast away all illusions about a change of its rapacious and plundering nature and pointed out the road of armed struggle as the road which the peoples must take for seizing political power, establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat and building the socialist new society.

the communist party of china has in recent years staged an intrepid struggle in defence of marxism-leninism and against the deviations of modern revisionism headed by the leading group of the communist party of the soviet union. thanks to this enlightening work of the communist party of china, modern revisionism finds itself in a more and more weakened position and is struggling today in a profound crisis, while the position of the marxist-leninist revolutionary movement is strengthened. this movement has undertaken the responsibility of organizing and leading the struggle of the peoples for their complete liberation.

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the communist party of honduras wishes the chinese communist party new successes in the struggle against imperialism and world reaction, in the tasks of socialist construction and in the development of the present stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution, which has smashed the schemes of imperialism and revisionism to restore capitalism and deviate the heroic chinese people from the brilliant road pointed out by the thought of chairman mao tsetung.

long live the 50th anniversary of the communist party of china exclamation

long live the unity of the marxist-leninist forces of the world exclamation

down with imperialism and modern revisionism exclamation

the political commission of the central committee of the communist party of honduras (marxist-leninist)

honduras, july 1, 1971

CHINA AND JAPAN

Central Committee of Communist Youth League of Japan Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1971)

the central committee of the communist youth league of japan sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on june 30 extending the warmest greetings on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message follows:

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the great communist party of china, we, on behalf of the communist youth league of japan and the japanese youth, extend the warmest greetings to the communist party of china and the chinese people.

under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the great communist party of china led the chinese people through protracted revolutionary wars and won magnificient victory in the new-democratic revolution, turning semi-colonial and semi-feudal china into the powerful socialist china. guided by chairman mao tsetung's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it then won victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution of epochal significance in the course of world history and the historic victory of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china, thus strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and bringing about leading developments in socialist construction. socialist china is standing rock-firm as the great rear of

the world people in their struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries and as an impregnable base of the world revolution. the great call of the great leader chairman mao tsetung, "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" has pointed out most explicitly the great strategic orientation of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the whole world. it is a tremendous inspiration particularly to the japanese people, youth and students who are rising to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the "okinawa reversion agreement" and japanese militarism, an agreement which was concluded by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in accordance with u.s. imperialism's new policy of aggression in asia and for the purpose of mobilizing revived japanese militarism to unleash an over-all aggressive war against asia and china.

while warmly celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, we are determined to study great mao tsetung thought diligently, integrate the universal truth of mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of the japanese revolution, oppose u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism -- the common enemies of the japanese and chinese peoples, promote the new development of the japanese youth movement and, as vanguards, accomplish outstandingly the glorious tasks shouldered by the japanese people, youth and students.

"Cut Off Claws of Japanese Militarism"-- Article by Lukouchiao People's Commune Members

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1971)

following is an article entitled "cut off the claws of japanese militarism" by a commentators' group of the lukouchiao brigade of the lukouchiao people's commune.

on july 7, 1937, the japanese invaders provoked the "lukouchiao incident" and began a large-scale war of aggression on china, committing a towering crime against the chinese people. under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china, the chinese people after eight years of bitter fighting defeated japanese imperialism, the self-styled number one military power in the east, and won all-round victory in the war of resistance against japanese aggression.

however, the nature of imperialism and the reactionaries will never change. 26 years after the war, japanese militarism fostered by u.s. imperialism, has once again become a dangerous force threatening asian peace. the reactionary sato government, willing to be the shock force of u.s. imperialism in its aggression in asia, is trying to follow the old path of hideki tojo and renew the fond dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere". in recent years, it has been intensifying the revival of militarism in all respects and plotting a new war of aggression in an attempt to get itself out of the political and economic crises. sato and his ilk flagrantly include korea and china's taiwan into japan's "sphere of defence" and are making feverish preparations for sending troops abroad. working hand in glove with u.s. imperialism, the japanese reactionaries staged not long ago the farce of signing the so-called okinawa "reversion" agreement in a vain attempt to

seize china's tiaoyu and other islands and nearby waters and occupy by force china's taiwan province. this has laid bare japanese militarism's wild ambitions.

we chinese people have long seen through the wolfish nature of japanese militarism. 34 years ago, japanese militarism launched a surprise attack on the chinese people at lukouchiao on july 7 and expanded the war of aggression, committing all kinds of crimes such as killing, burning, raping and looting. all these are still fresh in our memory. today the japanese militarists intend to stage a come-back. adding new resentment to past hatred, we are boiling with rage. we warn the japanese militarists outright that the chinese people will never permit the japanese gangsters to trample upon our sacred territory again.

the situation of today is vastly different from that of 30 or 40 years ago. the japanese people are more awakened than ever before and are struggling wave upon wave against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries; the revolutionary forces in asia are unprecedentedly powerful and the flames of the people's armed struggle are raging with greater intensity, and the 700 million chinese people armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought are more closely united than ever before and as strong as granite. all these show that an earth-shaking change has taken place in the world revolutionary situation. since the people of lukouchiao had fought valiantly against the japanese aggressors with rocks and sticks 34 years ago and the people of our country were able to finally defeat japanese imperialism with millet plus rifles, the situation is quite different today. we have the superior socialist system, the people's commune, the powerful people's liberation army, millions of militias, and in particular, the spiritual atom bomb -- mao tsetung thought. should the japanese militarists dare to defy the universal will of the people and unleash another war of aggression, they will undoubtedly meet with a more disastrous defeat than that of the old-line militarists and will be drowned in the vast ocean of people's war.

following the great strategic policy put forth by the great leader chairman mao, "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", we, the former poor and lower-middle peasants in the lukouchiao brigade of the lukouchiao people's commune, are taking concrete actions to grow more vegetables and more foodgrains, to intensify militia training, to support staunchly the just struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries waged by the japanese, korean, indochinese and other asian peoples and are ready at all times to defeat the u.s. aggressors and cut off the claws of aggression of japanese militarism.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, July 5, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with katusichi honda and mantaro hurukawa, reporters of the japanese newspaper "asahi shimbun" now visiting china, and ieshige akioka, the paper's correspondent residing in peking.

chen chu, director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, was among those present.

LATIN AMERICA

Andean First Trade Union Conference Supports Latin American Struggle for 200-Nautical-Mile Sovereignty

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1971)

the first trade union conference of andean countries held recently in lima, capital of peru, has expressed support for latin american countries' struggle for defending their sovereignty over 200-nautical-mile territorial limits and the national resources, according to a lima report.

the conference, held from june 14 to 16, was attended by trade union delegates from chile, peru, bolivia, ecuador, colombia and venezuela. the delegates unanimously expressed support for latin american countries' struggle for defending their sovereignty over 200-nautical-mile territorial limits. ernesto molano, delegate from colombia, said: "the sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile is an inalienable right of the latin american countries which should always protect their natural resources." he also denounced unequal trade and demanded the nationalization of natural resources controlled by foreign capital.

at the closing meeting on june 16, the conference adopted a plan of struggle which denounces the u.s. for cutting the quotas on sugar and coffee from latin american countries and demands a fair treatment of the exports from these countries. the plan also supports and stands for the nationalization of the basic resources controlled by foreign capital.

during the conference, some delegates pointed out that the inter-american system has been turned into an instrument of imperialism. they expressed support for the andean pact, pointing out that the pact is conducive to the economic independence of latin american countries.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Fresh Victory of Malayan National Liberation Army

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1971)

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast a commentary on july 3 hailing the continuous fresh victories scored by the malayan national liberation army.

the radio said that on june 10 a small team of the malayan national liberation army bravely raided the enemy in grik area and set the enemy patrol in confusion. on june 13, another unit of the national liberation army remarkably laid an ambush near ipoh, capital of perak state, wiping out a number of enemymen. on june 23, the national liberation army dealt a head-on blow at the intruding enemy troops, smashing the enemy's large-scale "encirclement and suppression" operation.

the radio said that it is a distinctive feature of the commanders and fighters of the malayan national liberation army that they do not fear hardship, fatigue or death. the recent victory won by its fighters in the areas of grik, sungei siput and ipoh of perak state once again demonstrated this glorious revolutionary tradition and the heroism of this army.

the radio said that at a time when the people of the whole country are overjoyed at and encouraged by the growing strength of their national liberation army and the development of the revolutionary armed struggle, the malayan reactionaries are unleashing a large-scale counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operation in perak state in an attempt to save themselves from unavoidable doom. the radio said that the malayan national liberation army is a revolutionary army that has been tested in the protracted revolutionary war. the revolutionary people in perak state have the experience and tradition of waging a protracted struggle against the enemy. they have a deep hatred for the enemy. the enemy's brutal persecution will surely arouse stronger opposition from them. the military attacks unleashed by the enemy will surely meet with still heavier blows from the national liberation army.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Sports Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1971)

a sports delegation from mauritius led by yiptong, representative of the table tennis commission of the mauritius sports association, arrived here by air this evening to participate in the forthcoming preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations for the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned chao cheng-hung and sung chung, and chinese table tennis coaches and players chiu chung-hui, chuang tse-tung, li ching-kuang, cheng min-chih, li li and others.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Sports Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 5, 1971)

a sports delegation from nepal led by hemanta rana, member of the nepalese national sports council, arrived here by air this evening to participate in the preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations for the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by leading members of the organizations concerned chao cheng-hung and sung chung, and chinese table tennis coaches and players including wang chih-liang, chiu chung-hui, su kuo-nsi, pien shou-yu, li li and liu ya-chin.

basudev sharma, second secretary of the nepalese embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Marxist-Leninist Party of Netherlands Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1971)

the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands sent a message dated july 1 to chairman mao tsetung and vice-chairman lin piao, extending the sincerest congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads:

in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the glorious communist party of china we send you the sincerest congratulations on behalf of all the members of the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands and of the working people in our country.

as comrade mao tsetung teaches us a single spark can start a prairie fire.

in the same way the founding of the c.p.c. in 1921 started the mass movement of the whole working class of china that grew out to nowadays dictatorship of the proletariat, ruling the whole chinese nation.

in this way the c.p.c. also became the most important weapon in fighting the world's biggest imperialist force: the u.s.a.

we can see that the crisis of u.s.a.-imperialism and of soviet-revisionism deepens day by day as a result of the struggle by the broad masses of the suppressed peoples in asia and africa, to-day's revolutionary storm centres in the world.

influenced by these impressing examples we can also see in western europe the awakening of the revolutionary spirits of the masses.

big strikes are carried out in all capitalist countries; monetary crisis weakens the so-called unity of the nato and the "common market".

the "floating" of the dutch guilder is a clear proof of the being incapable of the outgoing dutch cabinet to keep financial matters in good order.

the members of the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands will take the long and heroic history of the communist party of china as a shining example for their own struggle as the vanguard of the dutch working class.

following the teachings of lenin and the clear instructions of comrade mao tsetung, the greatest marxist-leninist of our time, we are convinced that we shall succeed in liberating through a revolution the dutch working class.

we are proud of having the experienced chinese communist party on our side as a shining beacon for our work.

we wish you a glorious continuing of your road up to the one hundredth anniversary of your party, an anniversary that surely will be celebrated in a socialist world, liberated and ruled by the workers of all countries in the world.

League of Dutch Marxist-Leninists Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1971)

the central committee of the league of dutch marxist-leninists sent a letter on june 10 offering its sincere congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the letter reads:

the central committee of the league of dutch marxist-leninists offers its sincere congratulations to the central committee of the communist party of china on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the birth of the communist party of china.

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves for Nigeria on Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1971)

a chinese table tennis team led by kuo lien-kang left here by plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to nigeria.

members of the team are: men players lu chu-fang, li teh-yang and chen chin-tang and women players liang li-chen and chou pao-chin. coach of the team is li fu-jung.

the table tennis team was seen off at the airport by leading members of the departments concerned fu chih-nang, ho kung-kai, su chan hua, liu yi-ting and wei chun-lin, and chinese table tennis players.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Delegation Led by Korean Vice Minister of Land and Sea Transport

(NCNA-English Peking, July 5, 1971)

comrade nyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet at the embassy this evening for the delegation led by comrade chang il man, vice-minister of land and sea transport, which has come to peking to sign an agreement on cooperation in rescue on the sea between the chinese and korean governments and to pay a friendly visit to china.

attending the banquet were yang chieh, minister, and kuo lu, vice-minister, of communications; and leading members of other chinese departments concerned including li kuang-hsun, liu chun, pai chun-ching, pao kuang-tsung, han li-ping and wang yu-tsai.

delegation leader chang il man and vice-minister kuo lu spoke at the banquet, expressing the hope that the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean peoples will be evergreen. the chinese and korean peoples are determined to stand in close unity and carry through to the end the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, they declared.

Korean Delegation Led by Vice Minister of Land And Sea Transport Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1971)

the korean delegation led by chang il man, vice-minister of land and sea transport of the democratic people's republic of korea, left here for home by air this morning.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were kuo lu, chinese vice-minister of communications, and leading members of the departments concerned including pai chun-ching, pao kuang-tsung, han li-ping and wang yu-tsai.

also present were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and choi jong keun, commercial counsellor of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnam-China Friendship Agricultural Co-Op Acclaims 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Hanoi, July 5, 1971)

cherishing profound revolutionary friendship for the communist party and people of china, members of the viet nam-china friendship agricultural cooperative held a meeting on july 1 in warm celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

on the afternoon of july 1, members of the cooperative joyfully gathered at the meeting place which was bedecked with the national flags of the two countries and streamers inscribed with the words in vietnamese and chinese: "warmly hail the 50th anniversary of the founding of the glorious communist party of china exclamation", "may the great friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and two peoples of viet nam and china last for ever exclamation"

present at the meeting were representatives from the foreign relations board of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, the d.r.v.n. ministry of foreign affairs, the commission for cultural relations with foreign countries, the viet nam-china friendship association, the administrative committee of hanoi, the v.n.w.p. committees at thanh tri district and tran phu village and the general union of chinese residents in viet nam.

representatives of the chinese embassy here also attended the meeting on invitation.

tran dinh tuan, director of the viet nam-china friendship agricultural cooperative, spoke at the meeting. he gave an account of the great successes and brilliant achievements attained by the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung in seizing political

power by armed force and in socialist construction. he also paid high tribute to the profound friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples who are "both comrades and brothers" and expressed thanks to chairman mao and the communist party, government and people of china for their support and assistance to the vietnamese people. tran dinh tuan said that, in his message dated december 19, 1967, to president nguyen huu tho on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the founding of the south viet nam national front for liberation, chairman mao declared, "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." on may 20, 1970, chairman mao tsetung issued a statement resolutely supporting the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the vietnamese people and the people of all the three indochinese countries. last march, premier chou en-lai led a chinese party and government delegation to visit viet nam, bringing the tremendous encouragement of the communist party, government and people of china to the vietnamese people.

tsui che, representative of the chinese embassy in viet nam, also addressed the meeting.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Marxist-Leninist Front of Norway Greets 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1971)

the marxist-leninist front of norway in a message most warmly greets the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the communist party of china, we send our warmest greetings to the chinese people and their great communist party and wish it further success under its great leader mao tsetung.

the working people of the world today is progressing in their effort to organise the combat against imperialism.

the communist party of china led by chairman mao has shown the world proletariat how to win ever new victories for socialism and communism in the present conditions, in active fight.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Communist Party (M-L) Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1971)

the spanish communist party (m-l) sent a message on june 30 to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and the c.p.c. central committee, most warmly greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. excerpts from the message read:

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of your glorious party, our central committee extends to you the warmest greetings and felicitations and particularly greets its militants, cadres and leaders, who have firmly kept their revolutionary fighting posts during the 50 years, and who are the firmest pillars of new china and the socialist revolution.

the unique experience and rich teachings which the history of your party has provided to our spanish marxist-leninists constitute an immeasurable assistance and support for us in our efforts for the construction and development of our party. from the correct summing-up of all the rich experience in struggles, defeats and victories, which comrade mao tsetung makes in his precious works concerning the chinese revolution, first of all comes out the conclusion that a communist party which is really based on marxism-leninism should first of all make efforts to apply in a creative way the universal truth of marxism-leninism to the concrete conditions of each country and its situation. the reason that the communist party of china has achieved victory despite of all obstacles and difficulties is precisely because the party, under the talented leadership of comrade mao tsetung, has been capable of mapping out the specific way for the chinese revolution on the basis of the universal theory of marxism-leninism.

the history of the communist party of china also teaches us that in order to advance forward and achieve victory, it is necessary at all times to link with the broad masses and mobilize them, and maintain continuously a correct attitude of criticism and self-criticism for being able to draw lessons from the errors and persevere in what is correct.

we are convinced that after the historic victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, which has cleared out the counter-revolutionaries from your glorious party and has reinforced itself with fresh blood -- the best elements of the chinese people, and under the leadership of your great leader comrade mao tsetung, your heroic people will march forward in firmer strides along the road of socialist construction.

CHINA AND UAR

UAR Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1971)

a delegation from the united arab republic arrived here by air this evening to attend the forthcoming preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations for the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament. it is led by yehia abou heif, member of the u.a.r. table tennis federation and member of the africa table tennis federation.

it was greeted at the airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned chao cheng-hung and sung chung, and chinese table tennis coaches and players chiu chung-hui, chuang tse-tung, li ching-kuang, cheng min-chih, li li and others.

mahmoud hassan selim, minister of the u.a.r. embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND US

Friendship Delegation of American Members of "Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars" Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 5, 1971)

a 15-member friendship delegation of american members of the "committee of concerned asian scholars" arrived here by train this morning for a visit to china at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

the delegation came to china on june 23 and has since toured kwangchow, shanghai, suchou and nanking.

the guests were met at peking railway station by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned yang kung-su, li chuan-chung, cheng yu-chu, wang hsiao-yi, lin chen and hsu chung-ching.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Communist Workers' Union (M-L) of West Germany Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1971)

the central committee of the communist workers' union (marxist-leninists) of west germany has sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china, greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. full text of the letter reads:

to the central committee of the communist party of china

dear comrades,

the 50 years of the communist party of china means specifically for us, german communists: you have waged a decades-long exemplary struggle for achieving social and national liberation of your country from the yoke of imperialism, feudalism and capitalism and for the eradication of exploitation and oppression from the whole globe.

under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao tsetung and under the guidance of chairman mao tsetung's theories which have elevated marxism-leninism to a new stage, your people won an inspiring victory in the protracted people's war; your workers and peasants formed an alliance and established proletarian democracy; you fast advancing people in their hundreds of millions are building socialism. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people, united as one, have battered revisionism, thus prevented the restoration of capitalism, safeguarded the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidated the proletarian and revolutionary super-structure and in this way strengthened once again the foundation of socialism.

everywhere on our planet, including west germany, the working people and the people of various countries are watching with high respect your excellent work in the interest of peace, democracy and socialism. they express appreciation and gratitude for your internationalist actions, first of all, for those taken for the indochinese peoples.

we, the german communists and the communist workers' union who are struggling against monopoly capitalism, imperialism and revisionism so as to build a revolutionary party of the working class on the basis of marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, also express gratitude for this as the comrades-in-arms of the whole world do. they resolutely follow what the great leader of the german working class ernst thalmann said: at this moment of world historic significance, it is necessary for us and the workers of all countries to make ten-fold greater efforts to prevent imperialism and its appendages from carrying out their manoeuvres. none of the workers in any enterprise or workshop will fail to express solidarity with the chinese revolution.

long live the communist party of china exclamation

march forward together under the banner of mao tsetung thought exclamation

the central committee of the
communist workers' union
(marxist-leninists)

west germany

Central Bureau of Communist Party of Germany (M-L) Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1971)

the central bureau of the communist party of germany (marxist-leninists) on june 23 sent a letter signed by comrade gerd w. genger to the central committee of the communist party of china, greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. following are excerpts of the letter:

the 50th anniversary of your great, glorious and correct party is a great historic day celebrated by all progressives of the world. on this occasion, the central bureau of the communist party of germany (marxist-leninists) and the whole communist party of germany (marxist-leninists) hereby give you a fraternal militant salute.

today, the communist party of china is a great example for all genuine marxist-leninist parties in the whole world. the communist party of china headed by chairman mao has led the chinese people from victory to victory. however, final victory has not been achieved with the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. classes, class struggle and class contradictions still exist in the socialist society and class struggle under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat will still assume a very sharp form. comrade mao tsetung has personally initiated the great proletarian cultural revolution against a handful of capitalist roaders within the party; this revolution has made great achievements on all fronts. with his theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, mao tsetung has immensely enriched the marxist-leninist theory. chairman mao has scientifically summed up the experience, both positive and negative, of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the international plane and profoundly and continuously developed the marxist-leninist theory on the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. through the great proletarian cultural revolution against the attacks by the bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi, the dictatorship of the proletariat in china has been defended, and consolidated through revolutionary mass movement.

Likewise, internationally, the communist party of china with comrade mao tsetung as its leader has defended the marxist-leninist principles in the struggle against attacks by the soviet modern revisionists. standing at the van in the struggle against modern revisionism, the communist party of china has accurately exposed the nature of modern revisionism and resolutely refuted new revisionist "theories". the communist party of china has scored a great victory in the struggle against modern revisionism and charted the way for genuine marxist-leninist parties.

Long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

Long liye the dictatorship of the proletariat exclamation

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